

BELMONT COLLEGE LIBRARY



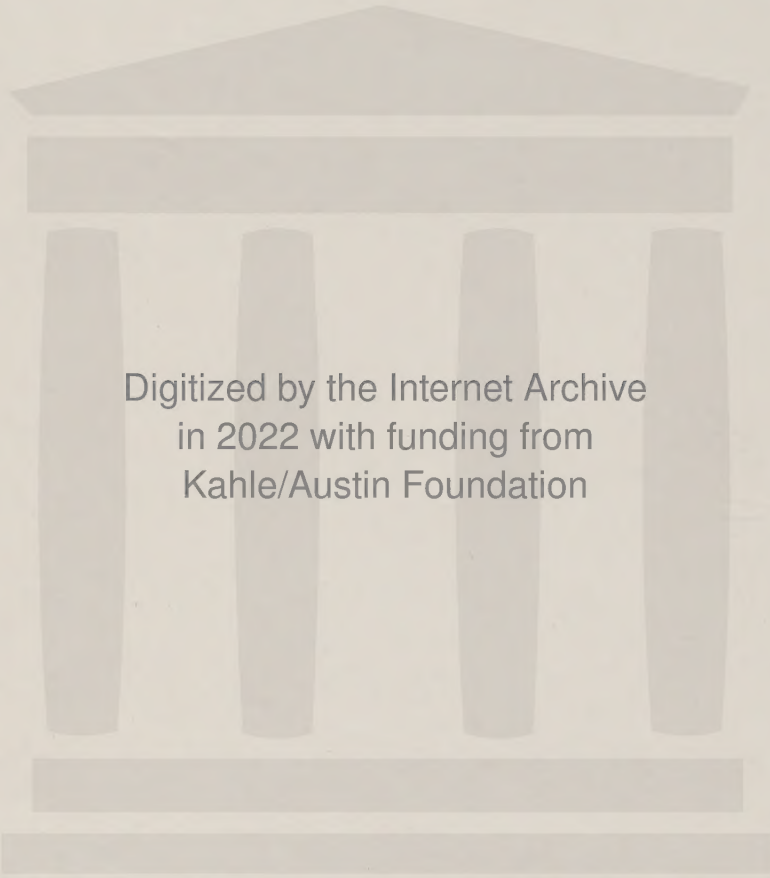
3 0867 0126029 1

# A VENTURE OF FAITH

## HISTORY OF HARRISON CHILHOWEE BAPTIST ACADEMY



BY  
WILLIAM F. HALL, SR.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2022 with funding from  
Kahle/Austin Foundation



Presented to  
Dr. Fred Kendall  
on behalf of the  
Trustees of Harrison-  
Chilhowee Baptist Academy  
with deep appreciation  
for your dedication to  
the Cause of Christ and  
your support of Christian  
Education.

Hubert B. Smollers  
President  
1-20-1981





# A Venture of Faith

History of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy

by

William F. Hall, Sr.



Copyright© 1980  
William F. Hall, Sr.  
All Rights Reserved

Printed By  
East Tennessee Printing Co., Inc.  
Rogersville, Tennessee

140854

BELMONT COLLEGE LIBRARY

LD  
7501  
.S4779  
H34  
1980

## DEDICATION

To my wife, Nola,  
who paid a higher price for  
the writing of this book than I,  
and who has sacrificed more  
in the service of Harrison-Chilhowee than I,  
this history is affectionately  
dedicated.



# Table of Contents

## Foreward

## Preface

I. Before The Beginnings—Seymour Then and Now .....	1
II. Preachers, Churches, Teachers, and Schools .....	7
III. Roots—Beginnings of the School—Concerned Citizens—A School with a Reputation—Enlarged Needs .....	12
IV. Beginnings—1880-1900—The Great Move—The First Building—The First Program—Greater Needs .....	24
V. Growth—From William S. Bryan to Jerry E. Barton .....	40
VI. Administration of Jerry E. Barton—1912-1926—A Bachelor Professor—Strict Discipline—Spiritual Growth—Financial Problems—Increase in Physical Properties .....	51
VII. Administration of John H. Cates and James L. Jeffries— Accreditation—Improvements—Continued Financial Problems—More Athletic Participation .....	71
VIII. Administration of Roy Anderson—1929-1952—Struggles— Reorganization—Tragedy—Recovery—Victory .....	84
IX. Administration of Walter Stuart Rule—1952-1960—Campaigns and Controversy—Harrison-Chilhowee wages Campaign for additional funds and remains strong during uncertain days in the Convention .....	118
X. Administration of Charles C. Lemons—1960-1970—Growth in Plant, Curriculum, Confidence—Buildings Grow on Campus— Curriculum Studied and Improved—Objectives Studied and Re-evaluated .....	159
XI. Administration of Hubert Bon Smothers—1970- A Decade of Innovation and Challenge—Innovative Changes—Greater Provision for Commuting Students—College Preparatory Program for Deaf Students—Adult Bible School—Greater Emphasis on Competitive Sports—Greater Publicity— Century II Campaign .....	205
XII. Finances—Growth from faltering financial program dependent on sporadic gifts and offerings to sound financial base .....	251
XIII. Organization—Growth of Faculty and Administration— Growth and Improvement of Trustees—Sacrificial Service of Trustees and Faculties .....	260
XIV. Curriculum—Commencement—Change—Challenge .....	269
XV. Athletics—Early Opposition—Baseball—Basketball— Football—Field Day—Soccer—Tennis—Golf .....	279
XVI. Life On The Campus—Early School Days—Relations Between Students and Faculty—Extra-Curricular Activities— Publications—Organizations, Clubs, and Societies .....	293

XVII.	Relationships—Community—Baptist Associations—Home Mission Board—Tennessee Baptist Convention—First Baptist Church—Educational Systems, Societies and Clubs ..	307
XVIII.	Names—Songs—Yells—Symbols .....	317
XIX.	Because They Lived—Principals and Presidents Who Led The Academy .....	327
XX.	Looking Into Century Two—Past Achievements—Outlook ...	352
APPENDICES		355
A.	Charters:	355
	Charter of Incorporation of Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy, 1887.....	355
	Charter of Incorporation of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1932.....	357
B.	Deeds:	361
	Deed of J. H. and Mary Ellis and John and Maranda McCroskey to Trustees of Boyd's Creek Academy .....	361
	Deed of J. H. Ellis and Mary Ellis to Trustees of Boyd's Creek Academy of Tract of Land for Purpose of School .....	363
	Deed of J. H. Ellis and Mary Ellis to Trustees of Chilhowee Institute .....	365
	Deed of A. L. & Lossie Johnson to Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Academy .....	366
	Deed of Sevier Masonic Lodge No. 334, F & A M to Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy .....	367
	Deed of Lewis and Cordelia Ogle to Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy .....	368
	Deed of Trustees of First Chilhowee Baptist Church to Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy .....	369
	Deed of Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy to Sevier County Board of Education .....	370
	Deed of Sevier County Board of Education to Luther Ogle ...	372
	Deed of Luther Ogle to Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy	373
C.	CONSTITUTIONS AND BY-LAWS:	376
	By-Laws of Board of Trustees, 1934 .....	376
	By-Laws of Advisory Board .....	378
	Constitution and By-Laws of Delta Sigma Literary Society ..	380
	Constitution and By-Laws of Stellanian Literary Society ....	383
	Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy Organizational Chart - 1980 .....	385
	General Policy Guidelines of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy .....	386

D.	SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND OTHER PAPERS	391
	Announcement of Harrison Seminary, 1888 .....	391
	Program of Boyd's Creek Academy, 1881 .....	392
	The 1890 Commencement .....	392
	The 1898 Commencement .....	393
	Commencement Program of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1930 .....	394
	Announcement of Chilhowee Institute, 1900 .....	395
	A Thanksgiving Entertainment .....	396
	Field Day, 1941 .....	397
	Interesting Bits .....	398
	An Advertisement Which Appeared in The 1896 Minutes of Chilhowee Baptist Association .....	398
E.	TRUSTEES, ADMINISTRATORS, AND FACULTY:	
	Trustees in Order of Their First Appearance in Records of Service .....	400
	Teachers, Administrators, and Others .....	402
	Notes .....	406
	Bibliography .....	432





WILLIAM F HALL, SR.

# The Author

The subject of this book is one which is very familiar to its author for William F. Hall taught at Harrison-Chilhowee for forty-four years. He came to the academy in August of 1926 and, with the exception of nineteen months in 1936-1938, served continuously in that position until his retirement in 1971.

Born on November 4, 1903, Mr. Hall is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hall (father born in Nottingham, England) of Mayland, Tennessee.

A graduate of the old Knoxville High School, Mr. Hall received his B.A. degree from Carson-Newman College in 1926. In 1928 he received a B.S. in Education from the University of Tennessee, and in 1936 he was awarded the M.A.

In the early years at the academy, Mr. Hall taught English and history, but he is best remembered for his many classes in Bible. Over the years, Mr. Hall had the privilege of teaching hundreds of young men and young women who left Chilhowee better equipped to serve God and their fellow men. Presently he serves as a Trustee of the academy.

Mr. Hall has assisted in the organization of 15 churches in the Chilhowee Baptist Association in addition to pastoring others and serving as interim pastor in many more.

He has authored "When Dreams Come True," "History of Carson-Newman College," "Notes and Outlines of the Old Testament," "New Testament Outlines," and three articles in the Southern Baptist Encyclopedia.

Married to the former Nola Rice, the Halls have three children: William F. Hall, Jr., Hauppauge, New York; Mrs. Jay (Mary) Phillips, Seymour, Tennessee; and Mrs. Joe W. (Christine) Rutledge, Valencia, Venezuela.

Mr. & Mrs. Hall have endeared themselves to the administration, faculty, staff, students, churches they have served and to Tennessee Baptists. Our deep appreciation goes to the Halls for their dedication, devotion, and loyalty to Chilhowee.

As revealed in this brief resume of a long and productive life, Professor William F. Hall, Sr., is eminently qualified by heritage, birth, education, and experience to write the history of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy from 1880-1980.

This history of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy is the culmination of the first one hundred years of ministry of Baptists of Tennessee. To God Be The Glory as we cherish the past and challenge the future.

Hubert B. Smothers, President  
Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy

# Preface

Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy from its beginning has been and is still a venture of faith. It is also the story of growth and development through struggle, sacrifice, and dedication. Harrison-Chilhowee did not begin as a Baptist school, but rather as a result of a felt need in the community on the part of dedicated Christian parents.

It was not until 1886 that Chilhowee became a Baptist school. It was that year that the school began to be sponsored by the Chilhowee Baptist Association. Since that time the school has also been sponsored by the Sevier County Baptist Association, the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, and in 1932 became a part of the Tennessee Baptist Educational System. Harrison-Chilhowee, along with other academies of that day, provided education in a day when the state was doing very little for the education of its children.

Even though there are records of programs at the end of school sessions as far back as 1881, and even though it is evident that there were graduates from that time and before, the first available record of any graduate of the school is in 1889. In that year R. A. Brown, who later became judge in Knoxville, was the lone graduate of the school. Many other men and women who have won laurels for outstanding accomplishments have been graduated from Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.

Material for writing this history has not been easy to find. The original sources for this work have been such available records as Reports of Principals and Presidents to the Board of Trustees, Minutes of the Board, Minutes of Associations, and Minutes of the Southern Baptist and Tennessee Conventions, and catalogs and publications of the school.

It would be almost an impossible task to mention specifically everyone who has helped in the preparing of this history. Many have helped in many ways to make this history possible. Among these are former presidents W. Stuart Rule and Charles C. Lemons and the current president Hubert B. Smothers. Also of great help have been former principals C. York Stewart and Roger Henry, Registrar Mrs. Ann Stewart, Coach Lester D. McCarter, and Mrs. Ben H. Clark, former librarian and teacher and daughters of former principal and President Roy Anderson. Many who have helped with personal interviews are W. Stuart Rule, Charles C. Lemons, Hubert B. Smothers, C. York Stewart, Mrs. Ella Clark, Mrs. A. B. Harris, Mrs. Ann Stewart, Roger Henry, Mrs. Kay Jursik, Earl B. Edington, Robert Tipton, J. C. Self, Vola McCroskey Tipton, Della Tittsworth, Mrs. Betty Mize, Mrs. Charles Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth Cowan, Lou Irwin, Newell Irwin, Sr., Mrs. Bess Atchley, Robert Marshall, Sarah DeLozier, Mrs. Alma Beaty, Mrs. J. E. Lingerfelt, Joe Stacker, Jack Carpenter, Harold King, George Temple, and Tom B. Sharp. Manuscripts which I have used and which have been very helpful are:

1. "The History of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy". A Master's Thesis: University of Tennessee. Pauline Anderson Clark, Retired Librarian, Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, Seymour, Tennessee



2. "Seymour, Tennessee", Interralationship of Community and School, Master's Project: East Tennessee State University. Johnnie Ballard, Principal, Seymour Primary School, Seymour, Tennessee.
3. "Memories of a Former Principal," James L. Jeffries, former principal of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.
4. "History of First Chilhowee Baptist Church," A. W. McDaniel, former pastor of First Chilhowee Baptist Church.
5. "A Brief Financial History of Harrison-Chilhowee," Gertrude Atchley, former treasurer of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.

I would like to mention in particular the encouragement from President Hubert B. Smothers and the constant willingness and helpfulness in tracing down details of explanations by Mrs. Anne Stewart, Registrar. I owe a special thanks and am indeed grateful to Mrs. James Stokes, teacher of English at Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, who read the manuscript and made numerous corrections in grammar and diction. I am indebted to Mr. Tom Minter for many of the pictures and to Mrs. Kay Jursik teacher of Art at Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, for all the art work. Valuable assistance was given by Mrs. Betty Chandler and Mrs. Frances Clark in typing the manuscript, for which I am thankful. I am grateful to Dr. John Buell for reading the finished manuscript. Finally, my deepest appreciation to David Haywood for helping in publishing of "A Venture in Faith".

My special and sincere thanks and gratitude go to my wife, Mrs. Nola R. Hall, for her constant encouragement; and my affection to her for enduring my irregular habits and lack of dependability in other matters while I was concentrating on the writing of this history.

William F. Hall  
Hall House  
Seymour, Tennessee

# Chapter I

## Before the Beginning

### Seymour Then and Now

To get the beauty of the area in which Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy is located, one needs to travel two routes. One would leave the Boyd's Creek Community in the area of Brabson's place (if possible he would go up to the Brabson family cemetery and look down on the beautiful French Broad River), travel down the Old Sevierville Pike as it winds through Oak City, Trundle's Cross Roads, and on to Shooks Gap. Then one would start at Trundle's and drive down the Old Maryville-Sevierville Highway to its junction with Highway 411 and drive to the region of Prospect Community. There are other routes, of course, that go through the community of Seymour—all of which are scenic routes in which the beauty of God's creation stands out as in no other place in all the world. It is, indeed, God's garden spot on the earth.

Without doubt Seymour is one of the spots in Sevier County that is of tremendous importance in the early history of the county and of all East Tennessee. In the Treaty of Dumplin in 1785, the Cherokees gave up claim to all of what is now Sevier County. Some of the prominent settlers already in this region were William Cannon, who lived opposite Catlettsburg; Jacob Huff, who built a mill at Catlettsburg; and Samuel Blair of Catlettsburg. Further down the stream was Josiah Rogers; north of French Broad River were Peter and Allen Bryant, Joshua and Richard Gist, the Cates, and the Underwoods. Eight miles below (the present) Sevierville were Thomas Buckingham, the Brabsons, the Chandlers, the Creswells and Captain Nathaniel Evans on Boyd's Creek. Thomas Sharp had settled in the neighborhood of Trundle's Cross Roads.<sup>1</sup> Trundle's Cross Roads was near the head of Boyd's Creek and was later called Newell's Station and is now the present Seymour.

Ramsey, in his *Annals of Tennessee History*, spoke of Newell's Station as being upon the great road leading from Knoxville, the first capitol of Tennessee, and connecting it with Sevierville and McGaughy's station.<sup>2</sup> (This road when Ramsey wrote his *Annals* was what is now called the Knoxville-Sevierville Pike.) Ramsey further stated that it was upon this road that there could be seen at a distance of above five miles the ruins of an old station, now in a deserted and wornout field. In early times it had given protection to several families adjacent to it. Before Knoxville was laid off, this station was a frontier post which was reached by travellers passing the trace from the mouth of French Broad to the lower settlements on Nine

Mile and Pistol Creek.<sup>3</sup> This old house, for years called the McCroskey House, has been torn down; but near this same spot is the entrance to a beautiful sub-division in Seymour, known as Cherokee Hills. Near this trace and after it crossed Bay's Mountain, at the foot of one of its rugged spurs gushed forth a beautiful spring, surrounded by a hilly and rocky country. Near this secluded spot stood the cabin of Governor John Sevier. He enlarged the building and made it, if not more commodious and elegant, convenient and comfortable.

Here he received guests, old friends, warriors, Cherokee chiefs, and visitors such as White, Gillespie, Jack Cozby, and Ramsey.<sup>4</sup> However, before 1783 much history had already been made in this area. As early as 1756 settlers were coming into the region from Virginia and North Carolina.<sup>5</sup> Far removed from ocean, lake, or gulf, the future of East Tennessee was unknown to the outer world. (East Tennessee in this statement certainly included the area that later became known as Seymour.) Its splendid solitude and isolation were unknown so far as the white man was concerned. The first white people made their way into East Tennessee before 1769. As a matter of fact, White says that Fort Loudon was built in 1756.<sup>6</sup> These people were looking for better land and came principally from Virginia and North Carolina.<sup>7</sup> It should be pointed out, however, that all the settlers did not come across the Great Smoky Mountain into East Tennessee. Many of those coming from Virginia had come there from Pennsylvania. They had come down the valleys and rivers into Virginia and from there, access was easy into East Tennessee, without the crossing of high mountains.<sup>8</sup>

Samuel C. Williams describes the pioneers of Tennessee as coming across the mountains into Tennessee because of the abundance of water, game, and fuel and also because of the healthful and moderate climate. One branch of travel was nearly the same as the present stage route passing through the Big Lick. . . . crossing the Holston at Dodson's Ford to Grassey Springs, down the Nolichucky and descending Dumplin Creek to a point a few miles from its mouth, where the path deflected to the left and crossed the French Broad River near Buckingham's Island. Near here the path divided. One branch of it went up the west fork of Little Pigeon River and crossed some small mountains to the Tuckaleechee towns and on to the Overhill villages of the Cherokees.<sup>9</sup> The other and main fork went up Boyd's Creek to its source. (This is near Highway 411 in the present community of Seymour.) The trail then followed this path to the head branches of Ellejoy, descended its valley to Little River, and crossing near Henry's Station went by the present town of Maryville to the mouth of Tellico and, passing through the Indian towns and villages of Tellico, Chota, and Hiawassee, descended to Coosa, where it connected with the Great War Path of the Creek Indians.<sup>10</sup>

Now, according to the *Autobiography of William Anderson McTeer*, this is the route of the Great War Path of the Cherokees.<sup>11</sup> As a matter of fact, a map prepared by Winona Breazeale appears on pages 24 and 25 of the above book showing forts descending in the same direction. They are McCroskey's, at the head of Boyd's Creek in the present community of Seymour; McTeer's, in the present Prospect Community; down Ellejoy Creek to Henry's Station on Little River; down Little River to Gamble's Station; and across Crooked Creek to Cavin's Station; and then to Craig's Station, which



is the present city of Maryville. From here the map shows the Trail continuing into the Cherokee towns to the present town of Tellico.<sup>12</sup>

When the Treaty of Dumplin was made with the Cherokees in 1785, Newell's Station was already occupied (which is the present Seymour). Samuel Newell, a captain in the Revolutionary War, built the fort on Boyd's Creek in 1783. This was along the Great Cherokee War Path. People had already begun to move into the region, and the power of the Cherokees was broken when John Sevier defeated them at the Battle of Boyd's Creek. In the Treaty of Dumplin, the State of Franklin was represented by Col. John Sevier, and the Cherokee Nation was represented by Ancoo, Chief of Chota.<sup>13</sup> This treaty said in part that

all lands lying and being on the south side of the Holston and French Broad rivers, as far as the ridge that divided the waters of the Tennessee, may be peaceably inhabited and cultivated, resided on, enjoyed and inhabited by our elder brothers, and white people from this time forward and always.<sup>14</sup>

However, when North Carolina later repudiated the treaty saying that the State of Franklin had no authority to sign such a treaty, the Cherokees also said that the men had no right to sign such a treaty. This meant that the emigrants into East Tennessee again faced great peril by coming into this region.

This is attested to by the massacre of the Campbell family, whose members are buried in Eusebia Cemetery. This family, as it was travelling from McTeer to McCroskey Station (which is in the present Seymour Community) was attacked and cruelly massacred. A man by the name of Cunningham was also massacred by the Cherokees as he travelled from McTeer in the direction of Millstone.<sup>15</sup>

This repudiation of the treaty was also a contributing factor in the continuing dispute between John Sevier, who had signed for the State of Franklin, and North Carolina. John Sevier was arrested by Col. John Tipton and taken to North Carolina for trial. He was rescued by his friends, however, and was never tried; but this made bitter enemies of Tipton and Sevier.<sup>16</sup>

In 1796 Samuel Newell (one of the first settlers in the Seymour area) was a delegate from Sevier County to the convention to draft the constitution of the State of Tennessee. He later represented Sevier County in the first Tennessee legislature.

There are two traditions concerning the residence of John Sevier in Seymour. One states that his headquarters were for six months on the Robertson farm, a half mile east of Seymour and presently owned by Mr. & Mrs. George Temple. The first legal distillery was also on this farm.<sup>17</sup>

The other tradition (and the one that the writer has heard almost ever since he came to Seymour in 1926) is that John Sevier's headquarters were on a farm known for years as the Hodge farm and presently owned by Mrs. Ella Clark. This is the place mentioned by Ramsey as the probable site of the house occupied by John Sevier.<sup>18</sup> The writer has seen the log house (now gone) in which Sevier is said to have lived; it was located just across

the present Chapman Highway from the Newell Station historical marker. The writer is of the opinion that there is credence to both traditions and that they both have some foundation for belief. During the early days Sevier probably lived at the Robertson farm, and during the time he was governor of the State of Franklin, he lived at the Hodge place. In fact, reliable history indicates that this was not only the seat of government of the State of Franklin but also the seat of justice for Sevier County. Under the new order of things, it became the seat of the Committee's Authority, and the first court was held here. It was also the seat of government for South-of-French Broad-and-Holston people, 1789-91. Their articles of Association were adopted here in 1789.<sup>19</sup>

As settlers moved into the East Tennessee area (and in particular into the Seymour area), farms were established, homes were built, and people became more permanently settled. Seymour became a thriving industrious farming community. As the Indians were pushed back, the farmers increased their holdings; and with the organization of the Tennessee State government, law and order became easier to enforce. The constitutional convention met in Knoxville on January 11, 1796. John Sevier, Jr., and Samuel Newell were members of this first constitutional convention.<sup>20</sup> The place of meeting in Knoxville was in a building that stood across Gay Street from the present site of Baum's Florist on Gay Street, and across Church Street from the site occupied by Baum's for many years.

It might be of interest to mention some of the families coming into the area as pioneers whose descendants are still residents of Sevier County. Nathaniel and Richard Gist traded with the Indians as early as 1740. Nathaniel Gist lived at intervals with the Cherokee Indians, and through an alliance with a Cherokee maiden was the father of the Cherokee Sequoiya, who invented the Cherokee alphabet.<sup>21</sup> It is believed that the Samuel Newell family was here by 1783 and that the Cowans were here by 1783.<sup>22</sup> This area is also a strange mixture of nationalities: the Brabsons, long a prominent family on Boyd's Creek, from Wales; the Keeners from Germany; the Newells and Cowans from Ireland; the Trundles and Creswells from England; and the Burnses and Stansberrys of Scotch-Irish descent.<sup>23</sup>

Little is known of the detailed history of many of these families during the late years of the 1800's because of the lack of good family records. However, Seymour was growing into a sizeable population; and by 1877 such names as Boling, Black, Amerine, Davis, Dunlap, DeLozier, Conner, Cox, Emmert, Ferguson, Harmon, Gamble, Gibson, Johnson, Jeffries, Keeble, McNelley, McCroskey, McCulloch, Pickens, McTeer, Rodgers (may have also been Rogers), Tipton, and Trotter appear in the records of individuals in the community.<sup>24</sup>

Pioneers, hunters, and traders gradually became farmers. The amount of produce from the land increased; the families built better houses and increased their holdings. Travel in the main was by horseback, wagon, or buggy.

However, with the dispute over states' right and slavery, war clouds hung

over Seymour as well as the rest of the nation. Families were divided, and in many cases brother fought against brother in this bitter struggle that almost divided the nation asunder. Sevier County was Republican and pro-union in the struggle. The war was not without its effect on Seymour. William A. McTeer said that he was working in a store owned by Alexander R. McBath in Seymour (reliable records do not establish the exact location of this store) when Lincoln was elected President. This closed the store, and McTeer returned home to Walland and later went into the Union Army.<sup>25</sup> While there is little record of any known battle in Seymour during the Civil War, there was much evidence that the community did not escape the harrowing effects of the war. There was much movement of soldiers and pillaging of the people on the part of soldiers on both sides of the conflict. At one time it seems that the Wayland House was pillaged by soldiers and one drunken soldier rode his horse up the stairs of the house.<sup>26</sup>

When the war was over, Seymour and the rest of the nation tried to return to normalcy. To farming there was added industry. Transportation was still by wagon and buggy, but travel by boat had been added. Post offices had already been established. In fact, the community has gone under five different names with two of the names coming from the names of the postmasters. As has been before mentioned, the area was originally Newell's Station, so named for an early settler Samuel Newell, who came here in 1783. This was probably the name until 1832 when the name became Evans Postoffice, named for the Postmaster, Evans. This postoffice was probably on land owned by Jack McCroskey, near the head of Boyd's Creek. On March 24, 1838, the name was changed to Trundle's Cross Roads, when John W. Trundle became the postmaster. During the late 1800's, the name was changed from Trundles to Latonia and later, in all probability, was changed back to Trundles. In 1898 a diploma was awarded to Nathan P. Suttle from Harrison and Chilhowee Normal School at Latonia, Tennessee. There are also catalogs of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy that bear the address of Latonia.<sup>27</sup> In 1914 the name was changed to Seymour in honor of Charles Seymour, who was an engineer who helped to build the Knoxville-Sevierville and Eastern Railroad that ran through Seymour.<sup>28</sup>

Seymour was connected with Knoxville by a road later called the Knoxville Sevierville Highway and with Maryville by a road that later became known as the Maryville-Sevierville Pike. Steamboat travel became very important to the life of the area; and in 1908-1909 the Knoxville, Sevierville and Eastern Railroad (nicknamed the Knoxville-Slow and Easy) was built and came through Seymour.<sup>29</sup>

Sevier County has always been made up of law-abiding and church-going people. However, in the late 1800's the people went through a reign of terror by the White Caps. People lived in constant fear for their lives and property until the organization was destroyed through the heroic efforts of Sheriff Thomas H. Davis.<sup>30</sup> In this terrible time, Seymour suffered along with the rest of the county.

In the early 1900's, Seymour was still almost totally agricultural. Farming was the industry, prices were low, and the people lived together as good neighbors.<sup>31</sup>



When the writer came to Seymour in 1926, the community consisted of farms, a Baptist church, a Methodist church, Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, a postoffice (which at that time was on the old Sevierville Pike toward Boyd's Creek; Miss Alice Sharp was the postmaster.), and three general merchandise stores. Victor Rogers ran a store to the west of where the academy is now located; W. L. Conner ran a store to the east of the academy toward the postoffice on the Sevierville Pike (about two miles distance); and Oscar Burnett had a store on the Sevierville Pike at what was then called Pitner's. Previous to that time J. S. Boling ran a store on or near the present J. C. Self farm.<sup>32</sup> The only way to Knoxville in those days was to walk a mile from the academy to Pitner's and catch the bus which ran about three or four times a day. There was only one automobile on the campus at that time and very few in the community. The car on the campus was owned by Professor J. L. Jeffries, one of the teachers and later principal of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute. Mail carriers had to ride horseback part of their routes because of the condition of the roads.

In 1980 Seymour is a thriving community of near fifty thousand people. There are in the community seven churches. They are First Baptist of Seymour, Trinity Baptist, Bell's Chapel Baptist, Trundle's United Methodist, Seymour Heights Christian Church, Seymour Community Church, and a Lutheran church. There are other churches that receive their mail through the Seymour postoffice. In addition to Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, there are in the community Seymour High School on Pitner Road and Seymour Primary School on the Maryville-Sevierville Highway. There are two veterinarians, a Volunteer Fire Department, a shopping center, four banks, in addition to numerous stores—grocery, drug, hardware and furniture—garages, gas stations, and motels. There are other businesses making up the Seymour community. Seymour also has a newspaper published weekly—the *Tri-County News*. Seymour is said to be one of the fastest growing communities in Tennessee. It is a good place to live which is attested to by the fact that there are now more than twenty subdivisions in the Seymour area with others in the process of development. The community has had a large influx of people during the last ten years. As was true even in pioneer days, even so is it true in 1980 that people come from many different places. Maybe it is just because the countryside is so beautiful; it could be the friendliness of the people; it might be the easy access to three county seat towns.



# Chapter II

## Preachers, Churches, Teachers, and Schools

Baptists were among the first to plant their faith in Tennessee. Dr. O. W. Taylor says that "documentary evidence shows that from time to time from 1756 to 1778 there was responsible preaching in East Tennessee."<sup>1</sup> Churches were being constituted as early as 1775<sup>2</sup> — possibly earlier — and since that time they have been active in the state in teaching Baptist principles among the people. They were not without success even in those early days. In 1775 the Buffalo Ridge Baptist Church was organized.<sup>3</sup> It is evident on good authority that Sinking Creek Baptist Church was constituted before 1775.<sup>4</sup> In 1781 there were as many as six Baptist churches in Tennessee,<sup>5</sup> and in 1786 these six churches were organized into the Holston Baptist Association.<sup>6</sup> By 1830 there had been organized the Tennessee, Powell's Valley, Nolachucky, Hiawassee, and Sweetwater associations; and in 1833 the State Baptist Convention was formed.<sup>7</sup>

It is true that the first church established in Tennessee was Salem Presbyterian Church, and the first institution of learning was Washington College; both were established eight miles southeast of the present town of Jonesboro in 1780.<sup>8</sup> However, as the pioneers moved into East Tennessee and especially on into the area of Sevier County, Baptist people and Baptist preachers were in their ranks. Dr. J. J. Burnett says that Elder Richard Wood is thought to be the first preacher to preach the gospel in Sevier County as Baptists "believe and preach it." Born in 1756, he preached in Sevier and Blount counties probably as far back as 1789. At the close of the Revolutionary War, in which he was a soldier fighting for the freedom of this country, he moved to South Carolina; and from there he emigrated to Tennessee, locating in Sevier County. He planted churches on the creeks and in the coves of Sevier and Blount counties. Two of the churches he established were the Forks of Little Pigeon Church and Providence Church. In 1802 he was a messenger from Forks of Little Pigeon Baptist Church to organize the Tennessee Association.<sup>9</sup> Other faithful preachers of Sevier County during the days of the founding of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy and before were Robert S. Atchley, P. M. Atchley, G. A. Atchley, Thomas Hill, Isaac Hines, Asa M. Layman, D. F. Manly, E. W. Ogle, Eli Roberts, Mark Roberts, and Elijah Rogers.<sup>10</sup> From available records it is difficult and usually impossible to give the exact dates when Baptists first came into the different counties of Tennessee. There are dates for the founding of churches, but there are no dates when their founders first arrived in Tennessee. However, the general period of the first exodus of Baptists to Tennessee can be with reasonable certainty established.<sup>11</sup>

It might be interesting at this point also to state reasons Baptists came to

Tennessee. They, of course, had the same motivation as others who pioneered in this area. Men first came as hunters and traders. On these expeditions into the territory of the Cherokees, they saw the natural beauty of the land, the winding rivers, the rich valleys, and the natural beauty of a forested mountainous land. The beauty of the land attracted many of these early comers. They found here a rich, fertile soil for which they were seeking to improve their economic station in life. A third reason was their love for liberty. Along with others, Baptists in Virginia were taxed to support the established church. This was not only distasteful but actually abhorrent to the soul of a Baptist.<sup>12</sup> Baptists have always been in the forefront of the fight for religious liberty and the individual freedom of the soul. This was true of the forebears of Baptists in Europe—the Lollards, the Hussites, the AnaBaptists. It had been true in the New England states. The fiercest fighters for freedom—both civil and religious—in the Revolutionary War were Baptists and those with Baptist sentiments. It was true of those who migrated to Tennessee from Virginia, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania. It has always been so; Baptists have always been fierce and uncompromising fighters for religious liberty for all men everywhere.

As early as 1789 churches were being organized in Sevier County. It is true that in the immediate community of Seymour a Baptist church was not organized until 1893.<sup>13</sup> However, at an early date Baptists were active in Sevier County and the Seymour area. Elder Richard Wood led in the organization of Forks of Little Pigeon Church (now First Baptist of Sevierville) and was its pastor for forty-five years. He led also in the beginning of Providence Baptist Church in the same year.<sup>14</sup> In 1802 Boyd's Creek and Paw Paw Hollow churches were organized, and Bethel Baptist Church was organized in 1804.<sup>15</sup> Nearby in Blount County, Bethel (Tuckaleche) Baptist Church was organized in 1803, Miller's Cove in 1810, Pleasant Grove in 1812, Ellejoy in 1823, Cedar Grove in 1835, and Stock Creek in 1835.<sup>16</sup> During the middle 1800's in Sevier County, Alder Branch came into being in 1830, Gatlinburg in 1837, and Wear's Valley in 1837.<sup>17</sup>

The Baptist preachers who came at this early date into Sevier County were leaders. All did not have a formal education to a high degree, but they were educated, many of them self-taught. They knew the Bible; they also knew how to lead people as is evidenced by the early constitution of churches and the subsequent growth of these churches. Divisions over the subject of missions and education were also indicative of the fact that they were not afraid to face issues and to preach and teach the truth as they understood the truth. These men and many more like them during the beginning and middle 1800's established well the Baptist cause in Sevier County and especially in the area of Seymour community.

As has been previously stated, many of these preachers were also teachers. Education has always been dear to the hearts of Baptists. It is also true that Baptists did not back away from a mission opportunity. There was no system of education in Tennessee in the middle 1800's. The advocates of public education had to combat prejudice, the effects of mismanagement of school funds, and the obstacle of slavery in the early 1800's. Lack of funds and lack of responsible administrative agencies precluded any real system of schools. There had been no definite steps taken in the interest of public education in Tennessee until the Congressional Act of 1806. After

that the legislature attempted to institute a system of public schools by defining the sources of the school funds and by setting up some administrative organization.<sup>18</sup> Nevertheless, because of the obstacles mentioned above, no adequate state system of education existed until after the 1850's.<sup>19</sup>

Prior to the establishment of the public system of schools in Tennessee, the task of education in the state was performed by private academies and schools. The difficulty of financing these institutions, however, limited their number and usefulness. They had their origin and served in a period which was stormy and financially uncertain.<sup>20</sup> The earliest of these institutions of learning was Martin Academy in upper East Tennessee, founded by Samuel Doak in 1783.<sup>21</sup> From that date to the 1850's, there were chartered in East Tennessee forty-two academies, one institute, and two seminaries.<sup>22</sup> Of these, however, not one was a Baptist school.<sup>23</sup> There seems to have arisen in the minds of some Baptists the fear that their people were being educated away from them. The Methodist Church had organized an academy in New Market, Tennessee,<sup>24</sup> and the Presbyterians had six schools in East Tennessee.<sup>25</sup> Considerable research, however, has failed to reveal any record of a Baptist school in East Tennessee before 1850.<sup>26</sup> It seems quite evident, therefore, that in spite of their interest in the improvement of their people and their interest in the cause of education, Baptists had been woefully laggard in the establishment of schools in East Tennessee.

Nevertheless, there was a genuine interest in education among the Baptists of East Tennessee and also among the large majority of people who had come especially into the area of and surrounding the present community of Seymour. Churches sent queries to associations; committees of study were formed and investigations were made. Thus it has been found that Baptists of East Tennessee were interested in education but this interest was still of a general nature,<sup>27</sup> and no specific action at this time was taken among Baptists in the interest of education.

Coming closer to the home of the beginning of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, there was movement among the people for schools in which to educate their children. While these were not specifically Baptist movements at this time, without doubt Baptists were concerned in many of the movements. Of the preachers coming into the area many of them were also teachers; others were interested in the education of the children and young people of their communities. The state made no effort at that time to bridge the gap between the elementary school and college. Various denominations as well as the Masonic Order made some attempts to remedy this situation. Passing over East Tennessee, one will find evidence of hundreds of these schools in a building or a name or people who attended such a school. In some cases these schools have been the nuclei of public high schools.<sup>28</sup>

So far as any record that is available, Nancy Academy is the first academy founded in Sevier County. It was located near the present south city limits of Sevierville and was named after Nancy Rogers, the first white child born south of the French Broad River. This school continued until 1890.<sup>29</sup> According to Estalena Rogers Brabson, there were three known academies established in the Boyd's Creek valley in the early 1800's.<sup>30</sup> Quoting from



Folmsbe, Corlew & Mitchell's *History of Tennessee*, she further points out that the academies were looked upon with respect and generally were considered preparatory schools for college.<sup>31</sup> Boyd's Creek Academy was possibly the oldest of the three academies dating back to the early 1800's.<sup>32</sup> The McCrosky school (forerunner of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy) was begun around the year 1840.<sup>33</sup> Rocky Springs Academy was begun around the year 1857. Mrs. Brabson mentions a deed recorded in the Sevier County Court House on April 16, 1857, believed to have been for the Rocky springs Academy.<sup>34</sup> Concerning the Cowan School, Mrs. Brabson has this to say in her article of January 5, 1978: "The Cowan School certainly could have been the oldest school in the Boyd's Creek area." "The Cowan School", continues Mrs. Brabson, "was located on land which originally belonged to Hugh Cowan and stood where the present garage of M. M. Hammer heirs is located. The date of the school's beginning is uncertain; but since Andrew Cowan was the first postmaster in the Boyd's Creek area in 1816, it is likely that he used the old log school building for a post office."<sup>35</sup>

So, in the early 1800's there was a genuine interest in the hearts of the people in the Boyd's Creek Valley and notably in the Seymour area for a school so that their children would have the opportunities to prepare themselves for life. Thus, education to them became a kind of ministry to their children and their neighbor's children. They were interested in giving to their young people an opportunity for the training of their minds that had been given them by their Creator. In all probability there were many other efforts to provide such training for their children that people know nothing about because of the lack of records of such activities. In the case of just about all these schools, they have passed; nothing is left except maybe a building, a name, people who have attended the school, or a beautiful experience of bygone days; but they no longer exist and minister to the lives of the young people of the community. So it was with Nancy Academy, with Boyd's Creek Academy, with Rocky Springs Academy, with Cowan School, with Murphy College in the south part of Sevierville, and later with Smoky Mountain Academy in the Glades. This has not been so with Harrison-Chilhowee Academy. Somehow throughout all these changes and amidst the passing of her contemporaries, this school has survived. Why? Why has this school survived and others made up of people just as dedicated, just as concerned, just as able and competent have fallen by the wayside? Surely a providential hand has guided the founders of the school and has guided the subsequent leaders who have been conscious of this divine approval, guidance, and direction.<sup>36</sup>

The stage was set for the work that later became Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. There was a felt need; there were capable people; there were dedicated people; there was a challenge of a ministry that could be performed in no other way; there was the provision for the carrying out of this challenge and ministry. As always, these people in Trundle's Cross Roads or Latonia (now Seymour) arose to the challenge before them. In pioneer days they settled here and made homes in spite of the hostile Indians and an unfriendly North Carolina government. In the early 1800's, when the state was doing very little in the cause of the education of their children, they took things into their own hands and set about providing a school in the community. These people were a resourceful people; they knew



the meaning of failure; they saw a challenge, a task that needed to be done and they did it. Thus was started about 1840 the school that was the predecessor of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.

# Chapter III

## Roots

The roots of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy are deep in Sevier County and especially in the Seymour area. The earliest attempt to record the beginnings and early days of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy was a series of articles written for *The Chilhowee Echoes*, a former publication of the academy, by Professor J. L. Jeffries. These articles appeared in the school paper during 1926 and 1927. When people become so far removed from those early days, they wonder about the thoughts, ambitions for a school and trials of those who held the cause of education of that day to heart.<sup>1</sup> At this time (the period of 1800 prior to the Civil War), the state made no effort to bridge the gap between the elementary schools of that day and college. Various denominations and the Masonic Order took over this tremendous responsibility, and as a result of their efforts many academies were established in strategic communities.<sup>2</sup> There can still be found evidences of many of these academies that served well their day and have long since closed and passed into oblivion. Such schools were Porter Academy, Nancy Academy, Boyd's Creek Academy, Cowan Academy, Rocky Springs Academy, Watauga Academy, Cosby Academy, and Smoky Mountain Academy. Some of these named are still familiar, others have become the nuclei of county high schools in which case often the name has been changed and all material trace of the efforts of these pioneers in education has been forever wiped out.<sup>3</sup>

For some strange reason this has not been true with Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. "Somehow throughout all these changes and amidst the passing of her contemporaries this school has survived."<sup>4</sup> From the strange story of the establishing of this school, the continual progress of the school, the changes that were effected through the years and the growth and continuance of the present day, it seems certain that the providential hand of God has guided the progress of this school and has guarded its destiny into its present place of usefulness as a part of the educational system of the Tennessee Baptist Convention.

Harrison-Chilhowee did not begin as a Baptist school. There were no church or associational educational groups that worked for the organization of a Baptist or Christian school. As a matter of fact, there is no record that the school was brought into being by any religious group as such. Those who were the leaders in the beginnings of Harrison-Chilhowee, however, were evidently interested in the spiritual as well as the educational development of their children. Some of the leaders were devout Presbyterians.<sup>5</sup> Others, no doubt, were Methodists and Baptists; it is entirely possible that there were those who helped in the early days of the school who were not connected with any church or religious group.

The beginnings were the results of a felt need. The first school in the community was not recorded; but according to tradition and stories that have come down to the present, the earliest efforts were either about or before 1840. These efforts were probably to provide education for the peoples' own children; later others were invited to participation. The growth was slow but consistent. The people wanted their children to have more advantages than they had ever had.

Tradition has it that as early as the 1840's there was a school which was simply a one-room building on the farm of John S. McCroskey. This was known as the McCroskey School House and sometimes designated as "Owl College". Now, there are various stories as to how the school got the name of "Owl College." Some say that it was because of the eagerness of the boys and girls to learn, but others state that it was simply because at night the owls flew into the building and spent the night there. Whatever the reason, this building served the purpose for a number of years, probably until the 1880's; at this time the school became the nucleus of the educational interest of the community under the direction of John McCallie and resulted in the expanding of the school facilities in the community.<sup>6</sup>

Interest ran high in this one-room school. The spirit was good. Some of the teachers of these days were "Ark" Houk, John Watson, Mrs. Humphrey, Mr. Irwin, J. M. McCallie, Mrs. Fayette DurReam, Miss Norwood, Miss Keener, William Rogers, and John McCallie.<sup>7</sup> Again it is regrettable that a complete list of all the noble and courageous men and women who taught in this school—the forerunner of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy—is not available.

The interest in those days in the education of youth cannot be limited to those who taught in the school. There were many who supported the cause of education in various ways. They gave money—and money was scarce; they cut timber; they helped build; they encouraged. Some of these men were John McCroskey, O. M. Whittle, A. J. McCallie, A. P. Hodges, A. H. Keener, J. M. Whittle, J. W. Chilburn, Edmund Burns, Harvey Wayland, Hugh Cox, Adam Fagala, Harrison Ellis, C. A. Hodges, Dr. G. E. Sharp, Cad Tipton, D. R. Pitner, John W. Sharp, S. R. Ford, Dan Hodges, Robert Irwin, and Dr. Ellis. These names and others are still found in the families of people who live in the area and are good solid citizens of the state and nation.<sup>8</sup>

This school was of such quality that Dr. J. M. McCallie (then of Princeton, N. J.) said, "One reason that induced my father to go to this neighborhood was the good schooling facilities."<sup>9</sup>

One is made to wonder what this school in the period before, during and immediately after the Civil War period was actually like. It is hard for one today—so far removed from the life of the community of that day—to visualize the life of the people of that day. As one enters modern school buildings with all the modern equipment and modern teaching methods, he would like to know: "What was school like in 1840? in 1860? Yes, and in 1870?" The best way to answer these questions is to hear from Dr. J. M. McCallie who was there. The following information was contained in a letter from Dr. McCallie to Mr. B. C. Ogle, an attorney in Knoxville, Ten-

nessee, dated March 10, 1926. This was in reply to a request by Mr. Ogle for Dr. McCallie to speak at the alumni meeting in 1926. Dr. McCallie says in the letter that when he thinks of Chilhowee Institute the moving picture of his memory gets agoing. One of the best ways to get a clear picture of what the school was like is let Dr. McCallie, who was there, speak to us through this letter to Mr. Ogle.

I see passing before me the Harrison-Chilhowee Normal Academy and the "Owl College," across the branch.

I see, also, the old Norton stone house, that was located just back of the present Institute, and the spring-house, some hundred feet from the spring, which was reputed to have no bottom and in which, history says, the last bear was killed in that vicinity. It was near this spring house that I saw my first home-made cigarette. Your distinguished citizen, John Sharp, was the artist. I remember I looked with envy. I have seen several cigarettes since then, but none quite so interesting. Over near the school building, I see the old bull-pen, in which we played not only "bull-pen," but "cat" in the days before baseball. When baseball did come, I remember making a bat in my father's shop. This was the most interesting, if not the best bat that I ever possessed. Most of the boys and girls, who played here, in glee, the games of youth, have played the game of life and passed off the stage.

I recall very distinctly when I was excused from school, being up in the bull-pen alone and looking away up the road I see a crow. My pet crow, two or three days before this, had visited the Pitner School over in Poor Valley. The boys there, not knowing that "Dick" was an educated crow, threw stones at him and broke his wing. He had walked all the way from Poor Valley through the weeds and fields, dragging his broken wing. When I saw him up the road and called to him, he came to me and we fell on each other's neck for joy.

There used to be a lot of hickory trees in the vicinity of the school building, and the teachers found them very useful. I remember very distinctly one day, when I had good reason to believe that the teacher was going to stimulate me with one of these hickory switches that I got excused from school, and with my knife I proceeded to cut off all reasonable switches that were in reach. I had an armful or two, which I carried a great distance and covered up with leaves. I learned later, however, that I had overlooked one very effective switch.

Maybe you would like to see a little moving-picture of a winter school in "Owl College." The pupils, boys and girls of all ages and sizes, come from all angles through the woods and snow, carrying their dinner baskets and, perhaps, one or two books, never more than three, and the big boys and girls carried slate and pencil like a shield and spear. The big boys would go out in the woods with axes, bring in the lap of a tree, cut it up, carry it in to the big fireplace, and kindle a roaring fire. As this was the day before overshoes and overcoats, some of the less inured became more or less chilled, especially when the weather was somewhere around zero. The ventilation was perfect—through broken windows, cracks, and the chimney. The seats had no backs or fronts, and were all built for the longest legged boys and girls. The teacher, the one I have in mind now, was a Reverend, untidy, long-bearded, monarch, who ruled his flock with no uncertain hand. To distribute the warmth of the fire equally, he would call the pupils up in relays, have them stand before the fire until one side was warm, then he would have them reverse and warm the opposite side, then this group thoroughly warmed, would take their seats, and their places would be taken, promptly by another



frozen group, until it was partially thawed out.

The lower end of the building was three or four feet from the ground. In cold weather, all available space, under the floor of the school, was occupied by a numerous group of razor-back hogs. As these hogs would each strive to get into the warmest place, they would often enter into vigorous fights. Their fights, squeals, and bumping against the floor of the school, at times, caused us to vary a little from the assiduous pursuit of knowledge.

Now, let me show you a glimpse of the same school in summer. All the children come to school bare-footed. Only the boys and girls below the arithmetic class—and we studied Ray's Advanced Arithmetic—had to stay in the school building. The boys, especially, were allowed to study out-doors, in the grove, in true Grecian style, and when they had gathered a certain amount of knowledge, they came and gave evidence of it to the teacher. The life was very similar to that of the bee that goes out and gathers honey and brings it back to the hive. Some of these boys showed evidence of their arborescent ancestry, for they found that the muse of knowledge could be more effectively lured in the fork or on the limb of some inviting tree, where they would sit and study with the birds. This had one advantage, at least—they kept awake. In this school, one of the essential literary books read was the New Testament. We also had Webster's Blue-Back Speller, which everybody studied, and, later, we adopted the fad of McGuffey's Readers. The teacher tried to introduce the fad of studying geography, but this did not take. Parsing and history came later.

It is wonderful how some of these teachers understood child-life. Let me throw on the scene a picture of an A, B, C class. You see they are sitting on a backless seat, their bare legs and feet several inches from the floor, book in hand, supposedly studying their A, B, C's. You notice that they waver in study now and then, but the teacher has the antidote. See him go up and down the line, switching the bare legs of the children, stimulating them to greater effort. Here is a little boy with big dreamy eyes, sitting on a front seat, looking toward the teacher, who sits in front of the window. He is wishing that a cannon-ball would come through the window and blow his head off. He is now moving over to the further end of the seat, for he thinks such a worthy wish may well come true, and he does not want to be hit by the cannon-ball on its relief expedition.

But our teachers were not all like that. Here is a picture of the opposite kind. Two girls and a boy are working on their slates the short method of dividing by twenty-five. The girls have mastered the puzzle—their pencils clatter as they make the figures and get the answers, and as each sum is worked it is sent into oblivion by a little spit rubbed over with the hand. The boy cannot understand the puzzle. He sees the girls getting ahead of him. Big tears fall upon his slate. The woman teacher sees these tears, sits down beside him, puts her arms around him, gives him the key to the puzzle, and the boy speeds on, happily pursuing the girls in the arithmetical sprint. Maybe you would like to see the picture of some of these worthy school masters. I will show them in the order that I remember them. The first was "Ark" Houk, then John Watson, a Mr. Humphrey, John Irving, Mrs. Lafayette Derieux, Mr. Emmert, James Whittle, Miss Norwood, Miss "Nar" Keener and then, later, my brothers, John and Sam McCallie.<sup>10</sup>

It is very evident from this graphic description of one of the pupils at the old school "across the branch" that there were some characteristics of this early school that were important. The facilities were not all that could be desired. As a matter of fact, they were very primitive. The students

in that day did not have the accommodations of today which in some instances reach to the point of luxury. The teachers were strict and "ruled the school-room" with an iron hand. There was discipline; there were also dedication and compassion on the part of the teachers. In the most part there was interest in learning on the part of the students. They came to school to learn, and their parents expected them to learn.

This school was located on the property of Mr. John McCroskey. This property later was bought by Mr. Charlie C. Self, and the exact location of the school was west of the present campus and on the property now owned (1980) by Mr. David Self. After the school was moved across to its present location, this building was left standing. A residence was later built around this building, and Rev. and Mrs. Jerome E. Hicks were living in the house when it was destroyed by fire in 1945. After the fire the writer went over to the house and saw an old slate blackboard that had been covered when the dwelling was built around the school building. The blackboard still had part of an algebra problem on it.

There were many who were sincerely interested in the education of the youth in the community. The families, however, that seem to stand out are the McCroskey and McCallie families. Mr. John McCroskey lived in a log house located on the farm that later was owned by Mr. Charlie C. Self and is at present (1980) the Hillcrest subdivision in Seymour.<sup>11</sup> He furnished the school-house for this first school which began about 1840. Mr. McCroskey later bought property that was located at the entrance of the present Cherokee Hills on Highway 411.<sup>12</sup> This property was on the old Cherokee Trace. He built a house on this site which, when the writer came to the community in 1926, was still standing. The house has since been torn down.<sup>13</sup>

John McCallie came to this country from Scotland in 1775. When he came to the United States, he settled in Pennsylvania. He later moved to Chucky in East Tennessee and then to Blount County in 1785.<sup>14</sup> He was married twice. His first wife was Nancy Burney. They had a son, Alexander. His son was Andrew Jackson McCallie, who was the father of John McCallie; John was the leader in the community school that moved across the branch to become the present Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. Another son and daughter, Samuel and Hettie, were also teachers in the school about the time the school was moved.<sup>15</sup> John McCallie's second wife was Mary McCullough. It is from this union that was descended the McCallie Family of the McCallie School in Chattanooga, Tennessee.<sup>16</sup>

Andrew Jackson McCallie (grandson of John McCallie) was born November 12, 1819, in Sevier County three miles from Trundle's Cross Roads. He was married April 14, 1844, to Harriet Theodosia Athaline Cunningham. They had ten children. They were James Alexander, Mary Ann (who married James Whittle), Emily Catherine (who married Columbus DeArmond), William Alexander, John Harvey, Samuel Washington, Robert Andrew, Hettie Miranda (who married O. M. Whittle), Joseph Madison, and Thomas Oliver.<sup>17</sup> Andrew Jackson McCallie and his wife Harriet were members of the Presbyterian Church and were conscientious in the discharge of their Christian duties. Andrew McCallie was a man of much character and honesty of purpose. No one had a higher regard for industry, true

worth, and nobleness of character; and no one had a greater contempt for idle and dishonest persons, or those who made their way in the world by false pretences rather than by true merit. These traits of character exerted a strong influence upon his children and also upon the people in the neighborhood in which he lived. He was highly respected and honored by all who knew him. He was a man of fine physique and excellent constitution; he never was sick until the last years of his life. He was five feet, ten inches in height and weighed 165 to 180 pounds. Like his brothers, he had a light complexion, blue eyes, and sandy red hair. After 1857 he wore a heavy beard without a mustache. Neither he nor his brothers had anything to do with intoxicants or the use of tobacco in any form.<sup>18</sup>

Not only were the McCroskeys and the McCallies interested in educational facilities, but the early settlers as a whole were very much concerned about the education of their children. The only other academy in the county when Chilhowee became a school was Nancy Academy, located about a quarter of a mile south of Sevierville, laid out in 1793. This fact makes Harrison-Chilhowee the second oldest institution for secondary education in Sevier County. It is also the oldest institution of continuous history for secondary education in Sevier County.<sup>19</sup>

Professor Roy Anderson stated that the school had its beginning along with the early settlers of Tennessee.<sup>20</sup> As a matter of fact, some of the names of people who were vitally interested in the education of their children in this area and supported the movement for a school also appeared as friends and protectors of Col. John Sevier during some of his trials and while he was spending several weeks in Boyd's Creek Valley. There appeared in both lists the names of Gist, Cunningham, Andrew Creswell, John Sharp, and John McCroskey.<sup>21</sup> Since those pioneer days, the valley and adjacent territory have been the abode of the oft-mentioned pure American blood of Anglo-Saxon and Scotch and Irish lineage. Here were the farms and homes of those sturdy far-seeing men who conceived and fostered the educational facilities, meager though they were, that have meant so much to the growth of the valley and surrounding communities; in no small way these contributed to the progress of the nation and of the world, though these may be unconscious of its existence.<sup>22</sup>

The old McCroskey school house served the needs and requirements of the neighborhood until 1880.<sup>23</sup> Professor John H. McCallie was one of the last to teach in the old McCroskey school house. It was stated that he and his brother Sam aroused such interest in school work that in a short time there was a demand for a larger building.<sup>24</sup> Professor John McCallie emerged as the educational leader in the community, this would be a fitting place to disgress to give a brief account of this man who so inspired others to a greater desire for education.

John McCallie was born December 13, 1854, in Sevier County, near Trundle's Cross Roads. He was reared on his father's (Andrew J. McCallie) farm, worked on the farm, and received such education as the schools in the county afforded. When he was in his early twenties, he tried his skill in teaching in his home district. This experience helped him to realize the need for more training; and through the influence of Dr. John F. Spence, he entered Grant University in Athens, Tennessee. He finally was grad-



uated—he attended the university during the regular sessions and taught during the vacation. This determination on the part of John McCallie to get a better education resulted in other young men in Sevier County following in his footsteps; thus he started a forward era in education in the county.

After John McCallie was graduated from Grant University, he returned to his home community and began teaching in the school there. This was the McCroskey School, where he had as a boy attended school.

His whole-hearted consecration and enthusiasm for his work was so great as to inspire the whole neighborhood with something of his zeal for better education, and under the leadership of the young man who was burning with a love for children, he soon had the pleasure of seeing near his little one room school building in the woods a fine modern structure well equipped, the best in the county. He was never so happy as he was on the first morning that the school bell from the cupola rang out the glad tidings announcing the beginning of the first day's work in the new temple of learning.<sup>25</sup>

This was indeed the beginning of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. The academy, as it is now known, was born in the recognition that the McCroskey School, even though it had served well during its day, was no longer adequate for the needs of the education of the youth of the community. It is certain that this idea was first in the mind of Professor John H. McCallie. He was a leader in education. He, without doubt, was the inspiration for this move. He probably sold others in the community on the idea.

In order to get a graphic picture of the actual beginning of this Academy on its present campus, the reader needs to return to the letter of Dr. J. M. McCallie to B. C. Ogle on March 10, 1926. Mr. McCallie described the school days in the community in the following way:

Now, if you will pass over the branch, to the location of the present Institute, I would like to show you the beginning of Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy [This is the present Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.] The first picture is a meeting of the serious-minded citizens of the community. [Without doubt this meeting—held in all probability early in the year of 1880—could have been March or April—included such men as John McCroskey, John and Sam McCallie, John Sharp, P. F. Fagala, Edmund Burns, S. R. Ford, and others.] It is voted that education is the most important thing that they can give their children, and a motion is carried to build a new academy.

The next picture, which would have been after the securing of property, follows:

This picture, in the woods, shows the felling of trees, and the hewing of timbers to make the sleepers. Please note that one of the hewers is myself. Another picture shows the hauling of lumber from the saw-mill, for the construction of the building. The bricks being loaded for the foundation are taken from my father's (Andrew Jackson McCallie) brickyard.

It is a matter of record that on January 13, 1880, John H. Ellis and wife, Mary Ellis sold a portion of land to James H. Ellis.<sup>26</sup> On June 21, 1881,



J. H. Ellis and wife, Mary Ellis, and John and Miranda McCroskey gave the land which formed the original campus of the academy to Boyd's Creek Academy.<sup>27</sup>

The next picture shows Charlie Hafley as chief carpenter and architect, and a number of volunteer helpers putting up the building. The little bungalows around the main building are being constructed by individual families, living at a distance, in which they expect to house their children, while going to school. This picture shows John and Sam McCallie in the woods, digging up small maple trees, which they bring to the Academy and set out for shade trees.<sup>28</sup>

Some of these trees are still on the campus of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy and make for beautiful scenery, especially in the fall of the year when the colors are the most gorgeous.

Thus, the sequence of actions that brought into being Boyd's Creek Academy—Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy—would follow: There was a felt need for better educational facilities than the community had in the McCroskey School. A meeting was called of those interested in the community. The meeting was held in 1880—early in the year—on the present campus of the school. In this meeting two things seemingly were decided. They would build a school and, if possible, on the land on which they were meeting. They would call the school Boyd's Creek Academy, and trustees would be elected accordingly. These first trustees were A. C. Hodges, W. R. McCroskey, R. W. Whittle, A. H. Keener, and J. M. Wade. Work began; land was secured; the school building was built in time to begin school in it by the fall of 1881.

School opened on this location and in this building constructed by the parents of the community because they wanted a good school for their children. The date was 1881 (it would seem in the late summer or early fall). John McCallie was the first teacher in the new academy. It was not long before an addition had to be built. The Masons later added a top story for their lodge-room. In these two rooms, John, Sam, and Hettie McCallie taught. John McCallie stayed here until he took a position as a teacher in the Knoxville schools. Sam stayed until he later accepted a position in Johnson City.<sup>29</sup>

In the interest of sequence, something needs to be said about the class achievements in this school. While Harrison-Chilhowee actually began in 1880 in the conviction that the community needed more adequate school facilities, classes actually began in 1881 on the present campus; and the first recorded program was on December 23, 1881. Also, the first graduation exercise of record was 1889, when R. A. Brown was awarded a diploma of graduation. However, it is evident that there had been other graduations of the school before 1889. John McCallie had finished his elementary and secondary education even in the old "Owl College." Even though not recorded, it must be true that in 1881 there were graduates from Boyd's Creek Academy, located on the present campus of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.

The McCallies were the first of a long line of families and individuals who contributed life, talent, and money to build and keep Harrison-Chilhowee

Baptist Academy going. The McCallies set the pattern in the community for progress in education. As was stated above, John and Sam continued in the field of education until their deaths. Sam later became State Geologist for the state of Georgia. He won fame and recognition in this profession in his adopted state. Hettie continued to teach at the academy until she was married to Mr. O. M. Whittle on November 8, 1888.<sup>30</sup> Dr. J. M. McCallie went east and became prominent in the field of education in New Jersey.<sup>31</sup>

William, Robert, and Thomas Oliver McCallie were doctors; Thomas and Robert, dentists; and William, a physician. Joseph M. McCallie continued in the teaching profession; he graduated from Princeton University and received a Ph.D degree from the University of Pennsylvania for a remarkable study and invention that he made of a device for testing the hearing and vision of students. Up to this time, many students had simply been described as stupid or dumb, when in reality their problem was a hearing problem or a seeing problem. Dr. McCallie sensed this and with a true love for children set out to correct it.<sup>32</sup> Many other teachers and administrators have followed in the noble footsteps set by the members of this family. They will be discussed as we progress.

This school had been given the name of Boyd's Creek Academy; on December 23, 1881, the first public program was given in the new building. The following is taken from a paper read in these exercises entitled "Boyd's Creek Times", Vol. 1, No. 1, edited by J. M. McCallie, assisted by R. G. Palmer, assistant editor and P. A. Fagala, correspondent editor.

#### Boyd's Creek Academy by R. G. Palmer

The first exercise will be held in it December 23, 1881. It is not quite completed, lacking some finishing touches. When completed it will be a rich ornament to the community as well as an honour to the citizens and will reflect much credit on Mr. Charles Hafley, the foreman in the work done. When completed it will be by far the best academy in the country. The Academy is situated in a community whose society is not surpassed in the state, and in a healthy locality with good water and pure mountain air. Young men and ladies who are seeking knowledge and at the same time wish to enjoy good health cannot find a better place than Boyd's Creek Academy to enlist as students.

Professor J. H. McCallie, who is a live man in educational work will have charge of the school and will conduct one worthy of the cause of education. Those who live out of reach of the academy and wish to board can be accommodated at reasonable prices. We hope to report a good school at the opening of the spring term.<sup>33</sup>

Thus, began the first academic term of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. The date was 1881.



The McCroskey School—"Owl College"



Original Building on Present Campus  
Completed 1881; two-story addition 1884  
Building at right probably girls' dormitory.



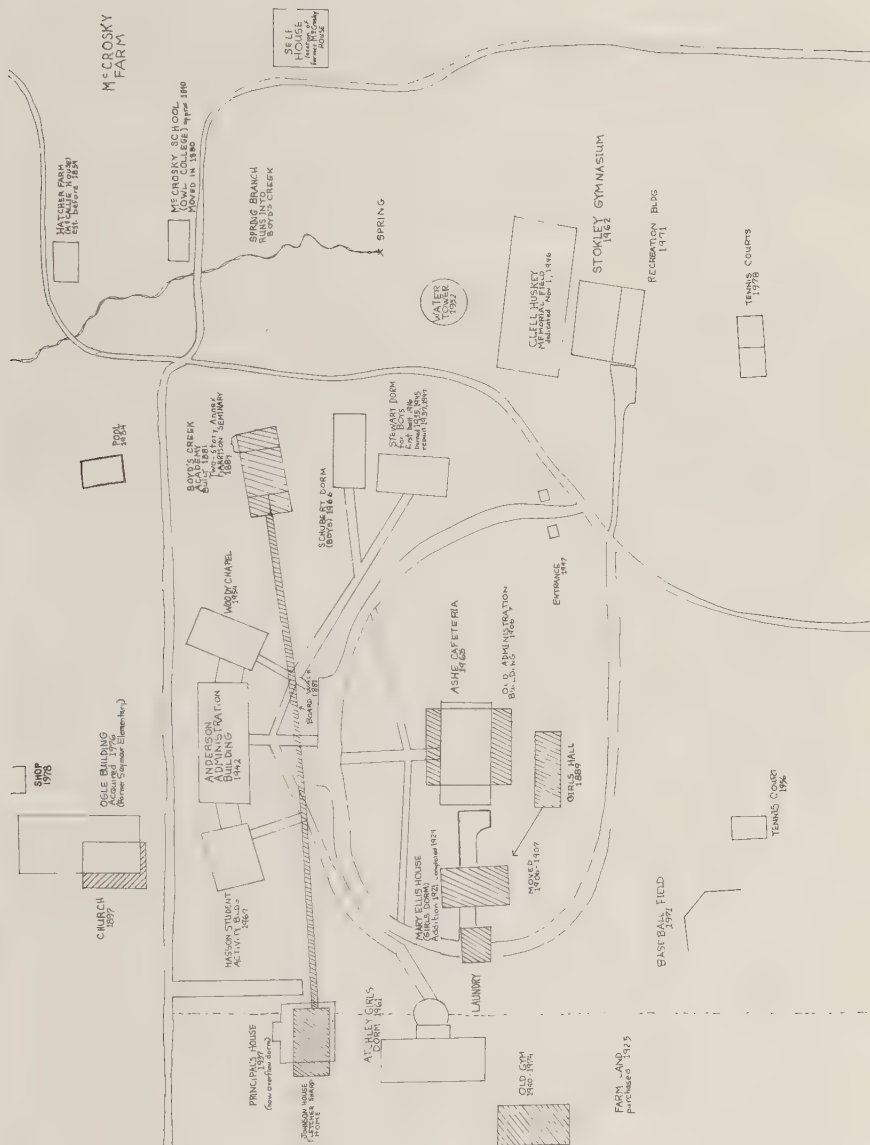


An Early School Group Beside Earliest School Building, about 1891



An Early School Group Beside First School Building





# Chapter IV

## Beginnings 1880-1900

### “From Little Acorns. . .”

Professor John H. McCallie had evidently done his work well in the McCroskey School. He was the last of those teaching in this school, known locally as Owl College; in 1880 he was destined to become a leader in the long step in the school interest of the community.

This was a time of definite change and a long step forward in the little community in which was located the McCroskey School; since about 1840 dedicated men and women had taught so sacrificially in this one-room school house located on the McCroskey farm because they were thoroughly dedicated to the education of the youth of the community.

Some of the teachers in the school during this early period were Ark Hout, John Watson, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Irwin, J. M. McCallie, Mrs. Fayette DurReam, Miss Norwood, Miss Keener, William Rogers and John McCallie.<sup>1</sup> The results of their work gave evidence of the good and thorough job they did because the school, though humble and even poor in material facilities and furnishings, had certainly made an indelible impression on the community. This school had proved to the community the need for education of the youth of the community and also the abilities and dedication of the men and women who had served as teachers in the school.

Mr. McCallie's school was so successful that he became the recognized leader of a group that believed that better accommodations could and should be had. He enlisted the support of his patrons in securing a better and more commodious building.<sup>2</sup> Some of these patrons who were willing to take some responsibility in the improvement of the educational facilities of the community along with Professor McCallie were A. P. Hodges, W. R. McCroskey, R. A. Whittle, A. H. Keener, and James M. Wade.<sup>3</sup>

So far as any record is concerned, Mr. McCroskey was not at that time interested in selling any of the land on which Owl College stood (which is the property owned by Mr. David Self). However, just across the branch from Owl College were two pieces of property that were more than adequate for the needs of the school. This property belonged to Mr. J. Harrison Ellis and Mr. John S. McCroskey. In order that the school might make the progress that it ought to make, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Ellis and Mr. and Mrs. John McCroskey gave the property on which to build a new school building. This gift also showed the dedication that these two men had concerning the education of the youth in the community. They made the

gift with a reversible clause in the deed of gift that required the property be used for school purposes continually forever.<sup>4</sup>

These two men, who were not themselves teachers, meant more than most people have ever realized in the establishing of the school that later became Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. John S. McCroskey and his wife, Maranda J. McCroskey, lived for a time on the property where Mr. Charlie C. Self's farm was located. (This property is now part of Hillcrest Subdivision.) He was a farmer, a quiet and industrious man. Life was not easy for him; he had to work hard and sacrifice. Later he built a brick house at the head of Boyd's Creek (the location is on Highway 411 near the present entrance to Cherokee Hills subdivision), where he and his wife reared their children and continued in their interest in their education.<sup>5</sup>

Harrison Ellis, the son of James Wesley and Jane Ellis, had no children; however, he and his wife Mary adopted two boys—their nephews—Doak Widener and Charles Ellis, whom they reared as their own sons; this couple gave these boys the love and training that they needed to become useful men in society.<sup>6</sup> James Harrison Ellis and Mary A. Widener had been married on February 4, 1861. They had lived their lives in the Boyd's Creek community, where Mr. Ellis had been active in the church and community life. On July 3, 1881, he was selected a trustee of Boyd's Creek Academy. He was a tall, red-headed man; he was fond of children as is indicated in the adoption of the two nephews and his life-long interest in the education of the youth of the area. He was a congenial and gracious host.<sup>7</sup>

These men and others had been convinced by the excellent work of Professor John McCallie and those teachers who had gone before him of the need of a better school building in the community. All these things in addition to the unique leadership and dedication as an educator made it possible for Mr. McCallie to be able to lead the community in the gigantic step of establishing a school in this new location with facilities that the school had not previously had. A one-story structure with partitions cutting off two small class rooms at the front was built. The school was given a new name—Boyd's Creek Academy.<sup>8</sup> This was the second in a long list of names by which the school has been known down through the years.

In regard to the many name changes, Mr. Charles D. Johnson had this to say about the names and administrators of the academy:

In spite of eight changes in names and almost twice as many changes of chief administrative offices,<sup>9</sup> the fundamental purpose of the school has endured: To provide Christian educational opportunities in a carefully directed program of studies under the supervision of Christian men and women whose lives are dedicated to the service of young men and women who come from all over the Southern Baptist Convention area.<sup>10</sup>

On December 23, 1881, the first public program was given in the new building—probably indicating the close of the first session of school in the new location. The following is taken from a paper read in these ceremonies entitled *Boyd's Creek Times*, Vol. 1, No. 1, edited by J. M. McCallie, assisted by R. G. Palmer, assistant editor, and P. A. Fagala, corresponding editor:

## Boyd's Creek Academy by R. G. Palmer

The first exercises will be held in it December 23, 1881. It (the building) is not quite completed, lacking some finishing touches. When completed it will be a rich ornament to the community as well as honor to the citizens and will reflect much credit to Mr. Charles Hafleyn, the foreman in the work done. When completed it will be by far the best Academy in the country. The Academy is situated in a community whose society is not surpassed anywhere in the state, and in a healthy locality with good water and pure mountain air. Young men and ladies who are seeking knowledge and at the same time wish to enjoy good health cannot find a better place than Boyd's Creek Academy to enlist as students.

Professor J. H. McCallie, a graduate of E.T.W. University of Athens who is a live man in educational work will have charge of the school and will conduct one worthy of the cause of education. Those who live out of reach of the Academy and wish to board can be accommodated at reasonable prices. We hope to report a good school at the opening of the spring term.<sup>11</sup>

Five facts are revealed by this paper read at that first program at the closing of this school session. 1) School was already under way at the new location; 2) the building was not completed; 3) Mr. Charles Hafleyn was the building foreman; 4) Professor J. H. McCallie was the principal of the school assisted by two able professors—R. G. Palmer and P. A. Fagala; and 5) even in the beginning of this new venture, the school was making provision for those who did not live in the community but desired to attend school at Boyd's Creek Academy.<sup>12</sup>

It seems that the interest in the school soon outgrew what the people expected. When the school opened in the fall of 1881, it was found that room was not sufficient and there were not sufficient teachers. A third teacher, Mr. Sam McCallie, brother of Professor John H. McCallie, was employed, and part of the classes still used the old Owl College buildings. Sam McCallie taught the lower grades and some of the sciences in the old building; Professor John McCallie, the principal, with an assistant taught in the new building. The larger pupils felt greatly honored in being allowed to go from one building to the other for classes. After teaching for a number of years with his brother in this community, Mr. Sam McCallie went back to the university and later became the State Geologist of Georgia.<sup>13</sup>

There is all the evidence that is needed that the school grew even beyond expectations. By 1884, after only three years, it had become necessary to enlarge the school building. This indicated the student body had grown until the 1881 building could no longer accommodate them. In 1884 an annex, a two-story structure, was added to the rear of the building. About this same time Mr. Harrison Ellis gave another small tract of land to the school.<sup>14</sup> It was in appreciation for this gift and other gifts to the school that the name of the school was changed from Boyd's Creek Academy in 1884 to Harrison Seminary, by which name the school was known until 1887.<sup>15</sup> He was recognized during these early days as one of the guiding lights of the school.<sup>16</sup>

A proper picture of the school during the years 1881 to 1887 would be a small campus set in the foothills of the beautiful Smoky Mountains in a



community of industrious farmers who were God-fearing people concerned about the education of their children. This campus was a very small tract of land given by Harrison Ellis and John McCroskey. On this small tract of land set a small one-story building to which in 1884 had been added a two story addition. This position was to the east and to the south part of the present campus. The school consisted of Primary, Grammar, and Academy. The three R's were taught. Also, the students were taught the subjects of Latin, Greek, rhetoric, mathematics, and natural science. College preparatory subjects were given for those who were interested in going on to college. The students were very similar to elementary and high school students of today except that they probably dressed differently and played different games for recreation. In talking to several older people who attended the academy in the late 1800's, this writer found that they were very human, even mischievous, playing pranks on one another and on their teachers; but without exception they said the influence of the teachers of this school were without question one of the greatest blessings of their lives.

As stated above, the physical plant at this time consisted of a small tract of land on the summit of a small hill on which stood a one-story frame building facing east with a two-story structure annex built across the rear of the building and several cottages for the accommodation of students living outside of the community. Some of these cottages were built by the parents of the students with the privilege of removing them after their children finished school.<sup>17</sup> Some of the cottages were furnished by the school.<sup>18</sup>

Professor John H. McCallie guided the school as principal until 1887 when he entered the school system of Knoxville, Tennessee. He had been born in the Boyd's Creek community and had gone to school at the old Owl College; he later became a teacher at the school and the most distinguished leader in his community in the field of education. Going to Knoxville, he first became a teacher in the old Peabody School. After a year in this position, he was elected Superintendent of Schools in Knoxville; he held this position until his retirement four years later. Mr. McCallie died in 1904 and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery in Knoxville.<sup>19</sup>

Professor O. T. Tindell became principal of the academy in 1887. There is no recorded information concerning Professor Tindell before he became principal of Harrison Seminary. The announcement of the opening of the spring term of school was made on a single sheet of paper stating the "the spring term opens, Thursday, January 5, and closes Wednesday, May 9."<sup>20</sup> This announcement stated that the courses offered would be Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, natural sciences, bookkeeping, theory and practice of teaching, and parliamentary practice.

According to this notice, the training offered at the academy was classified under two departments. They were the primary and the high school departments. In both departments thorough work, systematic habits and qualifications for the practical duties of life were emphasized. Even in the primary department, original compositions were required in all grades; this probably accounted for the fact that the graduates of schools in those days knew how to express themselves both in oral and written composi-



First Boarding Hall (for girls), 1889



First Boys' Dormitory



An Early School Group in Front of First School Building



Student Group in Front of Second School Building, 1910



tion. It was learned from this paper that the teacher in the classroom was considered of more importance than the textbook studied.<sup>21</sup>

Preparation was planned for three different courses in life after graduating from the academy. Those who took no further schooling would be prepared for life; thorough preparatory work was offered for those young men and ladies who desired to continue in college. There was a special department for those wishing to teach in the public schools.<sup>22</sup>

There were provided facilities for those who needed to board on the campus both for the students and their families, and the tuition and other expenses seemed reasonably priced. Tuition varied from four dollars and fifty cents to nine dollars, and board was from six to seven dollars a month.<sup>23</sup>

In those days people were evidently much concerned about the moral and spiritual calibre of the school that their children attended. The 1888 catalog of Harrison Seminary made it plain that the moral life of the students would be a matter of major importance. As a matter of fact, the two following statements revealed the attitude of those in charge of the school: "At no time will the cultivation of pure moral character be lost sight of." "Students who persistently follow pernicious habits will not be tolerated."<sup>24</sup>

The academy had already established itself in the community as a strong moral influence, even though as yet it was not affiliated with any religious denomination. Because of this strong moral influence and excellent academic work of the academy, the school grew until the accommodations were not sufficient to care for the number of students who desired to come to the academy. By 1889 there were already a number of cottages on the grounds, and in 1889 a girls' dormitory was constructed on the campus "where girls could have board for twenty-six cents a day." This building was built to the east and north of the school building about where the present Ashe Cafeteria is located.

Baptists were in Tennessee as early as 1775<sup>25</sup> and in the area of Blount, Knox, and Sevier counties as far back as 1789.<sup>26</sup> Some of the churches in this area were included in Holston Association, the first association in Tennessee.<sup>27</sup> Chilhowee Baptist Association was organized on October 16, 1885. W. A. Cate was elected moderator; J. T. Kinnick was elected clerk, and Dr. B. A. Morton was elected treasurer. There were twenty-two churches that made up the association located in Knox, Blount, and Sevier counties.<sup>28</sup>

The founders of Chilhowee Baptist Association were fully conscious of and much concerned about the cause of Christian education and realized that education without the Christian influence could be a definite harm instead of a positive good. This attitude and feeling on the part of the association were plainly evident in the first report on education made to the association. This report was made in 1886 by a committee composed of J. H. Morton, Caleb Rule and H. F. Curtis. Here is a copy of the report as given at the 1886 meeting of the association:

In contemplating the age in which we live, and the part we should act in discharging our duty to God and man, and the rank our sons and daughters



should hold, we deem it our first duty to God that we foster with our prayers and money our denominational schools, which we claim rank with other colleges, in diffusing light and knowledge in the various areas of education and principles of morality; and we deem it our duty to foster our own colleges and seminary by educating our own sons and daughters there. Yet while facilities are good at other colleges, and we are not able to reach our own schools, we deem it our duty to educate our sons and daughters there rather than deprive them of the qualifications of various callings in church and state. We believe that in the education of our sons and daughters we discharge a greater duty to them and society, and set a greater monument to our graves thereby, than if with our means an Italian statue should mark our resting place. . . .<sup>29</sup>

With the report of this Education Committee, P. B. McCarrell moved the following resolution:

Resolved that we are much in need of a first-class academy in the bounds of this association, and we recommend that steps be taken at an early day to found and foster such a school.

The report of the Education Committee was adopted, and likewise were the resolution and motion by P. B. McCarrell adopted concerning the founding and fostering of an academy within the bounds of the association.<sup>30</sup> In 1887 at the annual meeting, Chilhowee Baptist Association agreed to foster and give support to Harrison Seminary. Subsequently, because of this adoption by Chilhowee Association, the name of the school was changed to Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy.

Up to this time (1887) the academy had not been a religious school in that it was not integrally connected with, sponsored, fostered, or controlled by any church or church body. However, from the very beginning of its existence the school had insisted on high morals and Christian principles. This is indicated by rules and regulations noted in the catalogs of the school.

The action of the Chilhowee Baptist Association at its annual meeting in 1887 and the acceptance of this sponsorship by the people in the Latonia (Seymour) community are the beginning of a long and mutually profitable relationship of the school with the Baptist denomination. As a matter of fact, 1887 marks the beginning of a Baptist school in Seymour community.

In 1888 the Chilhowee Baptist Association and the Sevier County Baptist Association became co-sponsors of the school when the Sevier County Baptist Association also voted to foster the school.<sup>31</sup> This was the beginning of a period of associational guidance that lasted at least until 1905 when the school came under the sponsorship of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. During this time (1888-1905), the trustees of the Academy were elected by Chilhowee Baptist Association and Sevier County Baptist Association on recommendation of the principal of the school.<sup>32</sup> After the academy came under the sponsorship of Chilhowee Association, it was chartered by the State of Tennessee as Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy.<sup>33</sup> Following the coming of Sevier County Baptist Association into the partnership, the trustees were elected in equal numbers from each association.<sup>34</sup>

In 1889 on the resignation of Professor Tindell as principal of the academy, Professor J. F. Sharp and Professor J. J. Crumley were elected as co-principals.<sup>35</sup> These two men led the school until 1892 when the co-principals became Professor Sharp and Professor W. S. Bryan. As early as 1888 there were facilities for families of students who wished to live on the grounds and board themselves.<sup>36</sup> The campus is described in the catalogue of 1889-1890 as follows: "Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy is situated in the beautiful valley of Boyd's Creek, about equally distant from Knoxville, Maryville, and Sevierville and one mile from Trundle's Cross Roads. It is surrounded by a community of people, noted for their culture and morality, all of whom are earnest workers for the school and give it their hearty support."<sup>37</sup> The same catalogue also mentioned the fact that within the last few years there had been erected a large and well-arranged academy building with rooms neatly furnished with desks, maps, charts, and other necessities. In order to seat large audiences, the two largest rooms could be thrown into one by means of folding partitions.<sup>38</sup>

By 1889 the enrollment was 213. This enrollment was divided as follows: Academic, 64; Grammar, 80; Primary, 69.<sup>39</sup> This necessitated more accommodations, so in 1889 a large hall was built for the benefit of students who desired to room and board on the campus. A dining hall was on the first floor to accommodate the occupants of the building and any others who might wish meals. So it seems that the plan was to accommodate in the dining hall all who desired board there. The meals were described as "high class although the price is cheap because the location took them away from the high prices of the city."<sup>40</sup> Mr. J. O. Cresswell, in his *Secondary Education in Sevier County*, said the hall referred to was erected for a girls' hall and dining room on what is now the site of the so-called 'old administration building'.<sup>41</sup> Mr. Cresswell also stated that this building was later removed to the present site of the Mary Ellis Home to make way for the administration building.<sup>42</sup> The administration building mentioned in these writings was removed to make way for the building of Ashe Cafeteria in 1963; the Mary Ellis Home had also been removed. On the campus east of the site of the Mary Ellis Home was later built the Dormitory for girls, named in honor of Misses Gertrude and Bess Atchley, who gave forty five years of service to the academy.

In 1889-1890 the academy boasted a rather imposing course of study. It embraced eleven years and was classified into three departments. The Primary Department was composed of four grades corresponding to the first, second and third years. The Grammar Department was composed of four grades corresponding to grades five, six, seven, and eight. The Academic Department was made up of three grades: Junior year, Middle year and Senior year. In the Academic Department courses were available in grammar, geology, elementary algebra, arithmetic, rhetoric, natural philosophy, bookkeeping, Latin, higher algebra, physiology, history, geometry, Greek, astronomy, German, chemistry, and French. There were also a special college-preparatory course available for those who desired to enter college on graduation from the academy.<sup>43</sup>

Money has always been a problem at Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. It has been a problem with most of those who have come as students; it has also been a problem with the administration of the school. Expenses

in 1889 certainly look more than reasonable to those living in the twentieth century. However, the problem of raising the small fees in that day were just as real as the problems people have today. Tuition for four and a half months ranged from four dollars and fifty cents to nine dollars, depending on the grade of the student. Board was twenty-two and a half cents a day. Board in private homes was from seven to eight dollars per month. There was an incidental fee not to exceed fifty cents a month to be used to buy wood and pay other expenses of the school.<sup>44</sup> Even with the expenses as low as they were, there were those who had to have help if they came to the academy. For these the academy furnished some scholarships. Also, the trustees sold seventy-six scholarships which were to continue in force for five years from the date of purchase. Each scholarship gave the holder the privilege of sending one student to the academy for five years. This was to put the academy on a surer financial basis.<sup>45</sup>

Rules were strict at the academy. Moral discipline and Christian conduct were expected of those who enrolled as students. One catalog said that a student with pernicious habits would not be tolerated. In the catalogue of 1889-1890 was the following statement of what was expected of the students:

No conduct is expected of any student except such as would reflect honor upon himself and the school. Any one who cannot conduct himself thus will be unpopular among the students. He will be cautioned and advised by the faculty and if he cannot be restrained he will be dismissed.<sup>46</sup>

All campus life was not books and study. There was play, there was worship, there was mental competition. Since its beginning, the school has emphasized the moral and spiritual values. Students were required to be present each morning at the opening service which consisted of singing, Scripture reading and prayers. They were also expected to attend Sunday School and preaching at the academy or some other convenient place. The leaders of the school did not get so involved in the intellectual that they forgot the spiritual needs of the students.<sup>47</sup>

The first mention of literary societies at the academy was in the catalogue of 1889-1890.<sup>48</sup> It is not known when the two literary societies were organized. However the 1889-1890 catalogue simply noted that the societies were in operation. They were the Delta Sigma Literary Society for boys and the Stellationian Literary Society for girls. These two societies met on Friday evening of each week under the direction of a faculty member and engaged in such things as recitations, orations, and debates.

Based on the foregoing facts, it seems that the average day on the campus of Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy in 1895 would be described as follows: breakfast in the dining hall where the food was good and of modest price; the students all met together for a chapel service where there was singing, scripture reading, and prayers; classes in which the professors were strict and required the best from their pupils; play and work in the afternoons after school; study after the evening meal; and everyone in bed by ten o'clock in the evening.



In 1892 Professor W. S. Bryan was elected as co-Principal along with Professor Sharp. One of his former pupils remembers Professor Bryan as a man who was small of stature, smooth shaven, and who had a small face. Athletically, he was a good runner. He was a man of few words, but when he spoke, he really meant what he said. He was of even temper and very much loved by his pupils.<sup>49</sup> He must have been very popular with the students because the same pupil told how in fun the students played jokes on the professor. Professor Sharp was described as of a different sort from Professor Bryan. He was tall, had a beard and black greying hair. He was a mathematician of note. Unlike Mr. Bryan, Professor Sharp was a man of quick temper and showed it when the students played jokes on him.<sup>50</sup> Mr. Bryan served with Professor Sharp as co-principal until 1897 when Professor Bryan became principal of the academy.

The academy was not only an intellectual influence in the community but also an influence of morality and spirituality. For a number of years before 1892 Sunday School was conducted on the campus during the school term. During the summer Professor Bryan and Professor Sharp thought that it would be good to have the Sunday School during the summer and get the community interested in the Sunday School. They talked with Mr. S. R. Ford, and he also thought that it would be a good idea. The Sunday School was carried on with such great success, and so much interest was shown that in the summer of 1892 the advice of the Chilhowee Baptist Association was sought concerning the institution of a church at Harrison and Chilhowee Academy. The Association thought this was a wise and right step, and a committee was appointed by the Association to work with the people in the community on this matter. June 20, 1893, was set as the day for the organization. The church was instituted with four churches represented. There were thirty charter members of the church and Professor W. S. Bryan was elected pastor of the church.<sup>51</sup> The church was first known as the Church at Harrison and Chilhowee Academy. The church and the academy have always had very close ties, and for most of the history of the church and the academy they have worked in close co-operation for the betterment of the community and the promotion of the Baptist faith throughout the world. Professor Bryan not only served as principal of the Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy and pastor of the Church at Harrison and Chilhowee Academy; he was also active in the work of the Association as is attested by the fact that he served as Moderator of the Association. According to J. L. Jeffries, when Professor Bryan left the academy he became President of Oklahoma State Teachers' College.

The faculty of the academy in 1892-1893 consisted of co-principals J. F. Sharp and W. S. Bryan, Mattie Johnson, H. L. Moore, and H. W. Moore. The trustees that year, elected by Chilhowee and Sevier County associations, were S. R. Ford, J. H. Ellis, Hugh Cox, Samuel Green and John Leeks.<sup>52</sup>

According to the catalogue of 1897-1898, the school at that time owned twelve acres of land. On this land were two main school buildings in which were recitation rooms, a reading room, a library and society halls. On the grounds also were located twelve cottages where students could live. They could either board in the dining hall or board themselves, which the catalog said would be cheaper. These cottages were not owned by the school but

by families of those who attended school. The administration of the school encouraged the building of these cottages which could be moved when the student graduated or discontinued on the permission of the Board of Trustees. According to the minutes of the Board (M of B 3/31/1906), such permission was given to Mr. Bates Murphy to move his cottage from the grounds. At this time the school had no debt.<sup>53</sup> This is one of the few times in the long history of the academy that it had no debt.

Other information concerning the academy near the close of the century was that it was owned and controlled by Chilhowee and Sevier County associations of Baptists and that the Board of Trustees was elected by these bodies; that there was daily mail from Knoxville and Sevierville; and that there was a telephone exchange.<sup>54</sup> This same catalog also pointed out that wholesome regulations as to conduct and study were enforced. Listed below are samples of these regulations:

1. It is expected that each student will conduct himself as a gentleman or lady should.
2. Idle, profane or vicious students are not wanted.
3. By an action of the Board of Trustees, the use of tobacco in any form is forbidden.
4. Young ladies and young men are not permitted to associate with each other except by special permission and under the direct supervision of some member of the faculty.
5. Each student must be in his room or in some designated place for study during study hours.
6. Any damage done to school property must be repaired by the one causing it.<sup>55</sup>

Mr. Bryan resigned as principal at the close of the school year of 1898-1899. In 1900 Mr. George Sanders became principal of the school. Physically, he was tall, slightly humped, and had dark hair. A quiet man, he spoke only when he had something to say. He was recognized as being very sincere and positive in all he said and did.<sup>56</sup> This seemed to have been a very successful school year. Along with Mr. Sanders as principal, Edgar Cowan taught mathematics and natural sciences, and Mrs. O. M. Whittle (Hettie McCallie) taught the primary department and served as secretary and treasurer of the school. The enrollment for that year was 192; a grade of eighty-one was required to pass; all students expecting a diploma had to study and pass a set examination on all branches and tests.<sup>57</sup> At least one student accomplished this requirement during the 1897-1898 school year. The diploma awarded to Nathan P. Suttle by Harrison-Chilhowee Normal School, Male and Female at Latonia, Tennessee, hangs in the Registrar's Office of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. In 1899 the name of the school was officially changed to Chilhowee Institute.<sup>58</sup>



Graduating Class of 1890



Administration and School Building—1906-1942





Delta Sigma Literary Society



Stellonian Literary Society



**JOHN H. McCALLIE**  
Principal 1880-1887



**J. F. SHARP**  
Co-Principal 1889-1897



**W. S. BRYAN**  
Co-Principal 1892-1897  
Principal 1897-1900



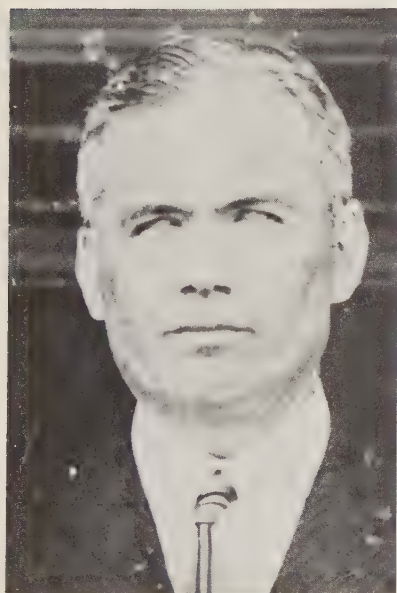
**R. C. McELROY**  
Principal 1910-1912



**J. E. BARTON**  
Principal 1912-1926



**JOHN H. CATES**  
Principal 1926-1927



**J. L. JEFFRIES**  
Principal 1927-1929



**ROY ANDERSON**  
Principal 1929-1945  
President 1945-1952



# Chapter V

## Growth

### “great oaks grow”

Professor W. S. Bryan resigned as principal of the school in 1900. Serving first as co-principal with Professor J. F. Sharp in 1892 to 1896, he was elected principal in 1897. This is the time that the school returned to a one-man principal.<sup>1</sup> Professor Bryan served in this position until his resignation in 1900. During his service at the academy, he helped to constitute the church which today is known as First Baptist Church of Seymour, was the first pastor of the church, and served as moderator of the Chilhowee Baptist Association. After leaving the academy, Mr. Bryan served as president of the former Holbrook College in Fountain City, Tennessee.<sup>2</sup> He later went to Oklahoma, where he continued as an educator; and according to Professor J. L. Jeffries, he became president of Oklahoma State Teachers College.<sup>3</sup> He died in Claremore, Oklahoma, in 1954 at the age of ninety-seven.<sup>4</sup>

From 1900 to 1911 the academy was under the administration of five different principals. These were Professor George Sanders, 1900-1902; Professor D. W. White, 1902-1904; Professor Clarence W. Thompson, 1904-1908; Professor H. J. Massey, 1908-1910; and Professor R. C. McElroy, 1910-1912.<sup>5</sup> During these days these able men were assisted by a group of dedicated men and women serving as teachers in the school.

Stated below is an appeal appearing in the 1900-1901 catalog concerning the needs of the school:

The wants of man increase with his education. School houses are no longer built of pine poles on clayey knolls, but are erected on the finest sites and of the best of materials attainable. Chilhowee Institute has the site and with a little improvement can be transformed into a place of real beauty. Patrons, you can aid in this improvement. We want the dormitory painted, campus enclosed with a new fence and sown down in grass, a renewal of walks and replanting of shade trees. Won't you help us? A half of the \$750.00 promised us by the Chilhowee Association will do the necessary work. Lend us a hand and your influence in the carrying out of this plan.<sup>6</sup>

Added as an additional want in the 1901-1902 catalog was “but above all a new piano is eminently necessary”.<sup>7</sup> The catalog of 1902-1903 stated that the piano had been purchased at a cost of one hundred sixty dollars and that a part of this was still unpaid.<sup>8</sup>

In a report to the Chilhowee Baptist Association in 1901, Principal Sanders reported a reasonably successful year of school work with 195 pupils enrolled and two graduated. Money had been raised by the teachers to build walks and make some other needed improvements. The association was called upon to give assistance in the making of other needed improvements.<sup>9</sup>

Even though the amounts of money needed seemed very small compared to today's needs, the school was continually in need of money to operate and continually called upon the associations and individual patrons to help the school financially.

The 1901-1902 catalog of the school mentioned the fact that at the turn of the century the school had two main buildings and twelve four-room cottages. These cottages were owned by the patrons and could be moved with the sanction of the Board of Trustees of the school. One of the main buildings contained two study and recitation halls, anterooms, and a reading room. The other building, which this catalog states was originally built for a hotel, had been reconstructed, and the first floor contained the Primary Department, society halls, and the music and elocution departments.<sup>10</sup> This is the first mention of an Elocution Department.

The first mention of athletics is also in the 1901-1902 catalog. With the coming of Professor Sanders there was a real attempt to make the academy a forward-looking school. In this catalog there was mention of the fact that the campus was ample, containing room for a park and for ball and croquet.<sup>11</sup>

Professor Sanders also pointed out the distinct advantages of attending Chilhowee Institute. "Its advantages, while not strictly collegiate, are worthy of serious consideration. The school being located favourably for both mentioned associations (Chilhowee and Sevier County) and in a section not reached by any other school of the same denomination should encourage the surrounding communities to give it their most liberal patronage."<sup>12</sup> This statement in the 1901-1902 catalog indicated quite a departure from the preceeding publicity given the school concerning its denominational affiliation. In these early days the school was not actually attached to any church or denomination but rather was simply a community school.

Later is advertised the fact that while not denominational, morals and Christianity were stressed and taught. Later, "the school excludes none but rather invites all". At a later time it is stated that those of other denominations will find churches of other faiths around the school. Later, "though Baptist, those of other faiths are invited to attend". In this statement the administration, though still not excluding any, seemed to be appealing especially to Baptists to give the school their patronage by sending their young people to the school.

Here is a statement of advantages advertised in the 1901-1902 catalog of the school.

1. The school while Baptist in principle does not exclude but on the other hand encourages and invites the patronage of other denominations.

It is surrounded by churches of different sects, thus giving denominational privileges to students other than Baptists.

2. No town attractions to steal the student's time and money.
3. Stores nearby sufficiently furnished to supply all wants of students.
4. Daily hack to Knoxville or Sevierville.
5. Text books ordered by teachers and supplied to students at cost.
6. Locality healthful; citizens industrious, moral, and of exemplary habits.
7. Monthly preaching at the Baptist Church; Sunday School every Sunday morning; prayer meeting Sunday evenings.
8. Masonic Hall on grounds; Old Fellows building nearby.
9. Two literary societies meet each Friday evening; discussions of passing events.
10. A small but well selected library affords students good literature for general reading as well as information on almost any question.
11. Daily mail—Telephone connection with any point.<sup>13</sup>

During these days, scholarship and achievement were at a premium and were given high consideration at the school. Tests and examinations were regularly given to the students, and a grade of eighty-one was required for passing.<sup>14</sup> Commencement, as is true today, was a great occasion. It seems that in those days the students had more participation than do the students of today. At least a sample commencement program shown here so indicated.<sup>15</sup>

### COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM 1900-1901

Reunion of Societies, Saturday 7:30 P.M., May 4.  
Annual Sermon, Sunday 10:30 A.M., May 5, Rev. R. M. Murrell, Third Church, Knoxville, Tenn.  
Primary Entertainment, Monday 10:30 A.M., May 6.  
Society Representation, Monday 7:30 P.M., May 6.  
Pay Entertainment, Monday 7:30 P.M., May 6.  
Literary Address, Tuesday 10:00 A.M., May 7, Dr. M. W. Edgerton, First Church, Knoxville, Tenn.  
Senior Orations, Tuesday 11:00 A.M., May 7.

It would be supposed that diplomas were delivered at the time of the Literary Address and the Senior Orations on Tuesday morning.

In 1902 Professor Sanders resigned as principal of the school, and Rev. D. W. White was elected to lead the school. Other duties of Professor White were teaching Latin, Greek, English, and mental science. Elected to serve with him were Mr. W. B. Sanders, teacher of mathematics and natural science; Miss Eliza Bowers, primary department; Miss Mary Sharp, piano and theory; and Miss Irene Bewley, elocution.<sup>16</sup> After teaching here a short time, Miss Bewley moved on to other fields and later became nationally



famous as a dramatic reader specializing in Shakespeare and in mountain lore.

As always, the school was in financial distress but was doing good work with the students that came to the academy. The report that year to the Chilhowee Baptist Association said that the school building was badly in need of a coat of paint and the ell part of the building needed a new roof. A payment of the then due premium on the insurance was about one hundred dollars. The association was urgently asked to make arrangements for this work to be done.<sup>17</sup> According to the catalog of the school, 1903-1904, these needs were partially met. Donations from churches had made possible the placing of a new roof on the building and enclosing the campus with a new fence. However the painting of the building was still an urgent need of the school.<sup>18</sup> The 1904-1905 catalog indicated that there were still urgent needs and that people and churches were responding to these needs. The school building had been painted, some needed repairs made and some outstanding debts paid. However there was a need for painting the girls' dormitory and also for covering and furnishing the dormitory. Efforts were under way to raise money for the building of a new boys' dormitory.<sup>19</sup>

In the early 1900's, the school offered as an inducement the following tuition scale: Tuition was listed as one to two dollars a month. If three students came from the same family, they would pay tuition for two and a half students only. Four students from the same family would pay tuition for three students, and five or more would pay tuition for three and one-half students. Ministerial students received one-third off and ministers' children received one-sixth. If ten students came from the same postoffice other than Latonia and Trundle's Cross Roads, ten percent discount was given to them.<sup>20</sup>

Up until and including the 1901-1902 school year certificates had been given for the completion of certain courses. This was discontinued beginning with the 1902 school year and "all students expecting a diploma from the school must study and pass a satisfactory examination on all branches and texts not marked 'optional' laid down in the course of study. No certificate or English certificate will hereafter be issued."<sup>21</sup> Since that time the academy has issued only one diploma—a graduate with the required number of units for graduation.

In 1904 the Board of Trustees elected Clarence W. Thompson principal. Along with him were elected James L. Jeffries as teacher of mathematics and natural science; Miss Hattie Cowan, primary department teacher; and Miss Ella Hodges, piano and theory.<sup>22</sup> Mr. Jeffries gave the following account of Mr. Thompson's becoming principal of Chilhowee Institute:

When I came to Chilhowee, the principal-elect had resigned, and no one knew what to do. Suddenly—unknown and unsolicited—a young man from Brown University appeared and introduced himself as C. W. Thompson. Mr. Thompson was a grand fellow. He adapted himself to southern ways wonderfully well.<sup>23</sup>

Mr. Jeffries further stated that in October, 1903, he and Mr. Thompson went to the state convention in Knoxville (Tennessee Baptist Convention).

While there he talked to Dr. A. E. Brown, Superintendent of Mountain Schools of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, about assistance for Chilhowee Institute from the Home Mission Board.<sup>24</sup>

Dr. Brown was encouraging, and help came from the Home Mission Board but not immediately. On Saturday, October 28, 1905, a letter was read from Dr. A. E. Brown of the Home Mission Board in reference to help for Chilhowee Institute.<sup>25</sup> On December 1, 1905, Dr. A. E. Brown was present at the Board meeting and submitted a proposition by which the Home Mission Board would give two thousand dollars to the school if the school would raise four thousand dollars in Chilhowee and Sevier County Associations. The trustees acted favourably.<sup>26</sup> This money was to be used for the improvement of the school especially for the building of a new administration building. On the basis of this proposition, a committee composed of R. T. Owenby, J. R. Davis, and C. W. Thompson was appointed to draft a petition to the Home Mission Board to make Chilhowee Institute a part of the system of mountain schools of the Home Mission Board. They wrote and presented to Dr. Brown the following petition with the approval of the Board:

We, the trustees of Chilhowee Institute, in regular session petition the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention that Chilhowee Institute be made a part of the system of Mountain Schools.

We further resolve: —That we will attempt to raise in the Chilhowee and Sevier associations of Baptists the sum of four thousand dollars (\$4,000.) for the improvement of the school and ask the Home Mission Board to supplement this amount by giving two thousand dollars.<sup>27</sup>

This petition was accepted by the Home Mission Board, and the academy became affiliated as one of the mountain schools under the supervision and nurture of the Home Mission Board, and this relationship continued until 1929.

Soon after coming to the school Mr. Thompson had initiated a movement for the building of a new administration building that would give more room for the growing student population. This possibly was one of his motives in asking aid of the Home Mission Board through Dr. A. E. Brown. When the money was given by the Home Mission Board and raised in the Chilhowee and Sevier County associations, the building was started. The people of the community, led by Mr. Sam Cusick, burned brick on the ground with which to build the building. Unfortunately, when the walls were about half complete, a severe storm blew down the "green" brick walls which had not aged enough to withstand the wind. When the storm came, those working on the building took refuge in a nearby store (possibly Johnson's Store which was at that time east of the present administration building as one starts down Preacher Street) for protection. When they saw what had been done, some wanted to quit; others, including Mr. Cusick and Rev. J. R. Dykes, were unwilling to stop; and the work was resumed. These people were discouraged but not willing to give up until the building was completed.<sup>28</sup> This building was completed in 1906<sup>29</sup> and served as the administration building until it was replaced by the present Anderson Administration Building, which was completed in 1942.

Baptist control of the school was secured in 1906 when the Board of Trustees

passed the following provision: "... provided that no election is valid which reduced the ratio of the number of Baptists to the entire number of the Board below the three-fourths."<sup>30</sup>

Mr. Thompson remained with the school until 1908. During this period the school prospered. In 1905-1906 there were 226 students enrolled. Efforts were made to improve the property so far as the means would go. The schoolhouse was painted, the windows repaired, and other needed improvements made. Mention was made of a great need for a boarding hall for boys on the campus.<sup>31</sup>

Mr. Thompson is remembered as not only coming from Brown University, but as being a native of Rhode Island.<sup>32</sup> He was small of stature, short, heavyset in build. He had brown hair and he blinked his eyes almost constantly. He was very strict and not much given to fun. One student remembered this statement of Professor Thompson, "If a man is a fool and knows it, he will make it; but if he thinks he is smart, he will be a failure."<sup>33</sup>

When Professor Thompson resigned in 1908, the Board of Trustees wrote into the records the following commendation:

We the trustees of Chilhowee Institute herein express our most hearty appreciation of Professor C. W. Thompson in valuable service which he rendered us during his stay among us. We recognize him as a Christian man, a true and worthy servant of Christ and a successful educator.

We most heartily commend his faith, courage and perseverance amid the difficulties and discouragements in which he laboured. But we are glad to say that amid all the difficulties which he encountered in his work he achieved great success.

We appreciate all the sacrifice in time and money which he has made that a first class school might be established here for a great host of Baptist young people in this section of the beautiful southland.

His labour and sacrifice are already bearing fruit and will bear an abundant fruit in years to come.

We bid him God speed in whatever field he may chose to labour for the Master.<sup>34</sup>

This commendation of Mr. Thompson revealed the fact that it was the opinion of his co-laborers that the school had made progress under his administration. It also recognized him as a Christian man of great faith and sacrifice. He labored under great difficulties and stayed at the school at great personal and monetary sacrifice; he left the school with the hearty commendation of those under whose supervision he worked.

In 1908 Mr. H. J. Massey became principal of the school. That same year the school reported to the Chilhowee Baptist Association that great progress had been made. A new building had been completed, the boys' hall had been completed and entered, and the school work was excellent. While the enrollment was not large, the interest was good. However, a debt of five thousand dollars was reported that was causing the school some anxiety as well as embarrassment. The Financial Agent, J. F. Hale had raised two



thousand five hundred dollars in pledges among the churches and was still in the field trying to complete this important task. Again the association was called upon to come to the rescue of the school and save it from the possibility of having to close its doors.<sup>35</sup>

It seems that during the administration of Professor Massey much progress was made. Curriculum, athletics, and the spiritual welfare of the students were emphasized. The 1908-1909 catalog stated specifically that "each day's work is begun with song and prayer service. A spirit of reverence and worship is cultivated." The students went to church at the Baptist Church; the young people's union met at the church each Sunday evening, and mission study classes were being planned for the students to learn more about home and foreign missions. Of course, these classes were voluntary.<sup>36</sup>

This catalog gave the first mention of any athletic program at the academy. While there was not anything very definite in this mention of athletics, encouragement to clean, wholesome games on the athletic field were under the direction of the principal.<sup>37</sup>

During these years also Chilhowee Institute supplied training to those people who were interested in becoming teachers and also to those who were already teaching. Many of the students taught during the Fall term in the public schools and attended Chilhowee and took the Normal course in the spring.<sup>38</sup> This course was advertised as being given especially for those who needed further training in the field of education.<sup>39</sup> On the same page of the 1908-1909 catalog is also found the first mention of medals and prizes being given, and this same catalog has the first mention of regular Bible classes as a part of the school curriculum. According to this description the work included a study of Old Testament characters and the Life of Christ as revealed in the *Harmony of Gospels*. The purpose of the Bible classes was for students to become more familiar with the Old Testament and with the Life of Christ.<sup>40</sup>

The first time the curriculum was spelled out in detail giving courses and subject matter was in the 1908-1909 catalog. This course divided all subjects into six grades—fifth through the tenth. These courses were then described in detail explaining what was in the course and what would be expected of the student. New courses outlined here were Bible, elocution, and normal training.<sup>41</sup>

Professor Massey served until 1910 when he was succeeded by Professor R. C. McElroy. Elected along with Mr. McElroy were the following teachers: Arvy Garrett, mathematics, languages and science; Miss Queen Honeycutt, primary department; Miss Minnie Davis, music; Mrs. R. C. McElroy, teacher and matron.<sup>42</sup> In his first report to the Chilhowee Baptist Association as well as an account of achievements in 1910-1911 catalog, Mr. McElroy reported that the enrollment had increased almost one hundred percent. There were only two of the mountain schools that had a higher enrollment than Chilhowee, and the expected enrollment for the next year was about 350 students.<sup>43</sup> Plans were under way for a new girls' dormitory which would house about thirty girls. Churches and individuals were asked to contribute in order that the school might avoid the payment of interest.<sup>44</sup>

J. R. Dykes had been named financial agent to raise three thousand dollars for this building, and it was suggested that this building be dedicated to the pioneer preachers of Sevier and Chilhowee associations.<sup>45</sup>

By 1911 Bible had become a required subject in the curriculum, and the school advertised that it was equipped to take care of those who were behind in their grades, either because of not having had the advantages of others or of not having taken advantage of those opportunities.<sup>46</sup>

It was during the administration of Mr. McElroy that there was a harder look taken toward athletics. Before this time the references had been few and these were very indefinite. However, it must be recognized that young people must have time for play as well as a time for work and worship. In 1910 a greater emphasis was given to providing for this need. It was reported that outdoor sports were fostered and encouraged by the school, the management of which were under the direction of an Athletic Association but with the principal and faculty exercising general control. Then the following governing rules were stated:

1. The Principal of the Institute has general oversight and control of field and track athletics, and is authorized to forbid any features in these exercises which endanger the health or morals of the participant.
2. Only matriculated students are eligible to play on the school team in any contest. The faculty reserves the right to remove from the team at any time any member who may neglect his class duties, or prove himself in any way unworthy.
3. The team is allowed four trips from school, provided that the four trips do not involve being away from school more than four days. All proposed games must have the approval of the Principal of the school before engagements are made.
4. Any member of an athletic team who is reported for neglect of his duties or non-attendance on recitation may be required by the faculty to sever his connection with such team.
5. Athletic teams are permitted to engage in contests away from Chilhowee only with teams from other institutions of learning.<sup>47</sup>

All was not smooth sailing, however, athletic wise. In the minutes of the Board of Trustees in 1911, it was moved and carried that no ball be passed or played inside the enclosure of the school grounds. On May 10, 1911, Rev. W. W. Bailey moved that Mr. McElroy be required to pay the tuition of the boys who played ball. The motion did not carry. Then it was moved that hereafter the principal be made responsible if he allowed anything (possibly financial help) to boys who played ball. This motion also lost.<sup>48</sup> Possibly this did not encourage too good a relationship between the Principal and the Board of Trustees because on May 14, 1912, the Trustees passed the following motion concerning athletics: "... that the matter of baseball be left with the principal of the school, so long as he did not go beyond the regulations of the Board of Trustees."<sup>49</sup> During all this hassle over athletics, it seemed that the Trustees took time to renew their faith with Mr. Harrison Ellis. The name of the school was again changed, this time to Harrison-Chilhowee Institute.<sup>50</sup>

Evidently, it was not only athletics that troubled the waters of serenity within the structure of the school. According to the 1912 Minutes of the Board, the principal was having trouble with one of his employees and needed the authority to fire her. As a matter of fact, the seriousness of the case was magnified when Mr. McElroy sent word to the Board that if the matter was not adjusted by the next morning that he would leave the school. The Board felt that he was too valuable a man to lose, so they went to work. The woman was paid her salary and dismissed from the service of the school.<sup>51</sup>

However, matters did not cool. Evidently the problem over athletics and the lack of authority granted the principal in dealing with subordinates brought a crisis; at the 1912 meeting of the Board there was a motion not to accept his resignation as principal for another session.<sup>52</sup> It seems that the break was not such that could be remedied, for in 1912 Mr. Jerry E. Barton was employed as principal of the Academy.<sup>53</sup>





Boys' Basketball Team, about 1912



Baseball Team, 1923



Boys' Dormitory, 1908-1935



Boys' Dormitory, 1937-1945

# Chapter VI

## Advance

### Administration of Jerry E. Barton

May 13, 1912, was an important day in the history of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. On that day the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees—who had at the May 3 meeting of the trustees been given the responsibility of finding a principal for the school—met at the Atkins Hotel in Knoxville, Tennessee, along with Dr. A. E. Brown of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, and unanimously elected Mr. Jerry Easley Barton principal of the academy. Mr. Barton, a South Carolinian, was to be paid nine hundred dollars a year, and he was to give his full time to the academy twelve months of the year.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Barton assumed the leadership of the academy at a strategic time, and it might be added at a perilous time in the history of the school. It is very evident from the records of the school that the former principal did not leave the school with the best of relations existing between him and the trustees of the school. There had been problems between him and the faculty members that had to be solved by the trustees.<sup>2</sup> There had been disagreement on the matter of whether the school should engage in athletics. There was not explicit understanding as to the principal's authority in the control of students and teachers.<sup>3</sup> The school was in financial difficulty (this condition was even all through the administration of Mr. Barton). During these days the school used the services of a financial agent to raise money for the conduct of the school. At this time the school was supported only by the Chilhowee Baptist Association, the Sevier County Baptist Association, and the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. The help from these sources was always meager and had to be augmented by gifts from friends and churches that were interested in the ministry of the school. Usually a pastor was employed for this position—financial agent—and asked to give half of his time to be so arranged as not to interfere with his church work.<sup>4</sup> During this period the school was constantly borrowing money to meet pressing bills and putting off the payment of others as long as possible in order to raise funds to meet these accounts. Possibly one of the greatest problems faced by the school was the same one that plagued the school for years—unpaid bills of students. There was an effort made by the Board of Trustees to correct this leakage by passing the following ruling on May 2, 1912: "that from this time no student should be allowed graduation until their financial obligations with the school



are settled.”<sup>5</sup>

Professor Barton made a deep impression, not only on the school, but also on the whole community during the years that he served as principal of the academy. In January, 1944, Mr. Ross Bohanan, a graduate of Harrison-Chilhowee, wrote a moving tribute to Mr. Barton. In the article, Mr. Bohanan compared Professor Barton to Mr. Chips in James Hilton's novel, *Good-bye, Mr. Chips*.<sup>6</sup> Mr. Barton was described as a man who had served nearly two generations as a leader and teacher. Another former student, Mrs. A. B. (Merill Atchley) Harris, remembers Professor Barton as a bachelor professor. He was very rigid, strict, finicky, and persnickety. This student told of one incident when Professor Barton refused to allow the girls to roll their hose to just below their knees (which had just become a fad among the girls of that day).<sup>7</sup> Miss Bess Atchley, also a student during Mr. Barton's administration, describes him as overly rigid and strict. This fact was illustrated by her in the following story: In those days the students and faculty found it necessary to walk from the school to the highway at Pitner Station (a distance of about a mile). On one occasion a number of students and one faculty member, Mr. P. M. Atchley, arrived at the station and walked together to the school. Miss Bess walked between one of the male students and Professor Atchley. The professor reported her to Professor Barton, and she was given demerits for misconduct.<sup>8</sup>

Before his death, Rev. C. D. Martin related to the writer the following story which also illustrated Mr. Barton's disciplinary rigidity: In relating the incident, Mr. Martin remembered the occasion with quite a bit of pleasantry. The Senior class wanted to plant a tree on campus. The class members asked Professor Barton where would be a good place to plant a tree. He walked out on the campus in front of the Administration Building (which would now be in front of and to the east of Ashe Cafeteria). Placing his foot he said, "Right here; when the tree is grown, it will cut off the view between the boys' dormitory and the girls' dormitory".<sup>9</sup> This tree is still standing. It is a beautiful maple, even gorgeous in color during the fall and can still be seen almost in front of the present Ashe Cafeteria.

Mrs. Harris also described Professor Barton as characterized by honesty, integrity, responsibility, and sacrifice, and as one who put the academy ahead of himself.<sup>10</sup> As a matter of fact, every record and every one with whom this writer talked about Professor Barton so described him. He must really have been a giant in the school and community. Mrs. Harris continued that during those hard days Professor Barton often paid the teachers out of his own money and spent his summer vacations travelling over the country-side seeking students for the academy.<sup>11</sup> Mrs. Harris said that she considered Mr. Barton's greatest contributions to the school to be that "he gave it blood and roots".<sup>12</sup>

Mr. Barton was more interested in the quality of the products than in the quantity. During the time of his administration, however, more than one hundred students were graduated from the academy. The graduating classes were never large, but the quality of the work done was evidenced by the fine records the students made when they entered college.<sup>13</sup>

This is further documented by the purposes of the school that Professor

Barton had included in the 1912-1913 catalog of the school. It stated:

Our purpose is to give high school training. We do not attempt to do the work of the college. We have a field of our own—to supply colleges with young men and young women who are already students and to furnish young people in general a good, practical, common school education—to prepare boys and girls for wider usefulness in life by furnishing them with information, by strengthening their self-confidence, by brightening their hopes, and by endeavoring to increase their faith in God.<sup>14</sup>

In order to improve the quality of work at the academy along these lines it was necessary that more discipline be exercised along the lines of actual classroom progress on the part of the student. This was a part of Professor Barton's stricter faculty and student control of the school. In the catalog of 1914-1915, the following warning was given to the students and to their parents:

Resolved, That on September 15th all students who have failed to make satisfactory standing in their respective classes will receive warning. On November 2nd these students with like deficiencies will be reported to parent or guardian, with an additional statement that if a third warning is required the faculty will recommend the withdrawal of such students. This process will be repeated at corresponding intervals.<sup>15</sup>

The question could quite naturally be asked, "Did this policy make any difference in the progress of the students?" It is quite evident that Professor Barton was simply building on the foundations of those who had gone before him and was carrying on a continuing work of requiring discipline, good classroom work on the part of faculty and students and the belief that the student is the proof of the school. There is no doubt that Harrison-Chilhowee Institute in those days, in spite of financial difficulties, in spite of lack of many of the material needs in the physical plant, and in spite of many other needs was a superior school. The school had not yet reached accreditation by the State Department of Education, but there were few schools in the state that were surpassing this academy in the quality of work done in the classroom. In 1914 Dr. A. E. Brown, Superintendent of Mountain Schools, Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, wrote the following to Professor Barton:

I have carefully observed the management of work of Professor Barton at Chilhowee Institute during the past session, and can say without reserve that I know of no school where pupils are in safer hands. He gives his personal attention to the care and conduct of the students in a very conscientious manner. In fact, on my visits there when I was not entertained in the dormitory, he was so anxious about the welfare of the students that he scarcely had time to visit me at one of the neighbor's.

If parents wish to place their children where they can feel perfectly satisfied that they will be looked after, they need not hesitate to put them under Professor Barton.<sup>16</sup>

This may seem to be a biased statement coming from Dr. A. E. Brown. After all, he was at that time Superintendent of Mountain Schools of which Harrison-Chilhowee was a part. However, the following statement comes equally strong from a man who was not so connected. Carson-Newman College has from its beginning had a reputation for a strong academic

program. The school is careful of those that are admitted to its scholastic program. Dr. J. M. Burnett, President of Carson-Newman College, wrote the following concerning the work of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute:

I do not know an academy or high school that is doing superior work to Harrison-Chilhowee Institute. Your graduates have always been among the best prepared and most satisfactory students that come to us from year to year. Tested by the results, your work at Harrison-Chilhowee Institute is certainly thorough and inspiring. I have come to take it for granted that a boy or girl from the Institute will make good in every respect. I wish that you might have in the Institute next year every Baptist boy and girl of high school age of Sevier and Blount counties.<sup>17</sup>

There seems to have been an effort to correct some of the internal problems of the school with the coming of Mr. Barton as principal. On May 14, 1912, the Board of Trustees ordered the treasurer of the school to pay all just accounts presented as he had sufficient funds to do so. The principal was empowered to purchase supplies for the boarding department and was given control of the school—both teachers and pupils.<sup>18</sup> It seems that there was an effort to bring about a meeting of minds on the subject of athletics. A motion prevailed that the matter of baseball should be left up to the principal of the school, as long as he did not go beyond the regulations of the Board of Trustees.<sup>19</sup> There was no hint, however, either here or in previous meetings of the Board of Trustees that the Board had laid down any specific regulations on the subject. All evidence pointed rather to the fact that some of the members of the Board of Trustees had tried to mold the school to their own desires and whims and that the Board had dodged the issue.

It seemed quite clear that even though a new principal had been elected, the Board of Trustees and the former principal had not finished all their homework. On July 3, 1912, W. W. Bailey and Alex Wolfe were appointed as a committee to confer with Mr. McElroy with reference to his financial report of 1910-1911 and adjust the same with him. A former note had indicated that the Board had not been able to get a final report from Professor McElroy. At this meeting the treasurer was ordered to pay Mr. McElroy the sum of one hundred dollars. Professor McElroy's report was received on May 24,<sup>20</sup> and on August 20 the committee reported that the school still owned Mr. McElroy three hundred twenty dollars and eighty-five cents.<sup>21</sup>

Other financial problems harassed the school. The treasurer reported the embarrassing condition of the school. He was instructed by the Board to borrow one thousand dollars and pay the indebtedness of the school now due. He was also instructed that as fast as funds came in to pay out until all obligations were settled.<sup>22</sup> There was also a problem with pledges made to the school that were hard and sometimes almost impossible to collect.<sup>23</sup> This has always been the problem of going afield and financing by means of pledges. The writer has himself had some experience with the heartache that can come from such an arrangement. In a later period in order to help stabilize the school he—along with the other teachers—accepted notes to the school as payment of salary due. Some were readily paid; some were collected with great difficulty, and some were never collected. So acute was the problem at this time that the Board came to an agreement and a motion prevailed that when the present indebtedness was settled that no improve-



ments to buildings or grounds be made until sufficient money was in hand or pledged to cover.<sup>24</sup> However, this was not always adhered to by subsequent Boards of Trustees. Most actions of the Board show that the school continued in financial difficulties, trying to collect pledges and pay back pastdue bills.<sup>25</sup>

The financial condition of the school and the importance of the school was noted in the report of the school to the Chilhowee Baptist Association at its annual meeting in 1912. The report noted the election of Mr. Barton as principal, that an addition had been made to the girls' dormitory that would accommodate thirty-two pupils, and that two wells had been dug. (One of these wells was on the back porch of the Mary Ellis Home, and the other was in front of the Administration Building—present location of Ashe Cafeteria.) The school was in debt five thousand dollars.<sup>26</sup> The association was asked to come to the rescue of the academy by the following description of the needs: "When we consider what this school has been in the past and the opportunities she extends to the hundreds of children growing up within the bounds of these associations and when we think of her present needs and financial embarrassments that we are now under, we feel that there is not a question now coming before this body that needs more serious consideration."<sup>27</sup> Over against the bad financial condition of the school was balanced the promise by the school to furnish young people a good practical common school education, to prepare boys and girls for usefulness in life by furnishing them with information, by strengthening their hopes and by endeavoring to increase their faith in God.<sup>28</sup>

It is quite evident that during the first year of his administration Professor Barton put his head and hand to the bringing about of conditions that would assure a smooth running organization at the school. Money, as always, was short. In the March 28 meeting of the Board of Trustees, a motion was passed that all incidental fees had to be paid before the student was enrolled in school.<sup>29</sup> Evidently also a strenuous effort had been made to clear the school of indebtedness. The report to the Chilhowee Baptist Association in 1912 made mention of an indebtedness of five thousand dollars. Rev. W. W. Bailey, as financial agent of the school, was successful in raising that amount and in clearing the school of debt. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Bailey by the Board of Trustees for his untiring efforts and his success in freeing the academy from the burden of debt.<sup>30</sup>

Money problems and internal dissension were not the only monsters that plagued the academy during this period. There was also the evil of trustees accepting the responsibility of office and then becoming dilatory in the carrying out of the duties of the office. It is clear that plans and programs will not work of themselves. On May 3, 1913, in order to correct this fault in the operation of the school, a motion prevailed to dismiss any trustees that never attended nor showed any interest in the school.<sup>31</sup>

The first year of Professor Barton's administration saw many problems overcome—a smoother running organization, a greater interest on the part of the elected trustees, and an increase in the enrollment. The year was culminated with a graduation exercise in which there were eight young people who received diplomas from the academy. Professor Barton's first graduates at Harrison-Chilhowee were Ada Carolyn Mize, Ellen Pearl

Ogle, Alfred Wendell Ogle, Ruben Thomas Sharp, Thomas Phillip Sheffey, Minnie Velma Tinsley, Susie Anne Williams, and Molida Elizabeth Williams.<sup>32</sup>

The report that year to the Chilhowee Baptist Association showed great progress. The debt had been paid off; through Dr. A. E. Brown, the Home Mission Board had made a gift that assured gravel walks, and there was an ever increasing religious enthusiasm.<sup>33</sup>

During those early years of his administration, Professor Barton seemed to concentrate on building the enrollment of the school and improving conditions for both students and faculty. He began a recruitment program that simply meant that Professor Barton himself rode horseback into the hills of Sevier County looking for boys and girls who wanted to come to school but needed encouragement and help. He spent a large part of his small salary helping these worthy boys and girls.<sup>34</sup> In his report to the Chilhowee Baptist Association in 1913, Professor Barton reported an increased enrollment with an unusually large number of boarding students. Professor Barton himself attributed much of the growth of the school to co-operation and school spirit, which he valued very highly.<sup>35</sup> Improvement of conditions at the school were physical, mental, and spiritual. The following quotation from Professor Barton's report to the 1913 session of Chilhowee Baptist Association pointed out his feelings in regard to the importance of religious training:

We feel that outside the church there is no better influence within the bounds of Chilhowee and Sevier associations that should mean as much to the present and coming generations as this institution. Surely the Kingdom will come and the Church of Christ will increase as we properly develop the youth within our minds. Today is the day of trained hearts and hands and minds. The door of opportunity is open to the man who can be and do.<sup>36</sup>

Increasing enrollment certainly meant an expansion of physical plant. Among the needs mentioned to this same associational meeting were additional rooms in both the girls' and boys' dormitories, the adding of industrial work features, and providing of financial help for students who could not come to school without such help.<sup>37</sup> One of the movements to provide more space was the attempt to buy the building in which the Masonic Order had its meeting place and which also had been used for a school building before it was converted into a boys' dormitory.<sup>38</sup> The motion was made authorizing Alex Wolfe, W. W. Bailey, and Sam Atchley to serve as a committee to negotiate with the Masonic Order. This attempt, however, was evidently futile because the building was later moved to the southwest corner of the campus to make way for the new dormitory for boys. Some kind of deal was evidently made with the Masons for removing the building even though the academy failed to buy the building outright. Pauline Anderson Clark gives the following explanation concerning this Masonic building:

Since through some very early understanding, the Masonic Order had a room for their meeting place in the one time school building, which had been converted into the boys' dormitory, this old building was not torn down to make way for the new dormitory, but was moved a short distance from its original position where it stood until destroyed by a wind storm in April,

1937. As long as this building was on the campus the younger students were jokingly told that it contained a goat which the Masons used in their initiations.<sup>39</sup>

After the Masonic Building blew down, the Lodge proposed to sell the building to the highest bidder. The Enlargement Committee of the academy recommended that instead of entering into an agreement with the Masonic Order concerning a combination building, the school try to interest some group or groups in the building of a modern home economics cottage.<sup>40</sup>

This is an appropriate place to mention the innovative work of Professor Barton. So far as any record shows, he is the first head of the school who put into operation a definite personal recruitment program and appealed to both the trustees and to the constituency of the school for the addition of industrial features to the curriculum of the school. Other principals after Professor Barton have also been eager to have industrial features added to the curriculum, but as of this time no sustaining program had ever prevailed at Harrison-Chilhowee in this direction. Records do not clearly reveal whether the reason for this was a lack of funds or a lack of conviction that this was the direction that the school should go. This would be closely related to the purpose and objectives of the academy.

Other needs and problems were attacked rather vigorously by Professor Barton. Equipment was a need. He appealed for more and better equipment and furnishings in the boys' dormitory; a new piano was bought for the music department;<sup>41</sup> there was an attempt to provide telephone service to the campus;<sup>42</sup> and the administration and trustees evidently came to terms concerning school athletics. In the May 6, 1914, session of the Board of Trustees, a motion was passed stating that baseball games be confined to two games away from home in the fall and four games in the spring and that any student running over these rules would be dismissed from school.<sup>43</sup>

The March 26, 1915, meeting of the Board of Trustees was one of outstanding vision and courage in the administration of Professor Barton. In this meeting the trustees agreed to build a boys' hall to accommodate not fewer than sixty boys. This building was to be started when the school had raised three thousand dollars to match the two thousand dollars promised by the Home Mission Board.<sup>44</sup> This was not an easy project. It was not until May 1, 1916, that the Board of Trustees was able to report to the Home Mission Board that the three thousand dollars had been raised and the school was ready to begin building. The dormitory was built—a modern brick building. However, the building could not be built for the amount planned at the outset of the venture; it cost a total of six thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight dollars.<sup>45</sup> At the same meeting of the trustees in which the completion of the boys' dormitory is announced the school reported other important and necessary improvements, including the construction of a new front to the main building, gravel walks, and a new range for the kitchen. These improvements totaled seven thousand three hundred sixty eight dollars and left the school with an indebtedness of three thousand seven hundred seventy dollars. These were needed improvements, but as always money was a problem. In a report by Miss Gertrude Atchley, Treasurer of the Academy for many years, made at a note-burning



in 1944, she made the following observations concerning this period in the financial history of the school:

In the construction of the boys' hall, plans were underway by July, 1914, the Home Mission Board and the Trustees to raise \$2000. Two years later report was made that \$3000 had been raised and work ready to be begun. The dormitory cost more than the amount raised, and this indebtedness was the ever present subject at frequently called Board Meetings.

The construction of a modern sewer system and the installation of a lighting system added another financial burden—so great a burden that it was more than five years before this work was completed.<sup>46</sup>

The first mention of the need of land in order to teach any sort of agricultural courses was in 1917. In his report to the Chilhowee Baptist Association, Professor Barton expressed the desire to offer courses of study that would meet the needs of country boys and girls preparing them to be profitable contributors to the cause of their vocations. In this report Professor Barton appealed to men who wanted to make an investment that would bring large returns to provide land for garden and dairy purposes.<sup>47</sup>

All of Professor Barton's energies were not spent simply to improve the physical plant of the academy. Even though discipline had always been considered as strict to the point of rigidity, arrangements were made in 1916 for stricter discipline in the boys' dormitory by requesting Professor P. M. Atchley to live in the dormitory. Much work went into the reforming and growth of the curriculum. The less useful subjects were eliminated, and the more useful and practical were substituted. Manual arts, agriculture, and other practical subjects were added, along with the academic subjects needed by those who planned to go to college. The following comparison of courses of study will be revealing as to what Professor Barton did in the upgrading of the curriculum of the school.

During the last year of Professor McElroy's administration the following course of study was advertised in the catalog:

Preparatory, First Year	
Fall Term	Spring Term
Arithmetic	Arithmetic
Elementary Geography	Elementary Geography
Beginner's History	Beginner's History
Grammar	Grammar
Spelling and Writing	Spelling and Writing
Preparatory, Advanced	
Arithmetic	Arithmetic, completed
Complete Geography	Complete Geography
History, United States	History, United States
Grammar	Grammar
Spelling and Writing	Spelling and Writing;
Physiology	Elements of Agriculture

COLLEGIATE

Sub-Junior	
Beginning Latin	Beginning Latin

Elements of Algebra  
Literature I  
History of England  
Civil Government

Elements of Algebra  
Literature I  
History of England  
Physical Geography

Caesar, Books I and II  
College Algebra  
Literature II  
Physics  
Bible

Junior  
Caesar, Books III and IV  
College Algebra  
Literature II  
Physics  
Bible

Cicero  
Plane Geometry  
General History  
First Greek Book  
Literature III

Intermediate  
Virgil, Books I and II  
Solid Geometry  
General History  
First Greek Book  
Literature III

Virgil, Books III and IV  
Algebra Reviewed  
Xenophon's Anabasis  
Rhetoric  
Composition

Senior  
Livy  
Trigonometry  
Xenophon's Anabasis  
Rhetoric  
Elementary Psychology<sup>48</sup>

During the later years of Professor Barton's administration the course of study had been improved as was shown by the following found in a catalog of the period.

## DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION PREPARATORY

Fall Term  
English  
Spelling  
Algebra  
Commercial Geography  
Agriculture

Winter & Spring Term  
English  
Spelling  
Algebra  
Civics  
Mental Arithmetic

## ACADEMIC

Classical  
First Year  
English I  
Spelling I  
Mathematics I  
History I  
Bible I  
Latin I

English I  
Spelling I  
Mathematics I  
History I  
Physical Geography  
Latin I

English II  
Mathematics II  
Everyday Science

Second Year  
English II  
Mathematics  
Book-keeping

Mathematics III  
Latin II

Mathematics III  
Latin II

English IV  
Mathematics IV  
History III  
Bible III  
Latin IV

Fourth Year  
English IV  
Mathematics IV  
History III  
Ethics  
Latin IV

#### SCIENTIFIC

##### First Year

English I  
Spelling I  
Mathematics I  
History I  
Bible I  
Biology

English I  
Spelling I  
Mathematics I  
History I  
Physical Geography  
Geology

##### Second Year

English II  
Mathematics II  
Everyday Science  
Mathematics III  
French I

English II  
Mathematics II  
Book-keeping  
Mathematics III  
French I

##### Third Year

English III  
Bible II  
History II  
Physics  
French II

English III  
Mathematics IV  
History II  
Physics  
French II

##### Fourth Year

English IV  
Mathematics IV  
History III  
Bible III  
Chemistry

English IV  
Mathematics IV  
History III  
Ethics  
Chemistry<sup>49</sup>

In both cases there was given following the course of study an explanation of what was included in each course. Some changes within the course themselves were the changing from two to one year preparatory, the elimination of Greek and psychology from the course of study, and the inauguration of the Classical Course and the Scientific Course.<sup>50</sup> There were changes in the regular courses of study that added the following courses: The Classical added spelling, book-keeping, everyday science, English instead of literature and three semesters of Bible instead of one.

The Scientific Course added spelling, geology, biology, everyday science, French, book-keeping, physics, chemistry, English instead of literature and three semesters of Bible instead of one. Teacher Training was continued as a special course for those who desired it, and home economics,



piano, voice, manual training and art were added as special courses. Expression was also included in the curriculum for those who were particularly interested in public speaking.<sup>51</sup>

It was not until 1921 that it was finally possible to offer courses in home economics (domestic science) and manual training due to the action of the Board of Trustees to "fit up half of the basement (of the school building) to provide space for manual training and domestic science." The Board agreed to furnish the materials and to use the boys in the manual training classes (certainly under the direction of Professor Barton, who was the teacher of manual training) to do the work in remodeling of the basement.<sup>52</sup>

Since it was under the leadership of Professor Barton that for the first time a new building was erected on the campus in the interest of more and better accommodations, it might be well for the reader to review briefly the growth of the physical plant of the school up to this time. When Professor Barton came to Harrison-Chilhowee in 1912, the academy owned thirteen acres of land. On this land were three main buildings. In the center was a three-story school building that provided classrooms, offices, and studios for the school.

This building was on the summit of a hill at about the location of the present Ashe Cafeteria. West of this building was the boys' dormitory, a two-story wooden building formerly used for recitations and study halls while east of the main building was the girls' dormitory, which furnished rooms for sixteen young ladies. In the same building was a boarding hall for those who wanted to board on the campus. There were also cottages for those students who desired to board themselves while in school.<sup>53</sup> This had been a gradual and sometimes painful growth from the one building built in 1881 under the leadership of John McCallie on a small tract of land given by Harrison Ellis and John S. McCroskey to the annex added in 1884 and to the building of the new girls' dormitory in 1889. This culminated in the building in 1915 of an adequate boys' dormitory under the leadership of Professor Barton and the removing of the old wooden structure to the edge of the property to make way for the new dormitory.

World War I cast a shadow over Harrison-Chilhowee Institute as it did over the rest of the nation. In his report to Chilhowee Baptist Association in 1918, Professor Barton noted the absence of the larger boys because they "have been called into the service of their country". Some of the older girls had taken positions in the county schools vacated by others who had gone into the service of their country. In spite of this problem, the report was optimistic and mentioned improvements and advances made by the school. But as always, there was a failure to liquidate the school debt, and churches and individuals were called upon to come to the relief of the academy in this matter.<sup>54</sup> In addition to the war, the school suffered along with the rest of the community and nation from the outbreak of the influenza that followed in the wake of the armed conflict. However, the enrollment showed a decided increase with 285 students enrolled, and of these 116 were being accommodated in the boarding department. This increased enrollment called for improvements and expansion. The dining hall was far too inadequate; rooms were not sufficient to accommodate those who wanted to board on the campus; and there was need for more classroom space. The

improvements needed were as follows: to enlarge the dining hall, which would necessitate the complete reconstruction of the girls' dormitory; putting a furnace in the basement of the girls' dormitory, which would heat both the girls' dormitory and the main building; and the installation of an electric light system and a standard Waterless System Sewage Disposal.<sup>55</sup>

Mr. Harrison Ellis made a proposition to the Trustees of the academy that he would give one thousand dollars to the school for an addition to the girls' hall provided the new addition be called The Mary Ellis Home, and provided the name be retained even if the building should be destroyed by fire.

This additional generous offer of "Uncle" Harrison Ellis was accepted by the Trustees and gave the start and the impetus to begin the work that resulted in the renovation, addition to, and enlarging the dormitory.<sup>56</sup> However, certainly through an oversight on the part of the administration of the school, when the building was later razed on the construction of a new dormitory the name was not preserved. There is now (1980) a project jointly by the trustees, the administration of the academy, and the Senior Class of 1936 for the restoration of the name, Mary Ellis, to the campus in the form of a memorial to the beloved wife of this benefactor of the school, Mr. J. Harrison Ellis.

At the March, 1920, meeting of the Board; J. E. Barton, M. P. Hatcher, and Ben F. Clark were appointed a committee to get estimates on the cost of an addition to the girls' hall. They reported a cost of from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars would be necessary to make the proposed addition to the dormitory and put a furnace in the basement that would heat the dormitory and the main school building. The committee reported that they were unable to make a deal with any lending agency for a loan and the committee was discharged.<sup>57</sup> However, friends of the school were determined that this need be met. On April 29, 1921, probably because of the prodding of Dr. A. E. Brown of the Home Mission Board (who on April 28 read a list of needed improvements which included improvements to the girls' dormitory)<sup>58</sup> the Board of Trustees recommended that the proposed addition of the new dining hall, a matron's room, eighteen rooms for girls on the second floor and eight on the third floor be begun. This was finished, including the brick veneer, in 1929. The bricks were donated by G. A. Atchley, B. C. Ogle, and R. A. Brown—all of Knoxville, Tennessee.<sup>59</sup> The catalog of 1929-30 described the building and grounds at that time as follows:

The school grounds consist of fifty acres. The campus is undulating, well shaded and affords splendid facilities for development of athletics. The Administration Building, a substantial three-story brick edifice, is located between the dormitories, and contains the classrooms, auditorium, society halls, studios, library and physical laboratory. The Boys' Home, a two-story brick veneered structure, is beautiful, modernly equipped and contains twenty-six rooms. The Mary Ellis Home for girls, a three-story brick veneered building, contains a large convenient dining hall, an assembly room, practice rooms, offices, parlors and thirty-one rooms for students and teachers.<sup>60</sup>

Even though Professor Barton is described by those who know him best as a

kind and likeable man, there are evidences of a tightening of the reins of discipline, not only as concerned the student body, but on the faculty as well. In 1920 Professor P. M. Atchley was not re-elected because he could not spend the week-ends in the boys' dormitory as a regulatory measure in strengthening the discipline there.<sup>61</sup> In the same meeting, Roger Lambright, who had come to the school as Dean and First Assistant from Brookhaven, Mississippi, was paid one thousand dollars per year and allowed to pastor First Chilhowee Baptist Church and Boyd's Creek Baptist Church. At a later meeting of the Board, Mr. Lambright was required to turn over to the academy money he received for revival meetings as gifts to the school. Teachers were required to attend summer school every three years.<sup>62</sup> The curriculum was broadened to include other recommendations of Dr. Brown, such as manual training and domestic science.<sup>63</sup>

In spite of this continuing tightening of the reins of discipline, Professor Barton evidently remained a popular and recognized leader of the school. In 1915 his salary was raised to one thousand dollars. In 1918, his salary went to one thousand two hundred dollars, and he was elected principal for a period of five years. In 1922 he was elected principal for an indefinite time, and at the same meeting he was given a leave of absence from April 1922 to January 1923.<sup>64</sup> By many of his former students and associates, Professor Barton is still regarded as the best in his field in the day in which he served.<sup>65</sup>

Professor Barton was possibly the first principal to suggest the buying of farm land in order that the boys and girls who came to the academy might learn to farm. In March 1920, M. P. Hatcher, A. A. Ledwell, and Ben P. Clark were appointed for the purpose of securing a school farm.<sup>66</sup> This committee evidently worked at this until 1924, when it decided to defer action on buying a farm. The Executive Committee was asked to make an investigation about buying the A. L. Johnson property, but the action was deferred until the May meeting of the Board.<sup>67</sup> This move to acquire a farm for the academy finally bore fruit; and on February 25, 1929, the Board of Trustees bought thirty-four acres of farm land from A. L. Johnson for the sum of forty-three hundred dollars.<sup>68</sup> This was made possible through the untiring and unselfish service of W. W. Bailey, J. E. Hicks, and J. R. Dykes in raising money for the purchase of this farm and the generosity of one of the teachers of the academy, Mrs. Martha Atchley, who loaned the academy two thousand five hundred dollars. This money was used in part as payment on the farm.<sup>69</sup>

The purchase of the Johnson farm made possible a long dream and ambition of Professor Barton concerning Harrison-Chilhowee Institute. He had long believed that provision should be made for boys and girls who came to the academy who would be more interested in the practical and vocational than in the professions that required a college education. This made possible the teaching of agriculture and the using of boys and girls to work on the farm, thus paying for a part of their school expenses. By 1925 the curriculum had been divided into a Latin Curriculum and the Agriculture-Home Economics Curriculum. The only differences was that in the latter curriculum the boys took agriculture and the girls took home economics instead of Latin.<sup>70</sup> The other subjects were the same. Other improvements



were being made in the curriculum. Special courses were offered; requirements for graduation were upgraded; students were required to have seventeen units for graduation, two of which were to be in Bible. The passing grade was made seventy five. An honor roll was established for all those who made an average of ninety, had no demerits, and did not fail in any subject. Announcements were made of the honor roll at the end of each session.<sup>72</sup> The whole course in the study of the Bible was improved considerably by the efforts of Professor Barton. Even though the textbooks used were still simply the material suggested by the Sunday School Board for week-long study courses for Sunday School teachers and church leaders,<sup>73</sup> the course was improved to include four years available in Bible classes, two of which were required. Bible I dealt with the organization and co-ordinating of the teaching and training of the church; Bible II dealt with evangelism and Bible doctrines; Bible III took up the study of the Old Testament, and Bible IV was a survey study of the New Testament.<sup>74</sup>

This revision of the Bible courses also was related to Professor Barton's desire to raise the religious and moral tone of the campus. The 1923-1924 catalog of the school states that the purpose of the school was to give the students a true vision of Jesus Christ.<sup>75</sup> The 1923 catalog had stated that the first purpose of the school was to provide not simply instruction of the noblest and most thorough sort but instruction made perfect in the religion of Jesus Christ.<sup>76</sup> Professor Barton was very insistent that Harrison-Chilhowee be thoroughly Christian. In keeping with this philosophy, he insisted that the faculty lead the way and that the walk of both faculty and students be a living proof of their faith in Jesus Christ and that the campus be a place where a student could find Jesus Christ as Saviour. The following statement on Religious influence and training was in keeping with what he hoped and planned to see on the campus:

All teachers must be active Christians.

Chapel each day conducted by members of the faculty.

Evening prayer meetings in dormitories.

Joint prayer meeting with the community at the church on Friday evening.

Girls' Auxiliary, R. A.'s, Sunbeams, B.Y.P.U.

Regular courses in Bible, Missions, Ethics set tone and standard of the student that right conduct becomes easy and natural.

The same catalog commented that those who came to the academy without any Christian faith usually were converted while there.<sup>77</sup>

It was stated that Professor Barton was possibly the first principal of the academy who had suggested the buying of land in order that boys and girls from the farm could be taught courses in agriculture. It was also under the administration of Professor Barton that the Trustees took an action (whether at Professor Barton's suggestion or not is not revealed by the records) that later became an embarrassment to the school and served as a tool by which those who came to believe that the academy was no longer needed by Baptists used to try to close the school. So far as Chilhowee was concerned, this was the beginning of the issue over the principle of the separation of church and state in the life of the academy. On May 5, 1925, A. A. Ledwell reported for the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees that they had agreed with the Board of Education of Sevier County

to provide additional facilities meeting the requirements for the consolidation of certain schools as decided upon by said Board of Education. This report was approved by the Board of Trustees, and a committee with power to act in providing the necessary room was appointed; it consisted of Professor Barton, M. P. Hatcher, and J. L. Jeffries.<sup>78</sup> This matter will be treated more in detail in future pages of this history. Suffice it to say now that these three men and the men who composed the Board of Trustees of the academy at that time had no idea that in such an agreement they were beginning a relationship that was in violation of the historic Baptist belief in regard to the principle of the separation of church and state. However, this was used against the academy in later days. Professor Barton was one of the most sincere and conscientious Baptists of his day. He knew school work and knew Baptist life. This writer knew personally the other two members of this committee. They also were devout Baptists. If they were in violation, it is because they did not understand that such an agreement would be in violation of the sacred principle of the separation of church and state. This matter of the relationship of the academy with the Sevier County Board of Education came up in later meetings of the Board of Trustees and the actions taken indicate that at least some of the members of the Board were later rather wary of what the final outcome of the arrangement might be.<sup>79</sup>

Regulations at the academy at this time were strict. The administration and faculty did not give way to those who desired to come to the campus and change the way of life into their mold. Rather those who came must be willing to be influenced in the right direction by those who were leaders at the academy. Professor Barton made no apology for running a Christian school. These regulations set forth the kind of school that the student could expect to find:

The entire life and administration of the institution are frankly and emphatically Christian, and the conduct of a Christian gentleman or woman is the standard to which every student is expected to conform. Any student who will not co-operate after sufficient effort has been made to enlighten his conscience and bring him to self-control, will be kindly but firmly separated from the institution.

The necessity of entering at the opening and remaining from day to day until the close cannot be too strongly emphasized. Absence interferes with the work of the entire class as well as the absentee. For these reasons leave of absence will be granted upon the request of the parents or guardian and approval of the principal. Students who desire to spend week-end at home will not be granted leave of absence until after school hours Friday. Parents are requested neither to call nor send for their children before this time. Week-end visits are discouraged. Boys and girls are not allowed to visit together. Young men and young women of the required age must make a passing grade on at least four subjects to have the privilege of the company of each other on social occasions.

Each student is required to be regular and punctual in attendance upon recitation. Permission must be had from the teacher in charge to discontinue a subject. Missed lessons must be made up. Failure to report for examination forfeits the pupil connection with the class unless satisfactory reason is given for his absence.

Pupils are not allowed to have firearms or weapons in their charge.

Card playing is positively forbidden. The use of any form of intoxicating drinks will not be tolerated. The use of tobacco is forbidden. The possession of cigarettes is positively forbidden.

All boarding students are required to attend Sunday School and each church service on Sunday morning.

While going to or from the school or remaining in the community, young ladies not boarding with their parents are not allowed to accept the company of young men.

A limited number of correspondents approved by both principal and parents will be permitted. All mails are subject to inspection by the administration.

Rooms and possessions of students are subject to inspection at all times.

We believe in dress reform. Extreme types will not be allowed. Students are not allowed to have matches in their possession.<sup>80</sup>

These regulations may appear to the modern reader to be repressive and even cruel. However, Professor Barton considered every student who came to Chilhowee as his charge. He felt the responsibility of caring for each boy and girl as if that child were his own. He was genuinely interested in the students on the campus; he was not the kind of man who watched the clock till quitting time. He had a tremendous influence on every person who came on the campus as innumerable former students and teachers can today testify concerning him.<sup>81</sup>

Commencement has always been a gala occasion at Harrison-Chilhowee Institute. Since the first program in 1881 the programs presented at commencement and at other times have always drawn large audiences coming not only from the local community but also from Knoxville, Maryville and Sevierville. The 1925 commencement was no exception. May 1, 1925, opened the forty-fourth commencement at the school with a play that was altogether exceptional according to all reviews in the papers. Speakers at other programs during this commencement included such men from the field of religion and education as Dr. F. F. Brown, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Knoxville; Dr. John A. Thackston, Professor at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville; Professor Curtis Gentry, Lenoir City, Tennessee; Professor R. L. Marshall, Cosby, Tennessee, and Judge R. A. Brown of Knoxville. At the closing session and graduation, Professor Barton made announcements for the ensuing year. These included a water system and a gymnasium.

Tuesday, May 5, 1925, was a most delightful occasion to all former students and graduates of the school. This was the first Alumni Banquet ever held at the academy, and it was well attended. The efficient Toastmaster on this occasion was Judge R. A. Brown of Knoxville, a graduate of the class of 1889 and life-long friend of the school. The writer can remember that Judge Brown was Toastmaster at other banquets held in Mary Ellis Hall. Two of the things remembered about Judge Brown were his flashing cuff links and his ready wit and humor. The report of this particular banquet described Judge Brown as keeping banqueters continuously in laughter



with his wit and drollery.

On Wednesday morning, May 6, was held one of the many contests that have been a source of inspiration to the students of the academy—the Annual Contest for the Hannah-Davis medals.<sup>82</sup> It seems that these medals were given for oratory; the one for girls was given by a Mr. Hannah, business man of Maryville, Tennessee; and the one for boys was given by Mr. A. B. Davis, for many years a teacher at Harrison-Chilhowee Institute and later a business man in Maryville.<sup>83</sup> On this 1925 occasion the medals were won by Miss Nelle Gamble and Mr. S. S. Huskey.<sup>84</sup>

With all that the school had to offer to those who came there as students, the attempt was always to keep the expenses as low as possible. At the same time the expenses could be paid in produce or work. This fact is graphically illustrated by a story told by Mr. Ben A. Morton, an early graduate of the school and former Mayor of Knoxville, at a dinner party given by Mrs. Mable Goode Frantz, Melrose Place, Knoxville. It was the story of a boy who came to the academy at the time that Mr. Morton (his father was a country doctor and helped to establish the school) was also a student there. This boy lived in an attic room in a professor's house and "toted his own grub" from home each week. This young man stayed, worked hard, was an excellent student; he graduated and went out into the business world and became financially successful, over the above average person.<sup>85</sup> The 1924-25 catalog of the school revealed this about the expenses of attending Chilhowee at that time:

Board is \$2.75 per week and payable in advance by the scholastic month (four weeks), \$2.25 per week when away each week-end, and arrangement must be made by the end of the month beginning each quarter. At the beginning of the fall and spring terms each boarding student pays an incidental fee of \$3.00, each day student, \$1.50. A contingent deposit of fifty cents as a guarantee against damage to the building or furniture is required of each boarding student and will be refunded at the end of the session if the school property has not been damaged, and the room is left in good condition. A deposit of \$1.00 is required of each boy in exchange for a key to his room and will be refunded upon the return of the key when he leaves school. An athletic fee of \$1.00 per term is required of each student. A laboratory fee of \$1.00 per term is required of each student taking Physics or General Science.

TUITION IS ACCORDING TO THE GRADE

	Month	Quarter
First grade	\$1.35	\$3.15
Second grade	1.60	3.60
Third grade	1.80	4.05
Fourth grade	2.00	4.50
Fifth grade	2.20	5.50
Sixth grade	2.45	5.50
Seventh grade	2.70	6.05
Eighth grade	3.00	6.75
Academic grades	3.60	8.00

Piano, voice and art were extra.

Each student was expected to bring a blanket, quilt, two sheets, two pillow

cases, six towels, curtains for window, cover for washstand, cover for study table, and the necessary toilet articles.<sup>86</sup>

The matter of athletics was still a live issue during the administration of Mr. Barton. The catalog of 1924 described athletics as being necessary to the success of students and laid down the procedure of the athletic program during the year. Basketball was being played as well as baseball, but the school did not have a gymnasium. The writer remembers when he came to the campus in 1926 that the basketball team played on an outside court and that one man who had considered attending Harrison-Chilhowee did not because he wanted to play football and play basketball on an inside court.<sup>87</sup> In 1924 there was a movement to raise money to build a gymnasium. Mr. Lambright spoke before the Board of Trustees in favor of building a gymnasium, and Professor Barton and Professor J. L. Jeffries also spoke on the subject.<sup>88</sup> However, a gymnasium was not built at that time and had not been built when Professor Barton later resigned as principal of the school.

In 1922 Miss Ziza Bruce, a young music graduate from Winthrop College (S.C.) was added to the Chilhowee faculty. Professor Barton soon became interested in Miss Bruce in a personal way as well as professional; a romance bloomed; and with the encouragement of another staff member, Mrs. Martha Atchley, the engagement of Miss Bruce and Mr. Barton was announced. However, the marriage did not take place until June 9, 1925, when Miss Ziza Margaret Bruce and Mr. Jerry Easley Barton were united in marriage in her home town of Winnsboro, S.C. To this union was born three children; all of whom are still living: Easley Bruce Barton, Henry Edmund Barton, and Clarence Young Barton.<sup>89</sup>

On May 7, 1926, Professor J. E. Barton resigned as principal of the academy. The resignation was accepted by the Board of Trustees, and W. W. Bailey was appointed to draft suitable words of appreciation of J. E. Barton for his devotion to the school for a period of fourteen years.<sup>90</sup> This resolution of appreciation was prepared and read, but it was not made a matter of record and so has been lost. At the time of his resignation, the faculty and students of the academy presented Mr. Barton with a gold Hamilton Railroad watch as a token of their esteem. This watch was without doubt Mr. Barton's most cherished possession,<sup>91</sup> for it represented a grateful appreciation for his fourteen years of dedicated service and labor as he served his God, his denomination, and the young people of Eastern Tennessee.

Professor Barton had always desired and worked for the very best for the students of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute. The statement of purpose found in the last catalog published under his administration reflected his interest in the best for the academy. He believed that there was a four-fold development of every person: the physical, the social, the mental, and the spiritual. However, he believed that the spiritual was always the most important. The first paragraph in this statement of purpose stated well Professor Barton's philosophy:

The supreme aim of the school is to lay well a true conception of God and produce a simple faith in Him and the Scriptures as a foundation upon which

to build the educational framework of high school training which is to be done with care and thoroughness. We desire to make special effort to give as much personal attention to the student life and its development in practical judgment as possible. This making theory and books an aid to true development and not the end in themselves.<sup>92</sup>

In this paragraph can be seen the continuing desire of Professor Barton for the exaltation of the spiritual and moral and at the same time the recognition that in order to compete scholastically with the state schools Harrison-Chilhowee would be forced to recognize certain educational trends and requirements. Already there was a clamoring that the academy become accredited by the State Department of Education. Students were lost that year (1925-26) because the school was not accredited and seniors could not enter college on the credits they had earned at Harrison-Chilhowee without taking an entrance examination. It seems to this writer that Mr. Barton's realization of this can be seen in the following part of this same statement of purpose:

We propose to add to these fundamental principles of development a standard equal to and in harmony with that of the accredited schools of the state. Thus putting our school on an equal basis for credit and giving our students every advantage that might be gained from state accredited schools.

It is understood however that we do not propose to do more than high school work. Our motto is 'One thing at a time and that well done'.<sup>93</sup>

In keeping with this desire and intention Professor Barton did everything in his leadership of the school except to gain recognition as an accredited high school. This would have necessitated some radical changes in the school including the replacing of some teachers who could not certify. Mr. Barton may have felt that this would call for other compromises which he was not willing to make in his conduct of the school. Be that as it may, accreditation did not come to the academy until the coming of Professor John Cates as the successor of Professor Barton as principal of the academy. As can be seen in this statement of purpose above, the spiritual welfare of the student was being protected; it is clearly evident from this same catalog that the moral life of the campus was on a high plane. The academic level was raised in the growth of the curriculum and the requirements for graduation; the athletic was being emphasized more than ever before. Literary societies for both young men and young women had been on the campus for a number of years and were doing good work for the young people in that line. Many organizations within the church and in addition to the church were provided to encourage the religious growth of the student.<sup>94</sup>

With all of these things taking place on the campus, the school was still lacking the one thing that seemed necessary for continued growth and development of the school, accreditation by the State Department of Education. An unwillingness or the inability to accomplish whatever this was could have been a contributing factor to Professor Barton's resignation as principal of the academy after fourteen years of dedicated service, even though his son, E. Bruce Barton, says that he has no idea why his father resigned.<sup>95</sup> Miss Ollie Barton, sister of Professor Barton, stated that the only reason she had ever heard was that "he wanted to be nearer



home".<sup>96</sup>

One fact stands out in the departure of Professor Barton from Harrison-Chilhowee Institute. He left with the esteem and complete confidence of students, faculty, trustees, and community and with the feeling on the part of all of them that for fourteen years he had done a superb job as principal of the academy and had stood as a dedicated and uncompromising leader during those years. There are many former students that today still call him blessed.

On leaving Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, Mr. Barton accepted the position of principal of Reidville Public School, Reidville, S.C. In 1933, Mr. Barton returned to his homeplace in Tigerville, S.C., for a year of complete rest necessitated by a health problem. In 1934, both Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Barton joined the faculty of North Greenville Baptist Academy and Junior College, Tigerville, S.C. They remained there for three years. In 1937, they joined the Greenville County (S.C.) Public School System. Mr. Barton continued teaching there until ill health forced his retirement in 1943. He passed away on September 26, 1945. His widow, Mrs. Ziza Barton Martin, passed away August 29, 1977.<sup>97</sup>

Only eternity will reveal the good that Professor Barton wielded during his life as a public school teacher and as teacher and principal at two Baptist academies. This is especially apparent to those who were at Harrison-Chilhowee Institute during his tenure of office either as faculty members or as students.

# Chapter VII

## Accreditation-Improvements- Continued Financial Problems

### Cates and Jeffries

Without doubt the school had made more progress and had become more solidly entrenched in the minds of the people as a superior school under the administration of Professor Barton than in any other previous period of its history. However, when on May 7, 1926, Professor J. E. Barton resigned as the eleventh man to head Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, there was one achievement that the school had failed to meet—accreditation.

On April 28, 1926, Professor John H. Cates of Johnson City, Tennessee, a graduate of the University of Tennessee, was unanimously elected the twelfth principal of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute. In the same meeting Mrs. John H. Cates was elected to teach in the high school.<sup>1</sup> The selection of the other teachers was deferred until the May meeting. All of the teachers, however, were not selected by the May meeting of the Board of Trustees. The writer remembers distinctly that during the summer of that year Professor Cates accosted him on Gay Street in Knoxville and asked him to teach at the academy. He had never known Professor Cates except in one Education course at the University of Tennessee and does not know until this day how he knew that the writer was still in Knoxville. It was a difficult task in those days to get teachers at the academy.

As has been stated above, it seems very evident that Professor Cates was brought to Harrison-Chilhowee Institute by the Board of Trustees for the express purpose of leading the academy to reach accreditation. This had been one of the problems in recent years. Senior students had been lost by the academy because they could not go from the academy into college without a special examination. Early in his administration, Professor Cate made a report to the Chilhowee Baptist Association; he listed accreditation as one of the needs of the school. After taking notice of the twelve years of dedicated and efficient serve of Professor Barton, he reported the graduation of five seniors in 1925. This was a drop from previous years. Needs listed at this time were painting of the roof and brick veneer for the girls' home, beds and mattresses, sanitary water and toilet arrangements for all buildings. When the writer came to the academy in 1926, the boys in

the dormitory were still using outside toilets. These facilities were variously spoken of as "the path" and "Egypt". The cost of these improvements was estimated by Professor Cates at about five thousand dollars. Another need, and one that was placed in a priority position, was the accreditation of the school so that the graduates could receive the same recognition as the graduates of other schools. Professor Cates asked the co-operation of the Chilhowee Baptist Association and the Sevier County Baptist Association in raising the five thousand dollars for the needs listed above. After the report was amended to read, "Therefore we request the churches of Chilhowee Baptist Association and Sevier County Baptist Association to co-operate with the school committee in providing five thousand dollars to install a sanitary water and toilet system in all the buildings." it was unanimously adopted by the messengers to the association.<sup>2</sup>

It seemed that the coming of Professor Cates brought new life to the Academy, and progress was seen in several different directions. The first issue of a school publication, *The Chilhowee Echoes*, was published by the senior class of the school. The following statement was found in the report of the senior class: "We, the senior class took it upon ourselves to sponsor a school paper that should bear the name of *Chilhowee Echoes*." This was October, 1926, just three months after Professor Cates had begun his administration as principal of the school. Jepp Helton, Joe Moore, Glenmore Garrett, Jr., and Lois Walker were appointed a committee by the faculty sponsor to solicit advertisements for the paper. After enough advertisements had been secured to justify the issuance of the paper, a called meeting of the Senior Class elected the following staff:

Jepp Helton .....	Editor-in-chief
Joe Moore .....	Business Manager
Mr. W. F. Hall .....	Faculty Advisor
Glenmore Garrett, Jr. ....	Athletic Editor
Theron Barton .....	Religious Editor
Leona Breeden .....	Joke Editor
Nora Edington .....	Literary Editor
Lois Walker .....	Social Editor
Thelma Barton .....	Class Reporter <sup>3</sup>

This paper, copies of which are still available in the files of the academy, was a nine by twelve tabloid, usually four paper in length. The material consisted of news of the campus, the doings of the faculty and students, news of the alumni, articles, and jokes. The paper was financed by advertisements sold to interested business firms. One of the articles in an early issue of the paper pointed out the fact that the leaders of the school certainly felt, though they were not in competition with the state schools, there was a need for Christian school. An article, written by William F. Hall, teacher of the school, contained the following:

The teaching of many of our schools is such that it has long been necessary for the Christian people to support schools for the instruction of their children.

In this day when a utilitarianism even as subtle as the evil one has crept into the life of our educational system in America, as well as into the social and commercial life of the nation, the Christian school holds a conspicuous place.



Along with emphasis of facts (in the Christian school) there is instilled into the student great life principles, those that make lives.<sup>4</sup>

Professor Cates was given a warm welcome at the school, and one of his first assurances was that he would work for the accreditation of the school.<sup>5</sup> This was realized in December of that year, and there was special rejoicing on the campus at the announcement by Professor Cates. *The Chilhowee Echoes*, as well as local newspapers, carried the following announcement in its December issue and was welcome news to all students, especially the seniors because now they could remain at Chilhowee to receive their diplomas and receive the same recognition as graduates of other schools:

We have received official notification from the State Department of Education, Nashville, Tennessee, that Harrison-Chilhowee Institute has been approved and thereby placed upon the accredited list of High Schools thus placing our graduates on equal standing with other accredited High Schools of the State.<sup>6</sup>

While the academic growth of the school was one of the great concerns of Professor Cates, it was not the only one. He was dedicated to the spiritual growth of the students and gave the kind of leadership that encouraged such growth. This is evidenced in an article in the December issue of *The Chilhowee Echoes*, which shows the spiritual growth of the students and the co-operation of the school and church. *The Echoes* speaks of a revival on the campus in which all of the remaining boys and girls on the campus were converted. This must have indeed been a glorious time on the campus of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute. In describing the effect when the last one of the students were converted the article said, "When the last boy repented about 8:30 in the evening, there was great rejoicing on the campus. All the boys went to the girls' dormitory where we had songs, prayers, talks, and a real hearty handshaking, pledging to each other that we would do all we could to make the campus 100 per cent for Christ."<sup>7</sup>

The reader must not get the idea that in those days life on the Chilhowee campus was like a camp-meeting; it was not. It was a demonstration that people could lead a deeply spiritual life and at the same time be studious and scholarly and express by action a genuine interest in sports.

Sports was becoming an accepted fact at Harrison-Chilhowee Institute in spite of a continued effort on the part of some of the trustees to kill an interest in athletics and to make Harrison-Chilhowee Institute in nature to a Sunday School.<sup>8</sup> It is entirely possible that this was not limited to members of the Board of Trustees, but that others including faculty members joined in this effort. So strong was the spirit among some against athletics that one former student related to the writer that he was conscience stricken because he had appeared in public in a basketball uniform. However, it seems reasonably certain that it was due to the untiring efforts and to the dedicated leadership of those who served as principals of the school in those days that the students were allowed to engage in sports on the campus.

The second issue of *The Chilhowee Echoes* carried a notice of the engagements of the basketball teams and added: "This season will be one of the

greatest in the history of Chilhowee because there is more light in Chilhowee than ever.”<sup>9</sup> Now, it is not known if this statement referred to lights on the outside basketball court, or if there was more enlightenment concerning athletics at Chilhowee. It would seem that it would be the latter because of the strong opposition from some of the trustees and from some on the inside of the school. However, it is rather hard to completely repress a group of young people with all of their enthusiasm and vitality. The basketball teams did well during that year (1926), winning a majority of the games played. Even the girls’ team in 1926 was more successful than many teams of today, even though the coach, Professor W. F. Hall, was totally without experience, either as a coach or a player and according to members of the team refused to read the rule book.<sup>10</sup>

Mr. W. F. Hall’s beginning of a coaching career was rather unusual in itself. As he remembers the story, Professor John H. Cates, principal of the school, came often to the room that Mr. Hall occupied during the 1926-1927 school year on the second floor of the boys’ dormitory. Mr. Hall occupied this room because when he was elected to teach at the academy, it was impossible to rent or buy a house in the Seymour Community. If there had been one to buy, he could not have bought because of lack of money. At that time Seymour was entirely a farming community, and the men who owned farms would not sell any land. There were no houses in the community to rent so Mr. Hall left his bride of eight months at the home of her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Rice, who at that time lived on Woodbine Avenue in Knoxville. He lived in the dormitory from Monday through Friday. On Friday afternoon after the close of school, he walked the mile to the Knoxville-Sevierville Highway to Pitner’s Station and caught the bus for Knoxville. On Monday morning he rode the bus back to Pitner’s and again walked the mile to Harrison-Chilhowee Institute and got there in time for the beginning of classes on Monday morning.

On this particular evening, Professor Cates was stretched out on the bed to rest and chew tobacco. He said that the trustees knew when he was elected that he chewed, but that he agreed that he would not chew on the campus or in the presence of any of the students. So far as is known he very religiously kept the promise. He told Mr. Hall that the only way he could relax was to come to the boys’ dormitory. As Mr. Cates expressed it, “The girls’ dormitory was a mad house.”

On this particular night as he lay on the bed, chewing tobacco with his eyes shut, he said, “Mr. Hall, I want you to coach the girls’ basketball team.” Mr. Hall replied, “I can’t do that because I know nothing about basketball, am not interested in knowing anything about the game, have never coached basketball, nor ever played basketball.” Mr. Cates then said all that did not matter and that he simply wanted someone with the girls when they practiced to keep them from fighting and to go with them when they went to play. Mr. Hall agreed, and that is how he became a basketball coach. The girls at the academy had never had a basketball team until 1925 because until then the Board of Trustees had not granted them permission to play.<sup>11</sup> The trustees did not think that it was ladylike and did not approve of the uniforms that the girls wore. The standard costume was the big, black bloomers, middies, and long black stockings.<sup>12</sup> Mr. Hall remembers that when the girls thought that they could get by with it they would also

wear blue or green bloomers and often times while practicing one could hear the cry, "Blue is trumps," or "Green is trumps." The girls' court was outside behind the Mary Ellis Home, and no boys were allowed around while the girls were practicing basketball. Mr. Hall credited the unusually good record of the team that he coached to the fact that there were unusually good players on the team. Some of the girls who played on the basketball team were Leona Breeden, Ruth Hodges, Martha Walker, Lois Walker, Brunetta Bohanan, and Stella Cox. As inept as Mr. Hall was as a coach, the team did better than many modern teams, winning half of the games played. In spite of that good record, however, the coaching career of Mr. Hall was extremely short—lasting only that one year, 1926-1927.

Basketball was not the only sport during those days. One of the favorites was pitching horseshoes. There were numerous contests featuring this manly sport. Another sport that was very popular at that time, especially during the school year of 1926-1927, was marbles. The boys spent many hours after the school day was over occupied with this game. During the spring there was a tournament held; and Joe Moore, the largest boy in the dormitory, won the tournament. This writer does not remember what the grand prize was.

This simply means that the students were not glued to their books, though scholarship was a premium. They did not spend all of their time at church, although the spiritual life of the boys and girls in school was encouraged. Many of these boys and girls were sports minded, even then. As stated above, almost from the beginning Harrison-Chilhowee has had sports of various kinds. Even though through the years there has been opposition to the students' participation in sports, there have also been those among the leaders of the school who believed in the Biblical teaching that a person has a four-fold nature and should grow physically, socially, spiritually, and mentally.

According to the school paper, contributions continued to come in for the construction of the water system. The leaders of the school, however, decided to wait until school was out in May to begin the actual construction of the system. It was very important that this project be completed in order to retain the newly won accreditation with the State Department of Education.<sup>13</sup>

According to all appearances the accreditation of the school was having a favorable influence on the progress of the school. When the new term started in January 1927, the enrollment had increased to 227, divided as follows according to grades:

- 75 in high school.
- 35 in seventh and eighth grades, Mr. Albert Carnes, teacher:
- 41 in fifth and sixth grades, W. F. Hall, teacher;
- 26 in third and fourth grades, Mrs. Mary Jo Keller, teacher; and
- 50 in first and second grades, Mrs. J. E. Hicks, teacher.<sup>14</sup>

More land was being acquired by the academy,<sup>15</sup> and every effort was being made to impress on the students the importance of patriotic and spiritual values.<sup>16</sup>



Mention has already been made of the relationship between Harrison-Chilhowee Institute and the Sevier County Board of Education. Records do not reveal who made the initial move in this arrangement. The continuing effect and later embarrassment to the school will be discussed in a later chapter. The first step had been simply to furnish classroom space for some needed changes in the county. In 1927 the picture had changed slightly. Up to this time Harrison-Chilhowee had carried on both a grade (elementary) school and the high school, sometimes referred to as academic or college preparatory. In 1927 the question came up in the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the academy concerning the Sevier County Board of Education supporting the grade work in the school. Dr. J. W. O'Hara, Superintendent of Mountain Schools and a member of the Board of Trustees of the academy, made a motion that the question of the support of the grade work in the school be taken up with the County Board of Education. This motion evidently prevailed because Professor B. O. Duggan, Mr. Ben P. Clark, and Professor John H. Cates were named a committee to deal with the County Board of Education on the matter.<sup>17</sup> Their dealings with the county were evidently successful because there was an arrangement begun in which some of the grade teachers were paid by the county; later, all the grade teacher were paid by the county; and the academy furnished a meeting place, heat, and janitor service. The grade school was at that time still under the complete jurisdiction of the academy.

At the same meeting of the Board that the above action was taken, Professor John H. Cates was re-elected as principal of the school. In moving his election, Dr. J. W. O'Hara spoke many words of appreciation and praise for Mr. Cates and for his leadership of the school.<sup>19</sup> It is true that during the year of Professor Cates' administration the school made remarkable progress. In spite of the fact that it was still plagued by money worries, the school had grown in enrollment; the physical plant had been enlarged and improved; more land had been added to the campus; greater religious emphasis was given through chapel programs and special services; academic work was improved; and the school became accredited by the State Department of Education. One of the highlights of the year had been a chapel program at which the school was presented with a large Bible and an American flag. The services were both impressive and inspiring. Representing the Mayfield Council No. 204 of the Jr. O.U.A.M., Mr. Felix O. Cox, a Knoxville Attorney, presented the academy with a large pulpit Bible. Representing the Etowah Council of the Jr. O.U.A.M., Rev. T. T. Lewis presented the American flag to the school and delivered a patriotic address.<sup>19</sup>

Possibly this would be an appropriate place to digress and give an eyewitness account of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute in 1926. This is the year that Professor Barton left the school and the year that Professor John H. Cates ushered in a new era. William F. Hall came to the grounds of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute in August, 1926. He had been employed to teach the fifth and sixth grades and had been offered an additional five dollars per month by Professor Cates to teach a class in Bible which Professor Cates was supposed to teach. He accepted the offer.

He came on the grounds for the first time on Sunday afternoon before he began teaching on Monday morning. His brother brought him to see the

place where he had agreed to teach. As he drove on the grounds of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, just fourteen miles from Knoxville, the first thing that he noticed was the campus—a beautiful shaded area with three buildings. In the center was the main building; to the east was Mary Ellis Home for girls; to the west was the boys' dormitory.

The entrance to the main building, which was a three-story brick building, was by a long flight of steps. These steps opened into a hallway on the second floor of the building. On this floor as one went down the hall, on the right was a room used both for a classroom and for the library.

There were not many books in the library, but they were well selected. The next room on the right was also used as a classroom for the high school. At the end of the hall were two rooms: one was the first and second grade room; the other, the third and fourth grade room. Proceeding back up the hallway, the first room on the right was the fifth and sixth grade room, the next room was a high school class room. The third floor was the auditorium, which was reached by steps going up each side of the building from the second floor. In the auditorium was held daily chapel; both faculty and students were required to attend each service. Also plays, recitals and other programs were held in the auditorium. The students spent many happy hours in the auditorium during plays, play rehearsals, recitals and other programs; oftentimes the time spent in chapel was not too enjoyable to the students. Since they listened to the teachers in the classroom, they would have liked to hear someone else during chapel. This sometimes happened; when it did, the students looked upon it as a real treat.

The first floor of the building was not all completed. There was one room on the left of the building which was used by the seventh and eighth grades. On the other side of the building was the home economics classroom. These rooms were entered from the ground.

There was a walk that led from the main building to the Mary Ellis Home. As people went down this walk to the front porch of the Mary Ellis Home, they would go under a beautiful rose arbour. Regretfully, this, like many other wonderful attractions of that day, has been removed. From the front door of the Mary Ellis Home, which was a two-story brick veneer building, was a hall going from the front doors to the dining room in the back. There was also a side entrance and small porch leading to a hall going all the way through the building to the back porch. This was the entrance where the boys were required to enter at meal time. When the meals were ready, they were summoned by a large hand bell rung by one of the girls. The dining room was large and comfortable and was the meeting place for the boys and girls of the school, not only for meals, but also for many social occasions planned by students and faculty during the year. The second floor of the Mary Ellis Home contained rooms for girls who wished to board on the ground. The building accommodated about thirty-two girls.

To the west of the main building was the boys' dormitory. This was a two-story brick veneer building with a large front porch, which was a gathering place for the boys in the afternoon and in the evening after supper until study hour.

The campus was beautiful. It provided plenty of room for outdoor activities. It was conducive to study as well as worship. It did not have all the modern conveniences that people had in town even in that day. Water was supplied from two wells with hand pumps. One was on the back porch of the Mary Ellis Home, and the other was in front of the main building (present location of Ashe Cafeteria). Bath room facilities were supplied for the girls with a tank on the second floor of the dormitory; the boys still had the outside toilets referred to by them as "the path" or "Egypt".

The students came mainly from the surrounding areas of Sevier, Blount, and Knox counties. Some came from farther away in Tennessee and some from other parts of the United States. The students were not any different from those in other schools or those of this day. They came to get an education in order to go on to college or in order that after high school graduation they could go out and get a job. Some lived in the dormitory; some lived in cottages on or nearby the campus. If one is interested in a typical class, there was none. The type of class in every case depended on the personality of the teacher and the kind of young people that made up the class.

Professor Cates, as stated above, was re-elected principal of the Academy. However, he later notified the Board of Trustees that he could not serve another year. Professor Cates was interested in furthering his education and eventually teaching in college. This ambition he realized; he received the Master of Arts degree and became a teacher at Carson-Newman College at Jefferson City, Tennessee, where he served with credit for a number of years until his retirement in 1958.

When Professor Cates declined to serve a second year as principal of the academy, the Trustees were at a loss as to where to turn. It seems that no one wanted the responsibility of a school that was having continuous financial problems. From year to year the school had not been able to collect enough money to pay expenses and had through the years continued to borrow money to meet the bills of the school. The school had received a small support from the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, but the whole country was in the throes of a terrible depression, and the academy was not sure of the continued support from this source.

On April 25, 1927, a very important meeting of the Board of Trustees was held. It was both progressive and discouraging. It seems that by 1927 the relations between the Chilhowee Board of Trustees, and the Sevier County Board of Education had progressed to the place that the local board was recommending the grade teachers be elected by the Sevier County Board of Education. Mrs. Olwen Tipton was recommended by the trustees in the meeting to teach in the grades.<sup>20</sup>

At this meeting a man came forward and agreed to take the place of leadership of the school that no one else wanted. Professor James L. Jeffries was elected principal of the school<sup>21</sup> and led the school in that capacity for two years.

Professor Jeffries was the second bachelor known to have headed the school. Before he became principal of the school, he had served as a teacher for about twelve years. His official connection began during the principal-



ship of Clarence W. Thompson. After a period of service here he taught in Knox County Schools and later went to the University of Chicago for studies. He then returned to the academy during the time that Professor Barton was principal of the school.

Mr. Jeffries at this time was unmarried. He lived in an apartment on the first floor of the Mary Ellis Home. He was very jealous for the honor of the school. His discipline was strict. There was a tinge of bias in his nature as illustrated by his attitude toward one of the instructors of the school. He stated one day that he believed the instructor was a good man. He continued by saying that there was only one thing that he had against him. He said, "I believe that he is a Philomathean." [A literary society at Carson-Newman College] Professor Jeffries was a Columbian. He upheld a very strick code of conduct, dress, and decorum among both the students and the faculty. He worked tirelessly for the academy making a tremendous personal sacrifice to keep the school going.

Dr. J. W. O'Hara made a very discouraging report to the Trustees at this meeting. He reported that due to its financial condition the Home Mission Board was forced to reduce its usual contribution of four thousand dollars to the school to one thousand seven hundred dollars. He also reported that the building debt of four thousand dollars could not be provided by the Home Mission Board. Other items in the amount of five hundred dollars would also have to be cared for out of the one thousand dollars allowed for maintenance. Dr. O'Hara also pointed out that it was imperative that provision be made for a water system in order for the school to retain its standing as a state accredited school.<sup>22</sup> It was the sentiment of the Board of Trustees that the school should go on in spite of these drastic cut backs on the part of the Home Mission Board. In the hope that the Home Mission Board would later be able to provide for the present indebtedness of the school, the Board addressed itself to the problem and plans were made for the installation of the water system. A committee of the board composed of M. P. Hatcher, B.O. Duggan, C. C. Self, and J. L. Jeffries was appointed to proceed with the installation; and the president and secretary of the board were empowered to sign a note for five thousand dollars to be used for the above expenses and other improvements.

However, not only the Board of Trustees, but the faculty, students, and friends of the school realized that there were dark days ahead for the school. Financial depression made the raising of money a very difficult task. There were questions as to whether the school could survive without the aid of the Home Mission Board, and there were some among Baptist leaders who wondered if there was still a need for the kind of ministry rendered by Harrison-Chilhowee Institute.

It is regrettable that so little record remains of the period in which professor J. L. Jeffries led the school. Even some of the minutes of the Board of Trustees are missing, indicating a delinquency on the part of these men in keeping proper records of the struggles and progress of the school. The water system referred to above was installed during the leadership of Professor Jeffries. Previously there was no running water in either dormitory. When the water system was installed, a ram was placed at the spring across the road to the east of the school to force the water to the desired

places. Again forced economy played havoc with the welfare of the school. In order to save money for the school a smaller pipe was used than that called for by the engineers, and the system never worked successfully. It later had to be replaced with an electric pump.

It was during the administration of Professor Jeffries that events began to shape that forbode evil days to come. It was on March 30, 1928, that the Board of Trustees was informed of a suggestion that the Mountain Schools be transferred from the Home Mission Board to the Education Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention. The Board drafted a resolution in opposition but later heard that the action had already taken place and passed the following resolution:

In view of the Efficiency Committee of the Southern Baptist Convention having recommended that the mountain schools be transferred to the Education Board, the trustees vote unanimously opposing change and authorize suitable resolutions drafted.<sup>23</sup>

During the hard years financially, there was no lack of students, and the school ministered well to all those who came to learn. At the end of the school year, Professor Jeffries was re-elected as principal of the school.<sup>24</sup> In the same meeting the trustees attacked the ever-growing problem coming out of the arrangement with the Sevier County Board of Education concerning the provision for taking care of the Sevier County students at Harrison-Chilhowee Institute. Professor Duggan presented a resolution (which has not been preserved by the board). After much discussion this report was adopted with the following emphases and additions:

- 1) Not to be interpreted in any way as surrendering by the board in any sense its right to select principal and teachers;
- 2) Concluding paragraph of fifth section shall read: "The principal, as chairman of a committee of the executive committee of the Board of Trustees shall employ the persons indicated in these (the above) suggestions;
- 3) It was ordered that the principal be authorized to make arrangements with the grade teachers for janitor service for their rooms and the teachers shall bear the cost.<sup>25</sup>

On May 28, 1928, Mrs. R. C. Keller was nominated by the County Board of Education for teacher of the third and fourth grades, to be paid by the County Board of Education.<sup>26</sup>

Finances were hard. The treasurer was authorized to make negotiable notes to teachers for part of their unpaid salary. A financial campaign was projected to raise funds to meet the then pressing indebtedness.<sup>27</sup> The writer remembers those days and received some of those notes, and the one lesson that he learned from this experience was that it is often easier to get a person to sign a pledge or a note than it is to get him to pay it. The campaign was waged, but the school remained in continual financial embarrassment; teachers did not receive all of their pay; and the creditors of the school made every effort to collect unpaid bills. The school was in difficult times.

With all these problems in financing the school, a visitor on the campus

would never have suspected that the situation was as critical as it was from talking to faculty or students. During the year much progress in the internal affairs of the school was made. The curriculum was enlarged; the Bible department was enlarged and redirected—giving courses in the Old and New Testament and giving for work done over three hundred awards in Old Testament, New Testament, missions, and stewardship.<sup>28</sup> A quartette was organized—composed of Jepp L. Helton, Glenmore Garrett, Jr., Joe Moore, and Professor J. L. Jeffries; it performed in churches in many parts of East Tennessee and brought good publicity to the school.<sup>29</sup> The literary societies were doing excellent work, and the two basketball teams had a very successful year.<sup>30</sup> Scholarship was encouraged, and a large number of the graduates continued their education in college. Religious emphases continued to lead many of the students to become Christians and others a more dedicated Christian experience.

No one was more aware that Professor J. L. Jeffries was not the type of man and scholar to make a good school principal than he was. He bridged a gap, but he realized that his place in school was in the classroom. He was an excellent and dedicated teacher. With the end of his second year as principal, Professor Jeffries stepped aside and resigned as principal of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute.

Professor J. L. Jeffries was a noble and dedicated man. He was a scholar and an able teacher. When the call came and the dire need was evident, he stepped in the gap and held the school together at a time when no one else seemed to have the courage to take the helm of what appeared to be a dying institution. Due to the leadership and the determination and the faith of this man, Harrison-Chilhowee Institute continued to live and still goes on giving spiritual and academic training to young men and young women today.





Mary Ellis Home for Girls, 1889-1961



First Gymnasium, 1940-1962



Early Girls' Basketball Team, 1929



First Football Team, 1929

# Chapter VIII

## Struggles, Re-Organization, Tragedy, Recover, Victory

### Principal Roy Anderson

On May 7, 1929, Roy Anderson of Etowah, Tennessee, was unanimously elected principal of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute at a salary of one hundred dollars per month. Mr. Anderson came to the academy from the principalship of Etowah High School. At the age of seventeen years he became involved in the field of education in East Tennessee. Besides Etowah, he had taught at Tellico Plains and Morristown, Tennessee. On the day that Mr. Anderson began his work as principal of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute (about August 1, 1929), the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention announced that it would no longer operate the mountain schools, thereby cutting off all aid to Harrison-Chilhowee.<sup>1</sup>

This getting out of the mountain school business by the Home Mission Board, however, was not a sudden or a snap judgment decision. The Home Mission Board, as well as all other agencies of the Southern Baptist Convention and the several state Baptist conventions, was hopelessly in debt. On top of this tragic and embarrassing condition in the financial structure of all of the Baptist work, the treasurer of the Home Mission Board had absconded with nearly a million dollars of the board's money. This was an added embarrassment and problem to be dealt with in the very best and wisest manner possible. It was not that the Home Mission Board had any doubts about the value of the mountain schools. In a tragic situation, the Board was simply searching for the department of its work that it could drop with the least hurt to the Home Mission Board, the Southern Baptist Convention, and the cause of Christ.

Even before 1928, there was a movement in the Southern Baptist Convention to transfer the direction and support of the mountain schools from the Home Mission Board to the Education Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention. The trustees of most of the mountain schools passed resolutions opposing such a move<sup>2</sup> possibly because they felt that it was the first step in the dissolution of the System of Mountain Schools.

At the meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention, in Chattanooga, Tennessee, the Home Mission Board reported the discontinuance of five schools—Tennessee River Institute, Bridgeport, Alabama; Haywood



Institute, Clyde, N.C.; Mt. Ida Academy, Mt. Ida, Arkansas; Hagersville Academy, Hagersville, Arkansas; and Maynard Academy, Maynard, Arkansas. In the same report the Home Mission Board reported the transfer of the other mountain schools to the Education Commission.<sup>3</sup> The writer was in attendance at this convention and distinctly remembers that the special music to be provided at this time was by a quartette from Harrison-Chilhowee Institute. This quartette was composed of Professor J. L. Jeffries, Jepp L. Helton, Joe Moore, and Glenmore Garrett, Jr. They sang (and many people thought very appropriately) "We are Going Down The Valley One by One". At the 1929 meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention, a recommendation was approved gradually eliminating some of the mountain schools as state and community developments warranted their closing. The report further pointed out that this was not the time to discontinue all support of mountain schools.<sup>4</sup> The policy from this point on mountain schools was to confine itself to high school and grammar grade work.<sup>5</sup> Previously the Home Mission Board had also given some support to junior colleges. It was following these decisions at the 1929 Southern Baptist Convention that Harrison-Chilhowee Institute received notice that it would no longer be supported by the Home Mission Board.

It was certainly in expectation of some action at the Southern Baptist Convention that a meeting of the Trustees of the Academy was held, and they notified the public of their interests and intentions concerning the continuance of the school. The following article appeared in an area newspaper concerning the academy:

The Alumni, former students, and friends of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute will be proud to know that there is a growing interest in the ongo of the school. The recent meeting of the Board of Trustees, by the consent of all present, was the largest in attendance and the most enthusiastic in many years.

Harrison-Chilhowee Institute has a history of fifty years. Without an endowment she has helped and inspired to higher thoughts thousands of boys and girls throughout this section of the state. Her existence and service has been made possible by the continued sacrifices of teachers and by friends who have contributed of their time and means. During the last twenty-five years the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention has contributed to the maintenance of the school in addition to aid given in the construction of buildings.

For two or three years, because of its financial embarrassment, the Home Mission Board has been forced to reduce this allowance. Growing out of this fact and the fact that some of the schools maintained by the Board have been discontinued, there has been a fear that this school likewise would be closed.

In its recent meeting the Board of Trustees instructed the secretary of the board to inform friends through the press that the probability that this school will close is very remote. This conclusion was reached after a thorough consideration was given to all phases of the situation. There are two adverse conditions advanced which were considered: First, the possible discontinuance of the Home Mission Board; and second, the criticism that the day of need of this type of school has passed. The thought in answer to those two points is this: First, the Board of Trustees is fully appreciative of all that the Home Mission Board has done for the school and is hopeful that this assistance may be continued. However, the Board of Trustees affirms that the

school can and must continue its work even though this support is withdrawn, second, in reply to the criticism that this type of school has served its purpose and that there is no longer a need for it; we grant that in a large way the need for which the school was originally established does no longer exist. However, since that time conditions have changed. There are conditions of drought approaching which are vastly more dangerous to our nation than the former need of academies and high schools. This school, and all schools which place Christianity first, makes the following appeals for support: That the opportunity for service for Christian Education is greater and farther reaching than ever in her history of fifty years; that it is a feeder to our denominational colleges; that it affords training for religious leadership; that it emphasizes Christian training for teachers in our public schools; that it offers the only opportunity for educational training for men tardy in entering the ministry—this is the source of supply for rural pastors; that it affords a distinct Christian atmosphere for those preferring this influence in their high school period; that it furnishes an opportunity for education to hundreds of boys and girls of our hill and mountain country who are inaccessible to public high schools; that its doors are open to young men and women of mature age, who, led by a new vision of life, find within its walls congenial companionship in their efforts to secure the training that for some reason has been denied them.

In view of these considerations the Board of Trustees feels that it can expect the continued and increased support for Christian Education and that Harrison-Chilhowee Institute may not only continue to serve, but that she may be able to do this service in a larger way.<sup>6</sup>

Harrison-Chilhowee Institute was not the only Baptist work that was beset with problems that seemed larger than these agencies and boards were able to handle. The Home Mission Board and the Southern Baptist Convention were in dire straits. The Home Mission Board had the problem of debts that had risen almost beyond the Board's ability to pay and work that had been nurtured and cared for by the Board that it looked impossible to longer sponsor. In its 1929 report to the Southern Baptist Convention some of these problems are revealed by the following: "It will not be putting it too strongly to say that those who were elected by this convention a year ago to serve as members of the Home Mission Board had thrust upon them the most difficult and embarrassing responsibilities which have come to any group of denominational representatives in this generation".<sup>7</sup> The report also stated that there should be a drastic curtailment of the operations of the Board and that a large part of the Board's receipts should be diverted to a steady retirement of the debts of the Board.<sup>8</sup> Later in a report made by Dr. J. W. O'Hara, Superintendent of Mountain Schools of the Home Mission Board, Harrison-Chilhowee Institute was one of the seven schools to which no appropriation was made because the title to the property was held by a local board of trustees.<sup>9</sup> This was in accordance with the Home Mission Board's policy of cutting down expenses. Later that year the Home Mission Board announced its decision of complete disassociation from the operation of schools.<sup>10</sup>

The tie that had bound Harrison-Chilhowee Institute to the Home Mission Board since 1905 had been broken. The Home Mission Board had definitely gone out of the Mountain School business. It was the opinion and even the determination of the trustees of Chilhowee as well as the many friends of the school that Harrison-Chilhowee could not afford to close and thus end

the ministry of fifty years. In 1929 the Board of Trustees met for the purpose of determining how the school could be financed. There were two things accomplished in this meeting: J. N. Haddox, G. A. Atchley, B. O. Duggan, Roy Anderson, and B. C. Ogle were appointed a committee for the purpose of working out a financial program for the school year of 1929-1930. Another committee, composed of J. N. Haddox, C. A. Massey, and B. O. Duggan was elected for the purpose of getting the Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention to give aid to the school.<sup>11</sup> This effort, however, was doomed to failure at that time.

Professor Roy Anderson was asked why he left the principalship of Etowah High School in 1929 to accept the thorny path of directing the hard-pressed academy with all its financial woes and other problems that abounded at a boarding school. His answer is sufficiently interesting and revealing to be quoted: "I'll tell you why", said the squarish sturdy principal. "I get a big kick out of taking a boy or a girl that hasn't a chance in the world, and then getting somebody that is interested in helping worthy folk to invest some money in their future". In connection with this, he told how a middle Tennessee couple made it possible for a young man from the coal mines near the Kentucky line to prepare himself for the ministry in answer to the call of God to him. After telling of this incident he said, "That youth now is doing a splendid job in a large city church".<sup>12</sup> In order to do these things for young men and women seeking an education, Professor Anderson had a dream of a school in which young people could not only prepare for college; he also dreamed of an extensive plant in which every kind of industrial arts and agricultural studies could be pursued along with opportunities to work all their expenses in school.<sup>13</sup> Even though all the dreams of Professor Roy Anderson did not materialize, he led the school out of a financial chaos and helped it to become firmly entrenched and established as an integral part of the Tennessee Baptist Educational System.

Professor Anderson realized that the very first thing he had to do was to lead the school to a sound financial base. To do this he led in stabilizing the academy as a part of the Educational System of the Tennessee Baptist Convention. After the initial attempt to bring the academy under the financial wing of the Tennessee Baptist Convention had failed, Mr. Anderson, as well as the trustees of the academy, realized that this was much more than inviting the Convention to take over the school. Harrison-Chilhowee Institute was, as it is today, a ministry as well as a school. (Baptists have never backed away from an evangelistic mission when they are convinced that it is a mission.) This called for some long range planning and work. In 1929, not knowing just what the Home Mission Board would do about the schools and not having the information needed, the convention authorized a committee to study the matter and bring back a report and recommendations to the convention. This was done. A full report was made as to what this committee found at each of the three schools—Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, Cosby Academy, and Smoky Mountain Academy. A full review was given of location, assets, debts, number of students, ministry, and what the school would need to operate the next school year. One interesting phase of this report was a commendation of Miss Mayme Grimes, Principal of Smoky Mountain Academy: "No missionary among our workers anywhere deserves more honour for



sacrificial service than Miss Mayme Grimes, who for 14 years has literally given herself to the boys and girls of this mountain section with little thought of her own comforts. She is a heroine of the mountains".<sup>14</sup> The report continued by saying: "Summing up the facts of these three schools, abandoned by the Home Mission Board, we find a total property value of \$126,000 with debts of \$15,000, 203 students in high school grade, fifteen of whom are studying for the ministry."<sup>15</sup> Then the committee made the following recommendations to the convention: "Not wishing to embarrass our other interests by changing allocations of funds as now existing in our state, we recommend that Education Day in our Sunday School as planned by our Board be made in Eastern Tennessee, Mountain School Day, and that we have the support and approval of this convention in raising funds on that day to meet the needs of the current year. We advise also that a committee of three from each of the three Boards of Trustees, by their chairmen be appointed, and that the nine form a central committee whose task it shall be to direct the school campaign and that the schools share in ratio to their current needs as above set out. We further recommend that a committee be selected from this convention to study further the needs of these schools and report on the advisability of making one or all of these schools wards of this convention and sharing in the funds of the Co-operative Program after a re-allocation of such funds may be made."<sup>16</sup>

This move evidently was pleasing to the convention because immediately investigations got under way concerning each of the three schools. In the meantime the trustees of the school were busy implementing their decision that the school must not close. The treasurer of the school was instructed to renew the school's note at the Sevier County Bank. The treasurer was also given authority to collect the remaining accounts left over from the Jeffries administration, and Rev. J. E. Hicks was appointed to collect several accounts in and around Sevierville.<sup>17</sup> A committee was also appointed to confer with the trustees of Smoky Mountain Academy concerning the possibility of the two schools combining and thereby strengthening both schools.<sup>18</sup> Smoky Mountain was evidently not interested, for nothing came of this move.

All the energies of Professor Anderson and his workers were not spent during these days on financing, however. The enrollment was increased due to the increased publicity that the school got through the work of Professor Anderson. This was not only in local newspapers but also in state, regional, and national journals. In 1930 a very interesting and informative article by Professor Anderson appeared in the *Appalachian Journal* under the title, "Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, In the Foothills of the Great Smoky Mountains".<sup>19</sup> A standard class ring was adopted;<sup>20</sup> *Chilhowee Echoes* was published by the senior class each month,<sup>21</sup> and the first telephone on campus was installed. A write-up of the event in the *Knoxville Journal* said: "Roy Anderson and the boys of the school—Albert, Bart, Dan and Wiley Sizemore, D. H. Ford, Ben Clark, Cecil Clark, Howard Johnson, Simmie Johnson, Buford Myers, Hugh Ramsey, Jack Moore, Robert Tipton, Elmer King, Luther Rule, Edward Wilson, Otis Cusick, Wilburn Carter, Fletcher DeLozier, Fred DeLozier, Carlos DeLozier, Earnest Householder, Glen Kerley, Hollis Rolan, Jack Sharp, and Leonard Sharp did the work of putting in the telephone. Professor Anderson and the students dug the holes and planted forty poles and strung forty-nine

strands of wire along the mile stretch all in a single day.”<sup>22</sup> The first catalog was published in 1930, and the principal was released from his classroom duties so that he could give more time to the promotion of the school.<sup>23</sup>

In his report to the Board of Trustees in 1930, Mr. Anderson brought to their attention the need for a more positive effort in supervision and promotion: “I feel that the principal has too many duties to do as efficient work as he should. He should not have any teaching, but should be free to supervise both the teaching in the high school and grammar. Then there are many times when he is called to attend meetings and look after the welfare of the school, and he will not be able to look after his classes as he should. I am not saying this to evade work and responsibility but I believe it would be for the betterment of the school”.<sup>24</sup> It was in accordance with the action of the Board at this session that the principal ceased to be a classroom teacher and became the administrative officer.

In attacking the matter of finances, the Board faced up to the fact in the October 28, 1930, meeting that all private schools had to seek other sources of income than student fees and expenses.<sup>25</sup>

The October 27, 1930, meeting of the Board of Trustees was a very important and significant meeting. Most of the time was taken up with discussions about whether the Tennessee Baptist Convention would take over the school, reports the school should give to the committee from the Tennessee Baptist Convention, and what the Board should ask of the Convention. On this same day the Board met with a committee from the Convention composed of Rev. J. H. Sharp, Rev. D. B. Bowers, and Rev. J. R. Kyzar, Mr. Haddox, chairman of the Chilhowee Board of Trustees, presided and presented the statement of the school to the committee. Mr. Haddox made a very practical but emotional presentation as follows:

I feel a little hesitant about making the statement I am going to make, but I believe you will bear me out in the statement. Our denomination has grown just as our schools have grown, and that the people have received great benefit from our schools. There are two ways in which they have been benefited: One is, they have furnished the Christian atmosphere for the state and public schools, and second, they have been a training camp to aid denominational leaders on which will lay the responsibility of our denomination in the future. And it is true beyond a doubt that our preachers and church leaders receive their inspiration from our denominational schools.

Following this statement, Mr. Haddox gave illustrations from surveys which showed that nearly ninety-four per cent of the great leaders received their training in denominational schools. He pointed out that Chilhowee was a school that could be classed with the best, and was located in an ideal position far enough away from the city to give quiet surroundings yet close enough to profit from the conveniences of the city. Mr. Haddox further pointed out that it would not be long until the industrial element of the cities would be looking for a school of this type. Description of buildings, property, students and faculty was given, and copies of the survey were passed out. Mr. C. A. Massey read the deeds and charter and financial statement. Mr. Massey pointed out that if the Convention took over the school it would be taking over \$65,000 worth of property, while if it were necessary to liquidate, it would go for probably \$11,000. Questions of the

committee were answered.<sup>26</sup> The 1930 Convention (meeting in November) did not take action at that time, and Chilhowee was left struggling for financial existence.

This struggle, however, was not without hope because of previous actions of the convention which will be reviewed below. Finances were tight. The school was still running a deficit and depended on students for help in the improvement of the campus.<sup>27</sup> In addition to his other duties, Professor Anderson took to the road and from March 15, 1930, to March 15, 1931, he traveled 30,800 miles, spoke in 172 churches, visited and spoke to 19 associations, held 50 conferences, attended the Southern Baptist Convention, and made a total of 211 speeches.<sup>28</sup> Also, in an effort to keep the school out of financial disaster, the principal recommended that a written contract be entered into with Sevier County Board of Education for rent on the buildings used by the grades.<sup>29</sup>

The long and tedious struggle on the part of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute to become a part of the Tennessee Baptist Convention Educational System culminated in the following report of the committee of the Convention on Mountain Schools:

Your committee on Mountain Schools has made a survey of the schools it was appointed to consider. We find enrolled in Cosby Academy, Smokey Mountain Academy and Harrison-Chilhowee Institute a total of 506 students, 217 of whom are enrolled in the high school department. In the three schools we find 130 boarding pupils, with 21 ministerial students in Cosby and Harrison-Chilhowee; several of them now pastoring churches.

Your committee commends heartily the work being done by all these schools.

Since the Home Mission Board has felt compelled to drop these schools from their support, we find them all hard pressed for funds with which to continue their work. We regret exceedingly that the Tennessee Baptist Convention does not have sufficient funds with which to give aid to all of them.

Harrison-Chilhowee Institute presents through its Board of Trustees a proposition to turn over to the Baptist Convention of Tennessee all their property in fee simple, without debt, within one year from this date, provided said convention make the school permanent, or so long as in its judgment it meets a denominational need.

The property consists of sixty-five acres of good land, two dormitories and an administration building all conservatively appraised at \$66,000.

We recommend that this convention accept the proposition and provide one per cent of the budget funds, to be provided for by the Executive Board and effective from and after November 1, 1932.<sup>30</sup>

Now, this victory had not been achieved without work and struggle both by those connected with the academy and the many friends of the academy throughout the state. In his report to the Executive Board of the Convention, Dr. O. E. Bryan, Executive Secretary of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, on December 10, 1929, had pointed out that the mountain schools had been referred to the Convention in a recommendation that suggested the temporary relief of the schools waiting for action of the Home Mission



Board of the Southern Baptist Convention in May, 1930.<sup>31</sup> Rev. J. H. Sharp moved an amendment to the recommendation that allowed the mountain schools to solicit funds for current expenses from individuals until the Southern Baptist Convention met in May, 1930. This amendment passed. During this convention there were numerous other recommendations and amendments—all of which resulted in the approval of the convention for the mountain schools to solicit funds in the state until the meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention in May, 1930.<sup>32</sup> This committee was appointed by the Convention in 1930 that made the report at the 1931 convention recommending the adoption of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute as a Tennessee Baptist School.<sup>33</sup>

When the Tennessee Baptist Convention voted to take over Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, it did not appropriate a run-down school with low ideals and mediocre scholarship. Six of the thirteen members of the faculty held college degrees, and it was possible for a student to receive three different diplomas on graduation—one from the academy on completion of the regular course of study, a state diploma, and each society gave a diploma to those who had faithfully performed their duties as members of the society.<sup>34</sup> Special awards were given for outstanding school work, high moral standards, and Christian leadership.<sup>35</sup> Football was added to the list of athletic games available to the students on the campus.<sup>36</sup>

In the catalog of 1929-30, the purpose of the school was given as follows:

The first intention of the school is to provide, not simply instruction of the noblest and most thorough sort, but instruction made perfect in the religion of Jesus Christ. Being a Christian school, it must give its pupils a true vision of the world, of God and of the mission of man, and then endeavor to develop in each pupil the powers toward the great ideals of life; for the really successful men and women of tomorrow must have such a vision and strength of character.

The very fact that it is a school demands that it, to be what it ought to be, must have the very best standards of work and scholarship, thus inspiring and preparing the student for the continuation of his study in college or leadership in his home community.<sup>37</sup>

In this same catalog was given a new statement of reasons for attending Harrison-Chilhowee Institute:

1. For those inaccessible—and will be so in our hill country—to public high schools necessitating their boarding.
2. Public schools do not and cannot maintain safely boarding facilities.
3. Parents prefer to place their boys and girls in well regulated dormitories.
4. For those of mature age who hesitate to re-enter public schools because of the embarrassment of age and classification.
5. Many parents prefer that their children be trained in schools with a pre-dominate religious atmosphere.
6. For orphaned children.
7. For fatherless children whose mothers find it necessary to work to support the home.
8. For motherless children whose father of necessity must be away from home and feels incompetent to give them the proper training.
9. For those children victims of that condition of modern life; the broken

home.

10. For those whose parents wish to change the environment.
11. Schools where the environment may be such that the young man may hear the divine call to the ministry and religious service.
12. Schools for Bible training for religious leaders and instructors.
13. These schools are feeders to the denominational college.
14. Their support fosters denominational pride and loyalty.
15. Being fostered by the sacrificial spirit of their contributors these schools transmit this spirit to their students.
16. They should be perpetuated when we remember what they have done, when we realize what they are doing and when reason shows us what we may hope for the future.
17. This school, and other schools of this type, should not exist merely as another high school. It must be different. In it should be embodied every teaching and the spirit of all Christian ideals. This alone would justify its existence.
18. The All-wise Father has placed in the hearts of men and women a response to appeals for schools of this character. These thus responding are blessed. Then surely there is divine approval here.<sup>38</sup>

Two firsts appeared at the academy in 1930: Professor Anderson explored every possible avenue of improving the school in preparation for its being taken over by the Convention. In 1930, Mr. Anderson led in the organization of a Parent-Teachers' Association. For some reason this organization never properly functioned and soon gave way to other means of carrying on the work at the academy.<sup>39</sup> On Sunday, September 21, 1930, Chilhowee made its first appearance on Radio. It was on the church service of the First Baptist Church of Knoxville, Tennessee, when Mrs. R. C. Keller led the First Chilhowee Baptist Church choir and Professor Anderson spoke about the academy.<sup>40</sup>

In his third annual report to the Board of Trustees, Professor Roy Anderson in March, 1932, recommended that the academy be re-chartered, that the academy sign another contract with the Sevier County Board of Education for another year, and that the teachers of the academy be shifted so that a married man would be placed in the boys' hall and become Dean of the school.<sup>41</sup> Already publicity was being made of the change-over in the status of the academy. In a newspaper article during 1932, Professor Anderson stated that the school—a fifty-one year old Baptist school—would open its doors to more than 250 students on August 15 and it would be free of debt for the first time in its history. The school had been faced during recent months with the prospect either of closing or raising money to pay a fifteen thousand dollar debt. Incomplete reports showed all but six hundred dollars had been raised and this amount was expected to be raised during the next week. (It was and the debt was completely wiped out.) As a result the school was taken over, said the report, on November 1 by the Tennessee Baptist Convention.<sup>42</sup> In the July 31, 1932, issue of the *Knoxville News-Sentinel*, there appeared an article that stated the freedom of the school from debt and also a changed policy in the school. In the future the students were charged a small tuition fee and given the opportunity to work part of their expenses. After the school was dropped by the Home Mission Board and before being taken over by the Tennessee Baptist Convention, Professor Anderson travelled over the state raising money to save the school and supervised campus and farm work to give boys and girls an opportunity to earn a part of their school expenses.

Preachers and other students milked cows, fed hogs and chickens, and divided their time between hoeing, harvesting, and studying.<sup>43</sup>

In August, 1932 the name of the academy was changed by vote of the Board of Trustees to Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, and a committee was appointed to secure a new charter for the school. This committee was composed of Will A. McTeer, George D. Roberts, and C. A. Massey.<sup>44</sup> This charter was certified by the Secretary of State August 8, 1932.<sup>45</sup>

Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy was officially made a part of Tennessee Baptist Educational System at the 1932 meeting of the Convention. At that meeting the Executive Board of the Convention noted that "Your Corresponding Secretary has been informed that Harrison-Chilhowee Institute has met the Convention's proposition of one year ago and thereby qualifies meeting the conditions placed on them by this convention".<sup>46</sup> In clearing the way for the acceptance of the academy by the convention, Roy Anderson moved a resolution that changed the basis of acceptance, whereupon a committee was appointed to submit a clarification. This committee was composed of J. T. Warren, O. E. Bryan, and Roy Anderson. This Committee reported the following resolution to the convention which was adopted:

Whereas, the Tennessee Baptist Convention under its charter cannot hold property and, whereas, the Tennessee Baptist Convention at its 1931 session passed a resolution to accept the property of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, successor to Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, in fee simple, provided all debts were paid; and, whereas, Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy has met the stipulations laid down by said resolutions, be it resolved: that the part of the resolution providing for the acceptance of the property in fee simple be rescinded; and that the Tennessee Baptist Convention approve the Charter of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy and allocate 1% to its support as provided in the resolution of 1931. It is understood and agreed that the Convention assumes no financial obligation for Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.<sup>47</sup>

When the vote was taken in 1931 setting all this in motion, the writer was present at the convention. Professor Anderson remained at the Convention and the writer, with others who were there from the academy, drove back from Harriman to the academy, gathered teachers and students in the dining hall of Mary Ellis Home and told the good news that the Convention had voted to support the school. Then a revival broke out. There was rejoicing, singing, praying, and some shouting. It was a happy and glorious time on the campus of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.

Having been taken over by the Tennessee Baptist Convention, the academy for many years enjoyed a pleasant and profitable relationship with the convention. The convention actually elected the trustees of the school at the 1934 meeting of the convention.<sup>48</sup> The very next mention of the school in the convention annual was one of tragic import. The boys' dormitory had burned.<sup>49</sup>

For a number of years the allocation for Harrison-Chilhowee was provided by special recommendations of the Executive Board; the convention was sympathetic and helpful in raising funds for rebuilding the boys' dormitory



when it burned in 1935; it carried very favorable reports concerning the school in the report of the convention.<sup>50</sup> In 1936 the Executive Board reported the fact that Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy had outstanding accounts payable of five thousand fifty-eight dollars and thirty-two cents, but that the bulk of this amount was the result of having to rebuild the boys' dormitory,<sup>51</sup> and in 1938 noted that the academy had opened with an enrollment of 307, with 33 in the senior class; this was the largest enrollment in the history of the school. There was reported a total of 20 ministerial students in the school.<sup>52</sup>

After the completion of the promotional program to get the school under the wing of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, Professor Anderson next turned his attentions to pressing problems and needs on the campus itself. In order to make it possible for the principal to do this, the Board of Trustees put him on a twelve month contract and provided a travel expense account.<sup>53</sup> Mr. Anderson also put his attention to the interest of the student on the Chilhowee campus. In the 1932-33 catalog was the first mentioned change in purpose of the academy in many years. Mention was made of the personal contact between student and teacher—individual attention and provision for the worthy boy or girl who had very little money—low expense<sup>54</sup> An added promotional piece of literature was produced by Mr. Anderson; in it he pointed out some pertinent facts about the academy at that time. He described:

A campus of sixty acres, valued at \$66,000, FREE FROM DEBT.

It is the largest Mission School of its type within the bounds of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Special emphasis on Christian character building, training of missionaries, ministers and lay leaders.

Has in the past—is at present sending out equally if not a larger number of ministers than any other mountain mission school within the bounds of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Gave \$1,000 in free tuition to ministerial students during the present term.

Every graduate for past twenty years a Christian, with the exception of one.

Prayer meetings each evening.

School expenses in reach of all.

State accredited four-year high school.

Twenty-one ministerial students enrolled.

A Mission School OUT OF DEBT, caring for a large number of worthy boys and girls who will be our denominational leaders.<sup>55</sup>

Also the first mention of changed objectives of the school was in 1935. In an article in the *Baptist & Reflector*, Professor Anderson said, "With good roads and state high schools, we do not need a mission school for any special locality; but we do need the Christian academy for this special work":

1. Graduates of the Baptist academies help to leaven the student body of our Baptist colleges.
2. To win the many who come into our midst from all over the world, not Baptists and many not Christian.
3. To give adequate training to preachers. Proper training of pastors would avert many church problems and help our churches to make progress at a more rapid pace.
4. To build denominational knowledge and pride and cooperation.

5. Training in Christian ideals those who are not preachers to go back to their churches and lead in a Baptist program.<sup>56</sup>

Roy Anderson was a Christian statesman as is indicated in this perceptive article. The vision of this educator was revealed in six observations he made in this updated objective for the academy. The Baptist academy had begun to fill a changing roll—not for young people simply of a segregated area with no outlet to the outside, but a Christian school for the training of boys and girls from many areas—both rural and urban. He saw the Baptist school accepting as one role the leading of boys and girls to become Christian and to understand the Baptist interpretation of the Bible; training of church members as well as pastors; the fact that greater training on the part of the pastor would avert many church problems; the winning of all who came to faith in Christ and the recognition that the academy was coming into the period of being a school with a worldwide appeal. As a matter of fact, the first international students were accepted at Chilhowee during this period in the school's history. Primitivo and Marcello Delgado came to Chilhowee from Cuba in 1935. This writer remembers their coming to the campus. They knew practically no English. Primitivo, who is now Dean of Bluefield College in Virginia, now speaks the most perfect English of any known by this writer. These young men came to Chilhowee because of the compassionate heart of Roy Anderson and the sacrificial spirit of Miss Katherine Sewell, missionary to Cuba, who as long as she lived maintained a devoted interest in these two young men.<sup>57</sup> At this point this writer would like to digress to comment on the fact that few people are aware of the sacrifice, compassion, and love that was shown by many missionaries on both home and foreign fields. The following letter written to Primitivo Delgado while he was a student at Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy will reveal the fact that the extreme dedication of many people who were not officially connected with the academy has through the years been a contributing factor to the mission and service of the school to the young people who came to the academy.

Primitivo, since 1927 I have worked in Cuba with no salary. Am sending this to encourage. You long to be independent financially you say. I have not been "independent" in all this time since 1927. Friends and friends of missions whom I have never seen or heard of have given me money from time to time. I have been hungry in Cuba lots of time and have worn old, patched clothes till they literally fell off of me. I have worked too hard trying to do mission work and at the same time earn my support (teaching) English, painting and (doing) manual work. Really, after the salvation of one's soul and health there is nothing more to be desired than financial independence. It is a joy and a blessing to be co-labourer of God. Receiving salary again since July makes me rejoice to be able to help you and Marcello. Because I have given my services to Cuba all these years, "did not work for salary", this is my first time my name has appeared with other workers since 1927. You see I went home to take care of mother and when I came again to Cuba the Board has . . . . . ?<sup>58</sup>

During these years, the principal and trustees attacked many problems and brought in some innovations. The matter of tobacco has probably since the beginning of the school been a problem. In an effort to solve this problem on the campus—and probably to avoid taking a stand on the issue—the Board of Trustees left the matter of smoking to the discretion of the principal.<sup>59</sup> This, however, did not solve the problem, for it arose

again and again and is even today one of the problems of the student life of the school. The principal's report to the Board of Trustees mentioned the provision of a medal for the oratorical contest to be given by Floyd V. Stark.<sup>60</sup> At this same meeting a summer school was established, and two units in Bible were made a requirement for graduation.<sup>61</sup> The next year the trustees adopted a school seal.<sup>62</sup> The cataloging of the library was accomplished in 1932.<sup>63</sup> Mr. J. Elmer Lingerfelt, who had had experience in library work while a student at Carson-Newman College and was at this time a teacher at Chilhowee, led in the work of cataloging the library.

Finances have always been a problem at Harrison-Chilhowee. It seems that no matter how much progress was made in other directions, the problem remained. This was not confined to the work and leadership of any particular principal. Professor Anderson also had his problems along these lines. During the whole period of 1929-1935, there was a continuous discussion in the Board of Trustees about how to raise finances. The school was continually in financial embarrassment.<sup>64</sup> In 1934 the principal recommended and it was adopted as a policy by the Board of Trustees that all teachers be elected on a percentage basis. Salaries were to be set, and if the school had income sufficient to cover, they would be paid in full. If not, salaries would be paid on the percentage basis, proportionally.<sup>65</sup> The writer remembers vividly those days of privation and sacrifice at Harrison-Chilhowee. Some months the teachers got fifty per cent, some months twenty-five per cent, and some months ten per cent. There were months when the teachers got no check at all. One month at the end of the year the Board of Trustees called the teachers into the meeting and commended them on a good job and then said, "Sorry, no checks this month". This writer has seen teachers cry because of lack of funds; one year at the end of the year the treasurer of the school loaned one teacher from his own personal funds money to buy a bus ticket to get home. It was hard to get teachers in those days, but there were some who because of a spirit of dedication to a cause remained from year to year and thereby made it possible for the school to stay open. During this time H. L. Smith moved (and it was carried) to ask the Executive Committee of the Convention for permission to borrow three thousand five hundred dollars for the completion of the boys' dormitory; this money would be paid back by taking thirty per cent of the school's allocation from the Co-operation Program each month until all was paid.<sup>66</sup> This, of course, cut down the income of the school for general expenses still more, but nothing else seemed possible since the boys' dormitory lost by fire during this dire financial period had to be replaced. By 1937 the principal reported that the school had paid one hundred per cent on teachers' salaries as against seventy-two the year before,<sup>67</sup> and in 1938 he reported a gradual reduction of the school debt. Ten years before (1928) and debt was \$30,000 with no arrangements for payment. In 1938 the debt was \$9,000 with a permanent plan of income to reduce the debt each year.<sup>68</sup>

A tragedy that added to the financial struggles of the academy during these days was the loss of the boys' dormitory by fire. On June 20, 1935, about noon, this dormitory caught fire. Flames soon burst forth through the walls and enveloped the whole structure. Soon the dormitory was falling apart. In a picture that appeared in the *Knoxville News-Sentinel* of that date, bricks in the wall could be seen dropping out. The \$20,000 fire was a



hard blow to the school that had been built up during the past previous years by Roy Anderson, hard work of students and the sacrifices of teachers, friends, and Baptist churches.<sup>69</sup> It was only because the recently built swimming pool was filled with water that other buildings on the ground were saved.<sup>70</sup> On that same day the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees was called into session and arrangements were made for the boys during the fall term, provided the dormitory was not rebuilt by that time. At the same meeting a Building Committee composed of C. A. Massey, M. P. Hatcher, and Roy Anderson was elected as well as a finance committee.<sup>71</sup> On June 21 the Board of Trustees met and formulated plans for rebuilding the dormitory. The Board approved a plan to use the \$6,000 insurance on the building and put on a campaign to raise across the state \$20,000 to rebuild the dormitory.<sup>72</sup> On June 27 the erection of a new dormitory for boy's was the subject of discussion. There was elected a committee to raise money and a committee to negotiate with a bank for a loan. A motion was approved to employ an architect.<sup>73</sup>

There was a problem, even though rebuilding was begun almost immediately, concerning a place of residence for the boys during the fall term. Because of this the opening of school was delayed until August 28 in order to make suitable provisions and also to keep from bringing campaigners in from the field during the campaign.<sup>74</sup> When school did begin, the boys were housed on the third floor of Mary Ellis Home until the completion of the dormitory. In 1936, Mr. Anderson reported the following in regard to financing on the dormitory: "Received in cash \$12,211.63; pledges payable February 1, \$2,425.00." He also reported a need for at least \$5,000 more to complete the job and there was dire need for a vigorous campaign to raise this amount.<sup>75</sup> One of the methods in raising the money was a buy-a-brick campaign which was very effective. Mr. Anderson reported in 1936 his hopes for the completion of the campaign and the rebuilding of the dormitory in the near future. However, in his report to the Board on February 2, 1937, the dormitory still was not completely finished, but he pointed out that with the completion of the dormitory the school would also have a central heating plant; it would supply sufficient heat without the danger of fire from stoves and the insurance would be reduced by as much as \$200 per year.<sup>76</sup> In March of that year, \$18,000 of the \$20,000 had been raised and the Woman's Missionary Unions of Tennessee were finishing the thirty-three rooms at a cost of forty dollars each. The dormitory was now in use including a central heating plant that served the whole campus.<sup>77</sup>

The burning of the boys' dormitory in 1935 may have been to Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy a blessing in disguise. In a clipping found in a scrapbook in the vault of the academy was this summation of the whole incident: "The burning of the boys' dormitory left many a boy and girl in depression so far as an education was concerned. But the burning of the dormitory raised new friends and promoted a campaign that has resulted in the rebuilding of the dormitory and better days ahead for the academy." It was certainly true that as a result of the travels of Mr. Anderson during this period and the meetings he attended the school received more money from more churches and individuals than at any time since his coming to the school in 1929.<sup>78</sup> It was also true that the school began to have growing pains. From 1935 to 1946 the continual problem seemed to be enough space

for the growing enrollment. Soon after the completion of the dormitory, and possibly encouraged by the tremendous response during the campaign to rebuild the dormitory, the school projected in 1937 a five-year campaign for enlargement with a goal of \$75,000.<sup>79</sup>

This recommendation of the principal resulted in the appointment of a committee made up of J. N. Haddox, Ben P. Ogle, Frank McSpadden, and J. R. Dykes. This committee met on April 20, 1937, and Mr. Anderson recommended to the committee the following: immediate repairs on the administration building and the girls' dormitory be made; the salvaging of the principal's home and the building of a new home for the principal; the building of a gymnasium and the entering into a contract with the Masonic Lodge for the erection of a building that would be used by both the Masonic Lodge and the Home Economics Department of the academy.<sup>80</sup> In their improvement on the administration building and the girls' dormitory; it recommended the re-building of the principal's home be left for further discussion, and a search be made for an interested group that would put up a modern cottage on the campus for the Home Economics Department.<sup>81</sup>

The Board of Trustees had acted favorably on projecting \$75,000 campaign over the state, and at the Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention on November 12, 1940, Dr. C. W. Pope, Executive Secretary, requested that Professor Roy Anderson be permitted to present a request from the school. He made the request that the school be allowed to go afield and raise \$75,000. The Board realized this would have to be voted on by the convention but agreed to give its sympathetic support.<sup>82</sup>

Other matters concerning the buildings and grounds during the 1930's resulted in a complete overhaul of the sewerage disposal system; the re-building of the principal's home, and the buying of the Lewis Ogle Farm, which added opportunity for boys to help earn their way in school. The campaign for the purpose of this farm was one of the most responsive the school had undertaken and revealed the interest over the state in the work being done on the campus of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.<sup>83</sup>

During this decade of the school's history, there was a strong emphasis that Harrison-Chilhowee's purpose included the training of ministers. In an early catalog is found the following which is possibly the first mention of ministers enrolled as students at the academy: "It is the purpose of the school to assist as far as possible all ministerial students. Ministerial students, like all others, should meet all expenses if it is possible to do so. But ministerial students should not fail to continue their courses because of the lack of funds, for it is the policy of the Baptist denomination to render assistance to those who are compelled to secure aid".<sup>84</sup> Reports carried in catalogs and in the school paper showed that the ministerial students were very busy with religious activities in addition to their classroom work.<sup>85</sup> In an extended effort to be of help to pastors and preachers, Harrison-Chilhowee conducted possibly the first Preachers' School to be held in the state. There were classes in Bible and in "Rural Church Problems" with Dr. J. R. Johnson, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Maryville, as one of the teachers.<sup>86</sup>

As was stated above, athletics has been a very live subject almost from the beginning of the school. It is true that play holds a large place in all of our lives. Even though in the earlier days the attempt was made, it was practically impossible to keep young people from engaging in some kinds of games. Baseball very early appeared in the school and became a subject of controversy. Basketball later appeared and caused disagreement both because of the game and of the dress. It was not until the coming of Roy Anderson, however, that football first made its appearance at Chilhowee in 1929. There is no record in the minutes of the Board of Trustees that permission was asked by the principal to inaugurate football, so this writer concludes that Mr. Anderson took it upon himself when he announced, "We will have football". The first coach was Jack Sherwood from Chilhowee, Virginia, a Carson-Newman graduate. Early in the school year, practice began and the team met their first opponents on September 20 when they played Karns High School of Knoxville. Many of the players had never seen a football game when they enrolled in the academy, and the game with Karns was probably the first seen by some who played in that game. The members of this first football team were Ben Clark, Cecil Clark, Bob Tipton, Jack Moore, Milton Ramsey, Hugh Ramsey, Hollis Rolan, Luther Rule, Elmer King, Otis Cusick, Bart Sizemore, Glen Kerley, Howard Johnson, Clyde Johnson, Otha Graves, Albert Ramsey, Milas Rolan, Albert Sizemore, Simmie Johnson, and Dan Sizemore.<sup>87</sup> In spite of the fact that all of the players were inexperienced at the beginning of the season and in spite of the fact that this was Coach Sherwood's first experience as a football coach, they closed the year with a very successful season. They played eight games, they won five games and lost three.<sup>88</sup>

Mr. Anderson, with the help of others from the faculty and from the Board of Trustees, continued his campaign for a gymnasium. In 1934 he again recommended to the trustees that a gymnasium be built and mentioned the fact that the teachers and students had pledged themselves to help. Heretofore basketball games had all been played on an outdoor court, and many other inconveniences were suffered by the students because of the lack of proper facilities. This report of the principal is also the first mention of a swimming pool at the academy. Mr. Anderson pointed out that if the school had a swimming pool, the Royal Ambassadors of Tennessee Baptist Convention would meet at the academy during the following summer.<sup>89</sup> This project, as well as others on the Chilhowee campus, proved that great things were not accomplished over night. It was in 1939 that Mr. Anderson reported to the trustees that the gymnasium was actually under construction; it would be finished for about \$1300. The school would then have a good gymnasium for young people to play in, and it would also meet the requirements of the State Department of Education.<sup>90</sup>

As was stated above, at the February, 1934, meeting of the trustees, Mr. Anderson recommended the building of a swimming pool to which the teachers and students had already pledged help. The Board voted for Mr. Anderson to go ahead with the building of the swimming pool.<sup>91</sup> With the coming of spring, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Sam Roberson, and several students started work. The foundation selected was a little more solid than anticipated, and much dynamite had to be used. Strenuous work was necessary for its completion, but by summer it was finished. Measuring 30 x 90 feet, the large pool was filled by gravity flow from a cold spring on a near-by



hill.<sup>92</sup> In order to have the pool ready for the R. A. meeting that summer, the workers rushed to have the work completed. Even though there was objection on the part of some in the community and area to a Christian school have a swimming pool, it was used for a different purpose on June 20, 1935. The pool had been filled with water at the beginning of that summer and when the boys' dormitory caught fire on June 20, it supplied the water with which the firemen saved the other buildings on the campus.<sup>93</sup> Mrs. Pauline Anderson Clark gives the following account of the pool as a God-send in the tragic fire of June 20, 1935:

The following year, June 20, 1935, the pool had been filled with good cold spring water in order that swimmers that afternoon could really enjoy themselves. About noon, as people on the campus were finishing their lunches, fire struck the boys' dormitory. The fire truck which came from South Knoxville was unable to save the dormitory, but with the help of the water drawn from the swimming pool, the firemen were able to keep the blaze under control, thereby saving the nearby administration building.<sup>94</sup>

During the 1930's many improvements and innovations took place within the structure of the academic family. The first mention of students being required to sign a pledge is in the 1932-33 catalog. Students entering the academy were required to sign the following pledge:

I hereby agree to abide by all rules and regulations made by Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, to abstain from the use of alcoholic drinks, to refrain from the use of cigarettes, to be present at all services of the church, to cooperate in every respect with the faculty in making the school a success in upholding its Christian ideals.<sup>95</sup>

Since this first pledge, students were required yearly to sign this or a variation of this pledge as presented to them by the faculty and administration of the school. This continued until about 1945, when the pledge ceased to appear in the annual catalog.

The girls' basketball team had had a regular coach since 1929; and the Senior Tour of Washington, D.C., was made an annual affair in 1934.<sup>96</sup> For the first time in 1936, the academy was able to have a clear title to the school property.<sup>97</sup> (This, of course, was with the exception of the original gift of land by Harrison Ellis and John McCroskey which still had a reversible clause in it stating that if the land ever ceased to be used for a school or for a meeting place of the Masonic Order the land goes back to the heirs of those making the gift.)

During this period of the school's history the religious and spiritual life of the school was given great encouragement. One of the purposes of the school through the years has been for the education of young people under a distinctly spiritual influence. Revivals touched the lives of students in the academy; church services such as Sunday School, B.Y.P.U., Worship Services and Prayer Meetings were made accessible to them by the local church. On the campus a Ministerial Association had been flourishing since the first ministerial students came to the school. In 1935 a Life Service Band was organized to provide the same training for girls interested in religious service as the Ministerial Association did for the ministerial students.<sup>98</sup>

During the 1930's the fact that the academy had a working contract with the Sevier County Board of Education meant that the enrollment of Harrison-Chilhowee was much larger than it otherwise would have been. This helped with the expenses of the school, made the enrollment of the school look much better, and gave the academy the opportunity to minister to the local students who came to the academy during those days. Many of these people still look back with much pride and appreciation to the contribution that the academy made in their lives. However, this contract became more and more a problem with the academy. It was a hassle almost every year to make the agreement with the county. The Board never seemed to know for sure if the contract would be renewed.<sup>99</sup> On one occasion the County Court refused to approve the amount of \$1750.00 to Harrison-Chilhowee because Smokey Mountain Academy had asked for the same amount.<sup>100</sup> At this same meeting it was brought out that one of the teachers recommended by the Board of Trustees had not been elected and someone else had been elected instead. The Board was very upset with the County Board and delegated the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees to work the matter out and also the arrangements concerning building space for the county students.<sup>101</sup>

In spite of all the problems met by the administration of the school, and they were many—financial, political, religious, administrative—the school continued to make phenomenal progress in its spiritual ministry to the young people who came to the campus of the academy. Two comments by leading clergymen point out the high esteem the academy held in the hearts of leaders, both state and national: On December 31, 1933, Dr. John D. Freeman wrote the following: “The Day of the Academy has not passed. There is still a great field of service:

1. It is sorely needed as a training place for ministerial students who have reached maturity without finishing their students in the grades or high school.
2. A growing number of orphans and half-orphans. Needs can be best met in such a Christian high school.
3. Conditions in many public high schools that Christian parents had rather pay the extra to put their children in a Christian academy.<sup>102</sup>

In the same issue Dr. John Falconer Fraser, Pastor of the University Baptist Church, Baltimore, Maryland wrote: “By all the laws of fair comparison, I know of no school doing a nobler work for the Kingdom of God than Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.”<sup>103</sup>

## ENLARGEMENT; TRAGEDY; GROWTH; REORGANIZATION

The year 1940 saw several changes and innovations on the campus of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. Mr. C. Y. Stewart led the senior class to publish the first school annual. The class gave the book the name *The Chilhowean*, and it has had a continuous publication (except the year 1941) under that name. The first *Chilhowean* a green, hard-backed book—was nine by six inches in size and contained sixty pages. It was edited by Miss Sara McCammon, a senior from Seymour; Myron Goodwin, a senior

from Chattanooga, Tennessee, was business manager. As was customary for a number of years after this, Mr. C. Y. Stewart, sponsor of the senior class, was also sponsor of the *Chilhowean*.<sup>104</sup> The book contained a message from Principal Roy Anderson, classes, religious activities, organizations, features, athletics, and advertisements. This was considered quite an achievement for the 1940 senior class. Another innovation was the election of Mr. and Miss Chilhowee. Miss Willie Mae Cook, a sophomore and one of the campus beauties, was elected Miss Chilhowee; and Mr. Myron Goodwin, chosen the most outstanding boy in school, was selected as Mr. Chilhowee.<sup>105</sup> It was not until later that the requirement was made that Mr. and Miss Chilhowee were to be seniors.

Another achievement under the leadership of Mr. C. Y. Stewart was the organization of the first Baptist Student Union on the campus of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. The 1940 *Chilhowean* gave the purpose of the Baptist Student Union as follows:

The Baptist Student Union plays an important part in the religious life of Harrison-Chilhowee students. Daily prayer meetings are held each noon hour. Every student who is a member of some organization of the local Baptist Church is a member of the Baptist Student Union. The Baptist Student Union member is alert to find some one in need of help. His task is to create a closer relationship between the student and the church.<sup>106</sup>

Mr. Stewart sponsored the Baptist Student Union, the only one on any high school or academy campus in Tennessee, until 1943 when Mr. William F. Hall, Bible teacher, took over the sponsorship; Mr. Hall continued to guide the Baptist Student Union until his retirement from the school in 1971.

In his report to the Board of Trustees, Principal Anderson pointed out the outstanding work being done by the ministerial students of the school. Twenty-eight were enrolled with several pastoring churches. Regular Monday evening meetings were held; practical instructions and guidance were given the young men in preaching and pastoring churches.<sup>107</sup>

After a long time, Harrison-Chilhowee had a gymnasium. One of the features of this first *Chilhowean* was a picture of the new gymnasium on page 45. The girls and boys had basketball teams after the school had gone for several years without basketball. Miss Cora Alma Davis coached the girls' team, and Mr. Clifton Meredith coached the boys' team.<sup>108</sup>

According to reports during the 1940's to the Tennessee Baptist Convention, this was a period of building cottages for married ministerial students. Almost every year was reported a new cottage built. In 1940 the academy was included in the Tennessee Baptist allocation of funds along with the other schools and causes supported by the Convention.<sup>109</sup>

In 1940, under the leadership of Professor Roy Anderson, the academy began planning for a \$75,000 enlargement campaign. An enlargement day program was planned for June 9 when all appointed committees would be on the grounds and an explanation of the program would be given.<sup>110</sup> On the recommendation of Professor Anderson, a committee of five—three



from the Board of Trustees; Dr. John D. Freeman, Executive Secretary of Tennessee Baptist Convention; and one other from West Tennessee—had been appointed to consider the matter.<sup>111</sup> This committee presented the matter to the convention, and authority was given to the academy to begin a campaign for \$75,000 in March, 1941, to run to May, 1941. The purpose of this campaign was to build a new administration building and also a new boys' dormitory.<sup>112</sup> In compliance with the action of the convention at its annual session in Johnson City, the Board of Trustees of the academy had met in a called session on November 27 and adopted a \$75,000 campaign.<sup>113</sup> Mr. Anderson published a booklet which promoted this campaign; the booklet pictures the academy and the work of thirty-four ministers who attended Harrison-Chilhowee. Mr. Anderson began with the following appeal:

The Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy are undertaking an enlargement campaign, which is endorsed by the Tennessee Baptist Convention. To do this we are asking \$75,000 for the purpose of building a new administration building, another boys' dormitory and putting into our curriculum manual arts, printing, agriculture and industrial features which should give boys and girls a foundation for work after they have completed their high school work.

Tennessee Baptists have never failed us, and we feel sure they will not fail us now, but will continue to assist and see to it that boys and girls have the best of opportunities for a Christian education in order that they may better serve their God and our denomination.<sup>114</sup>

This campaign was successful; the two buildings mentioned above were built, even though the academy was left with a burdensome debt and had to repeatedly borrow money to pay off the indebtedness and to keep the general fund going.<sup>115</sup> Before this was completed the academy borrowed \$20,000 from Carson-Newman College to be repaid from the allocation of the Co-operative Program.<sup>116</sup>

Even though football was begun at Harrison-Chilhowee in 1929, the teams had never had an adequate field on which to play or adequate gymnasium quarters for visiting ball players. In 1947 a new athletic field was built as a memorial to Clell Huskey, a graduate of the academy and a World War II casualty. Clell was killed in Bizerte, in the African Campaign on May 6, 1943. His family used the insurance to make possible the Athletic Field and the construction of a stone wall at the entrance to the field with the inscription, "Clell Huskey Memorial Field".<sup>117</sup> This Athletic Field is only one of the many illustrations of alumni and former students of the academy turning to the school with help in times of need. Clell was a student and football player at Harrison-Chilhowee, as was his brother Clyde who arranged with the academy for the construction of the memorial field. The 1948 *Chilhowean* carries a picture of the Memorial Field and the following comment: "The opening game of the season was with Morristown and marked an important event in the history of athletics at the academy, the christening of the new Clell Huskey Memorial Athletic Field".<sup>118</sup>

In many ways, the history of Harrison-Chilhowee is the history of financial struggles. In 1944 the principal reported that the school was completely out of debt.<sup>119</sup> Financially, the school had grown from nothing at the

beginning to a plant with a property value of \$188,879.88.<sup>120</sup> There had been times—1913 and 1932—when announcements had been made with the encouraging report that the school was debt free. However, the school was not at these times really free of debt because some of this was covered by pledges that were never collected.<sup>121</sup> On May 1, 1944, cancelled notes were burned, and Chilhowee was for the first time free of debt.<sup>122</sup> Various needed repairs were begun immediately;<sup>123</sup> more cottages were built;<sup>124</sup> and Professor Anderson began promotion for more buildings because students were being turned away because of lack of room.<sup>125</sup>

In the midst of this victory and advance, tragedy struck. On December 24, 1945, while faculty and students were away for the Christmas holidays, the boys' dormitory, rebuilt in 1935 after a similar fire, was burned to the ground. On December 26 the Board of Trustees met in an emergency session to devise ways of raising money and rebuilding the dormitory and to plan for housing the boys during the time that the dormitory was being built.

This session planned an Emergency Campaign to raise \$50,000. to be completed by February 3, 1946. Members of the Board of Trustees began the campaign by giving cash and pledges themselves.<sup>126</sup> Mr. & Mrs. C. Y. Stewart (Mr. Stewart was Dean of Boys at that time) lived in the community in a house owned by Mrs. Ada Emert from January until September when they moved into the present recreation room of the unfinished dormitory. In May, 1947, they moved back into the apartment of the dormitory which was still unfinished; the apartment was not completely finished until about four years later. During the time from January 1946, until May, 1947, the boys were housed in the basement rooms of the administration building.<sup>127</sup> On December 27, 1945, Professor Anderson had written a letter to Dr. C. W. Pope, Executive Secretary of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, asking for permission to wage an Emergency Campaign.<sup>128</sup> The permission evidently was granted because the campaign began immediately. The campaign committee consisted of Colvin Hammock, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Maryville, Tennessee; W. Stuart Rule, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Oak Ridge, Tennessee; Ramsey Pollard, Pastor of Broadway Baptist Church, Knoxville, Tennessee; and Roy Anderson, Principal of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, Seymour, Tennessee. The campaign was set to end on March 17, 1946.<sup>129</sup> This, as has been indicated above, was a longer and more difficult task than was anticipated at the beginning. Publicity was given by written appeals by Professor Anderson, advertisement in the *Baptists & Reflector*, and publicity by the news media. In September 1946, the amount of \$68,779.38 had been raised in cash, pledges, insurance, and salvage of materials. The second story was being completed. In March 1947, all work was reported done except finish work. Work was suspended except one carpenter and what work could be done by the boys in school. The school still needed \$20,000 to complete the building, and the campaign to raise this amount did not move very fast.<sup>130</sup> The dormitory, however, was finally completed and was one of the most modern dormitory buildings in the state. It included a central heating plant, recreation room, and facilities for visiting ball teams to the campus. The Dean's apartment was located on the south end of the building.

During all these days of financial struggle, the academy enjoyed a successful growth in student enrollment, in spiritual ministry to the students, in

interest among Tennessee Baptists, and ministry to international students. Mr. Anderson had always been alert to any possibility for student-work-help for the students. One of the work projects that was started during the administration of Professor Anderson was the "Cracker factory". It was a branch of Kerns' Bakery put in the basement of the old administration building on the campus of Harrison-Chilhowee during World War II because of the problem of labor in Knoxville during those war years. The work began in 1942 and continued until 1951 under the direction of Mrs. William F. Hall. At the close of the war it was moved back to the bakery in Knoxville.<sup>131</sup>

One of the ideals of Professor Anderson and the administration of the academy had been to give special help to men who had been called into the ministry. This was emphasized to such an extent by Mr. Anderson that there were those over the state who came to the conclusion that Harrison-Chilhowee was organized for the purpose of training preachers. Such, of course, was not the case. As far back as 1941, Dr. John Freeman, Executive Secretary of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, published an appeal from a minister for an opportunity to enter Chilhowee. After describing the needs and the abilities of this man, Dr. Freeman continued:

Four years in Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy would enable him to become a much greater power in his mountain area. Help from State Missions through the Preachers' Schools has blessed him; and it has made him aware of his great need for further preparation. Only from such men as he can we hope to secure enough ministers to serve the numerous small rural fields.<sup>132</sup>

If there was any possible way Professor Anderson made it possible for that man to come to Harrison-Chilhowee. In 1944 Professor Anderson conceived the idea of special courses for the preparation of ministers to be located at Harrison-Chilhowee. In the August 6, 1944, session of the Board of Trustees, on his recommendation the following resolution was addressed to the Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention:

Whereas, Tennessee Baptists have a large rural territory needing better trained pastors, interested in helping to solve this rural church problem, BE IT RESOLVED: First, that we request the Executive Board to establish at Chilhowee a rural church program, said program to consist of Bible study, rural sociology, church problems, theology, mechanical drawing, or such program as may be approved by both the Executive Board and the Board of Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, and WHEREAS Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy does not have sufficient funds to operate such a department, we request the cooperation of the Executive Board in financing said course. BE IT RESOLVED FURTHER, that if the Executive Board agrees to assist, the teacher employed for the department shall be approved by the Executive Secretary, Dr. C. W. Pope, and the Principal of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.<sup>133</sup>

At the November meeting of the convention a committee was appointed to study the advisability of the State Mission Board establishing such a program at Harrison-Chilhowee and paying the salary for a teacher for same.<sup>134</sup> This program was approved; and Dr. P. B. Baldrige, former Pastor of First Baptist Church of Maryville, Tennessee, was selected to



lead in the program. The Tennessee Baptist Convention paid him a salary of \$150 per month, and Harrison-Chilhowee provided him with a residence. This house was built on the campus of Harrison-Chilhowee by friends of Rev. J. R. Dykes, a pastor in Sevier and Blount counties from 1898 to 1941. The building was named the J. R. Dykes Memorial.<sup>135</sup> Chapter V of the *Bulwarks of Tennessee Baptists* published in 1946 has the following to say about this special department:

We are also offering special courses for ministerial students, under the leadership of Dr. P. B. Baldridge, in addition to their regular courses. These courses are proving very helpful to the young men who are to be our leaders in the denomination.<sup>136</sup>

This course did not get along and accomplish as much as it was hoped. The materials on State Missions in 1947, while commending the work of Dr. Baldridge, pointed out the basic cause of failure:

Rev. P. B. Baldridge is instructor in Bible and allied subjects at Harrison-Chilhowee Academy and has been at this task for two years. He tries to be of help to those preachers who do not care to classify as regular students, but who do want to improve their talents by study on these special subjects. Attendance upon these classes has not been large due probably to two reasons. First, no credit toward graduation is given, only a written statement of the subjects covered where desired by the student. Second, many preachers do not know it is possible to take this special work for what good they get out of it, without classifying as regular students in the Grammar, or High School department. One of the biggest tasks in Baptist work is to give adequate information about the things we are trying to accomplish.<sup>137</sup>

This writer is of the opinion that Mr. Frey hit the problem of this department which did not last but about two years. It is true that no regular school credit was given for this work. Those who took the work did so in addition to their regular school work, and when assignments began to pile up, these classes were the ones they dropped. It was a bad arrangement from the beginning of a perfectly wonderful idea.

Through the years the contribution of First Baptist Church of Seymour (formerly First Chilhowee Baptist Church) and Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy has been complimentary. As a matter of fact, the church was organized through the interest and work of those connected with the academy. About 1941 the church members decided that the church had grown to such an extent that it needed more room to carry on the church program needed in the community. The trustees of the academy were approached by the church for an exchange of property so that the church could relocate on top of the hill to the north of the academy. It was not until 1945, however, that the church and the school finally reached an agreement in which the church agreed to exchange a plot of ground containing one acre on which the church building stood for a plot of land on top of the hill above the school campus.<sup>138</sup> In the February 20, 1945, session of the Board of Trustees of the academy, the agreement was made and spread in the minutes of the meeting.<sup>139</sup>

There had developed another problem regarding the academy's long-standing contract with the Sevier County Board of Education. That was a

problem of space. On March 26, 1946, the president recommended (because of the crowded condition of the school) that the contract be terminated with references to the grammar grades. In the same recommendation, the president suggested that the trustees of the academy give to the Sevier County Board of Education the land that it had received from First Chilhowee Baptist Church in the exchange of properties a year before. This was made conditional upon Sevier County's building a grammar school on the property in keeping with the other buildings on the Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy campus.<sup>140</sup> This recommendation was adopted by the Board of Trustees with the following amendment: "that should the Sevier County Board of Education cease to use the grounds for school purposes, said ground should revert to the Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy and that the Sevier County Board of Education would have the right to remove the buildings; it should be done within one year after they cease to use the grounds for school purposes",<sup>151</sup> The Executive Committee was instructed to make a deed to Sevier County when Sevier County agreed to the terms of the resolution. Strange as this may seem, the county didn't evidence too much interest in this proposition. In 1948 nothing had been done. On April 19, 1948, the county was notified that they must do something about caring for the grammar school work. The letter pointed out the bad condition of the building (the old administration building) and that 200 children were in jeopardy. The county was further notified that Harrison-Chilhowee would no longer take the responsibility for any catastrophe which might befall the children. The precarious condition of the building was pointed out and the county warned that steps must be taken at once to provide sufficient room to care for the grammar school.<sup>142</sup> It seems that with this prodding the county began work on a new grammar school building because in 1948 the trustees gave permission for the new school building to be connected on to the academy's water system;<sup>143</sup> in 1949 the president included the following in his report to the Board of Trustees: "Since the county will take all county grammar students we are suggesting that the Board of Trustees give consideration to adding a preparatory department to care for grammar grade boarding students, and that the Board employ one teacher to care for this work."<sup>144</sup>

From 1929 to 1945 Professor Roy Anderson had led Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy well as principal. The value of the property had increased; enrollment had increased; spiritual fervour of the campus was good; and the school was safely under the wing of the Tennessee Baptist Convention. On February 20, 1945, the following resolution was passed by the Board of Trustees:

1. That one be named as President, who shall have general supervision over all departments of the school, and shall be responsible to the Board of Trustees for the entire conduct and management of the school.
2. That one be named Principal, who shall be in charge of supervision of the school and the dormitories. It shall be his duty to supervise the teaching, and to discipline the entire group, and he shall be held responsible to the President for the general conduct of the school. Should the President and the Principal disagree on matters, either shall have the right to appeal to the Teacher Committee of the Board of Trustees.

We further recommend that details of duties be worked out by the President, Principal and the Teacher Committee.

We recommend that the Principal hold a degree from a standard college, and that he shall, as far as is possible, continue his study, in summer session or otherwise, in school supervision, and that the Board of Trustees have a graduated plan of increase in his salary in proportion to his units of study until he shall have received his Masters degree.

Officers of administration shall be divided into committees, detail duties of which shall be worked out by the President and Principal as follows: Athletic, Building and Grounds, Religious Activities, Social Activities and Student Discipline.

We recommend that the Principal invite a representative of the Department of Education from Carson-Newman College, and the State High School visitor for East Tennessee to observe the school, its management and its teaching personnel, and to make such recommendations as they think best for improvement.

This was adopted by the Board. Roy Anderson was elected president of the school, and C. Y. Stewart was elected principal under the new organization of the academy.<sup>145</sup>

In closing the history of the administration of Roy Anderson as principal of the academy, it would be fitting to include this tribute from Dr. O. E. Turner, at that time Pastor of Cynthiana Baptist Church, Cynthiana, Ky.:

#### AND ROY ANDERSON---

On Sunday evening, April 2, the Rev. Primitivo Delgado spoke to the Men's Brotherhood and at the evening preaching service of the Cynthiana Baptist Church. As I listened to his messages that had in them something of the freshness and vitality of the early New Testament Christianity, again and again, Roy Anderson, Principal of Chilhowee Baptist Institute, came into my mind. A young Cuban, with a winsome personality, a well trained mind, a finished speaker, stood before us. He talked of his native land, less than 100 miles from Florida, and of his people, five million of them, with only two per cent of them Christians. . . . And all the time he was speaking, I kept thinking of Roy Anderson.

It was nine years ago that one of our Home Board missionaries wrote Roy Anderson and told him of two Cuban boys who had been won to Christ, and of their conviction that God had called them to preach. But the parents of these boys were very poor. They had no money at all to pay for their education. Now that would have been the end of the story if Roy had been as practical minded as many people pride themselves on being. There are so many young people wanting an education whose parents are too poor to send them to school. Roy wrote the missionary, and said, 'Send them on; we'll take care of them somehow'. It is just what he has said in many, many similar cases.

Primitivo graduated from Chilhowee and Carson-Newman. He is now a senior in our Seminary in Louisville. Already he is being used of God to stir the missionary consciences of our Baptist people, and it is thrilling to think what he may mean to the cause of Christ in Cuba. And Roy Anderson.<sup>146</sup>

Under the new organization, the school made progress. There was a happy family feeling among the students and faculty rarely found on the campus of a school. A larger per cent of the graduates of the school were continuing their training in college or some other school of higher learning than was true of the average high school of Tennessee. The number of teachers



holding advanced degrees was increasing.

One of the strong emphases made by Professor Anderson during his leadership of the academy was the training of ministers who had not had the advantage of school. This writer can recall many men who came to Harrison-Chilhowee, some of them to the human eye not very good prospects for the ministry, and who went out from this school—some to college and others entering into the work of the pastorate without college—and made tremendous contributions to the cause of Christ and to Tennessee Baptists. These go back through the years and continue, of course, to the present. T. T. Lewis left a good paying job in Etowah, and against the advice of his friends entered Chilhowee. When he came here, his reading was so bad that his wife read the Bible for him when he went out to preach. After finishing here, he was successful in the pastorate in a number of churches in East Tennessee.<sup>147</sup> The teachers found that with some their first job was to teach the A B C's. It was during this administration that the C. M. Glass family was graduated from the Academy. Coming to the school in his forties, Glass came to Harrison-Chilhowee in order to finish preparation for the ministry. He, Mrs. Glass, and daughter Mildred were graduated in the same class; and it was considered so unusual that the occasion was written up by Ripley in the Believe-it-or-not.<sup>148</sup>

As has been mentioned above, with all the victories among students, curricula, organizations, finances at Harrison-Chilhowee has always been a struggle. In spite of the Emergency Campaign to rebuild the boys' dormitory destroyed by fire in 1945, the building was still uncompleted. The first mention of an enlargement Campaign appears in the President's Report on January 26, 1950. President Anderson made the following recommendation to the Board of Trustees:

Since our needs are so many, and the income not sufficient to make the many needed improvements, and since our denominational agencies are now campaigning for funds throughout the state, we recommend that a special committee be appointed to study our needs for expansion, looking forward to a place in our denominational life when we can project such a program.<sup>149</sup>

This recommendation was approved by the Board of Trustees; a committee was appointed; and on this committee's report to the Board of Trustees on April 27, 1950, that body voted for this committee along with the president of the academy to meet with the Executive Committee of the Tennessee Baptist Convention and present the Expansion Program and ask for its adoption by the Tennessee Baptist Executive Board.<sup>150</sup> This request was presented by James M. Windham to the Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention and was approved by that body.<sup>151</sup>

With the authorization from the Executive Board of the Convention for the campaign, the organization was quickly put together. At the August meeting of the Board of Trustees, agreement was reached that the campaign be led by volunteer help with the assistance of Dr. Norris Gilliam, Secretary of the Tennessee Baptist Foundation. The Board also voted to ask First Baptist Church of Maryville, Tennessee, to permit her pastor, Rev. James M. Windham, to lead the campaign as chairman. Other matters of organization and procedures were agreed upon at this meeting.<sup>152</sup> It seemed that

the campaign was off to a good start. The president received approval for publication of a monthly school paper for the purpose of acquainting the alumni and ministers throughout the state of the campaign.<sup>153</sup>

The campaign seemed to start out well, and the enthusiasm was so great that leaders of the academy began taking estimates of cost of some of the improvements. The first report of the campaign was April 24, 1951. In this report a total of \$18,350 was reported in cash and pledges from the Family Group made up of Trustees, Faculty and Students.<sup>154</sup> By January, the Executive Committee of the campaign was announced, and some priorities were set for the spending of the money raised;<sup>155</sup> in October, Chairman Windham reported \$46,969 from the Church Alumni Division of the Campaign;<sup>156</sup> and in November the Tennessee Baptist Convention approved a request that the campaign be extended to June 30, 1952.<sup>157</sup>

One of the strong arguments to convince the Baptist constituency that they should give to the campaign was the fact that Harrison-Chilhowee had through the years and still was giving to many men called of God to the ministry an opportunity for an education. Many of these men continued their training in college, but others had no further training than what they got at Chilhowee and are doing a superb job as pastors. In the report on Christian Education to the Tennessee Baptist Convention in 1951 was found the following:

Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy occupies a unique place in our educational program in that it provides a place where even married students with children can go and receive elementary and secondary school education. Many young preachers whose early education has been neglected take advantage of this opportunity to prepare themselves for further training in college and seminary.<sup>158</sup>

Campaign Chairman James M. Windham described President Anderson as legendary as he travelled over the state seeking aid for worthy boys and girls who could not otherwise have the advantage of a high school education. The academy was described with a well-balanced curriculum and strong faculty requiring the usual high school subjects for graduation plus Bible. He pointed out that the plus at Harrison-Chilhowee was the Bible and Bible-related subjects.<sup>159</sup> By January 1952, the campaign was deemed sufficiently successful for plans to begin to be expedited to build the water tower and tank and the building of the auditorium.<sup>160</sup>

The campaign evidently was successful because the administration building was built; the water tower and tank were built; and considerable improvements were done on the campus. However, the only figures recorded were in a report that the campaign had produced more than \$160,000 and the prospects for passing the original \$200,000 goal were very optimistic.<sup>160</sup>

During the progress of the campaign, Mr. Windham again brought up the matter of the separation of church and state. A committee was appointed by the Board of Trustees to study the matter as it pertained to the situation.<sup>162</sup> This was done and the committee reported at the January 29, 1952, session; it reported that Sevier County was paying the salaries of three teachers and in return the school was allowing all Sevier County students

to attend Harrison-Chilhowee without paying other tuition charges. The committee did not make any recommendation to the Board, so it became an open discussion. Even though the school had gotten much criticism over this question, no one could sustain the contention that the men of this board did not struggle with this matter and try to come to a Christian and Baptistic settlement. Mr. Ben C. Ogle made the following motion: "Be it resolved by the Trustees in regular session that the present policy of accepting county students from Sevier County should be continued so long as it is mutually satisfactory, this resolution is adopted in order to set at rest groundless rumors that the Board of Trustees is contemplating a discontinuance of the present arrangement with the School Board of Sevier County". This motion was seconded and discussed. Dr. C. W. Pope, Executive Secretary of the Tennessee Baptist Convention and former trustee of the academy, was asked to give his opinion as to whether the school was in violation of the Baptist principle of the separation of church and state. His reply was that the school was definitely violating it; on which Mr. Ogle withdrew his motion. A committee was appointed to study the matter with Dr. Pope and bring recommendations back to the next meeting of the Board.<sup>163</sup> However, the committee did not report at the next meeting of the Board of Trustees, and the matter does not appear again until 1953.

July 24, 1951, Rev. Charles S. Bond, member of the Board of Trustees, read President Anderson's resignation to the Board as president of the academy. The resignation follows:

Greetings:

June 3, 1929, I came to the campus as Principal. On this same date the Home Mission Board met at Atlanta, Georgia, and decided to free themselves of our Mountain Mission Schools, of which we were a part.

At the time I came, we had 34 students in high school. In this group was one preacher. This year we have a total enrollment of 311, and of the total enrolled 78 are preachers.

In 1929 our indebtedness was approximately \$20,000; our total assets were fixed at \$60,000; our operating budget was \$10,000. At present we have no debt, our assets are \$443,237, our operating budget is \$93,300. We had 43 acres of land, now we have 225 acres. We had 4 buildings on the campus, now we have 35.

My salary for the first year was \$100 per month. It was reduced to \$85, and the third year it was \$75, with the provision that after all debts were paid, and if we had sufficient money I would receive full salary. One year I received 60% and another year 40%.

All praise to the Lord, the Board of Trustees, and Tennessee Baptists for all the progress during these 22 years.

We are now in an enlargement campaign, which will mean much to the school in many ways. I have felt it is time for me to resign my task soon to others. In order that there will be no break in your program, and so you may have ample time to select your president, I am tendering my resignation to become effective June 1, 1952. May I say again these have been happy years. The fellowship of the Trustees, teachers, students, and Tennessee Baptists has been superb. Many thanks to a loyal Board of Trustees, and I assure you that my interest will always be with Chilhowee.<sup>164</sup>



Action was deferred on this resignation until a later meeting. In connection with this resignation, the president's last report to the Trustees made at the previous January meeting was informative as to the growth and progress of the school during the years of his leadership.

President Anderson's last report to Board of Trustees:

Enrollment	----
High School	227
Summer School (1951)	81
Total	308
Ministerial students	53
Married students	30
Number in graduating class	54
Ministers in graduating class	16
Girls training for special service	8
Students receiving help	61 <sup>165</sup>

Mr. Anderson was elected President Emeritus and continued in an advisory capacity for some time. He and Mrs. Anderson moved to a farm that they had bought near Madisonville, Tennessee. He gave as his reason for resigning declining health but that he hoped to remain connected with Harrison-Chilhowee.<sup>166</sup> His health continued to decline, and the last two weeks of his life he was twice hospitalized. He died in Sweetwater Hospital, Sweetwater, Tennessee, Saturday, July 11, 1959, at 11:55 p.m. An article appeared in the *Knoxville News-Sentinel* concerning Mr. Anderson which said:

The life of Roy Anderson was one of devotion to Christian education, a career in teaching and school administration following his own hard-earned education which found him attending three colleges during a quarter of a century of parttime schooling. Mr. Anderson was chiefly concerned with spiritual development of the person, but he stoutly maintained that a strong body was important. He helped to initiate the playing of football at Morris-town, Tellico Plains, and Etowah high schools and Harrison-Chilhowee.<sup>167</sup>

In the funeral service Rev. William F. Hall, Bible teacher at the academy, described Professor Anderson as a man of Loyalty. "He was loyal to Christ; he was loyal to the Church; he was loyal to a Cause—Christian Education and Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy."<sup>168</sup>

Many eulogies were written concerning Roy Anderson at his death. Possibly the most interesting is a commendation that was written while Mr. Anderson was still living.

What Roy Anderson has accomplished over the last few years as Principal of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute is right there for you to see. Outstanding is the big fireproof dormitory just being completed to replace one that burned last year. A stalwart 200-pounder, Roy Anderson's stock-in-trade consists no little of his capacities for laughter and for work. Even the drouth that almost burned up the Institute's farm didn't silence his jollity. Besides frequent trips away from the school and his desk direction there, he spends hours daily at manual labor in the fields or on building improvements.

Hundreds of boys and girls have obtained a high school education at a minimum of expense to themselves and their sponsors because of Roy

The twenty-three years that Roy Anderson lead Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, first as principal and then as president, were glorious years for the academy. There were victories, failures, joy, and tears; there were evils and obstacles overcome and tragedy as in the case of the tragic death of Ben Baker, a ministerial student, as a result of an accident on a manure spreader in 1941;<sup>170</sup> and the tragic deaths of four young men in a car accident as they were returning from Maryville to the academy in 1952.<sup>171</sup>

The accomplishments of Roy Anderson at Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy can be summed up as follows: The academy was stabilized under the Tennessee Baptist Convention as a part of the Educational System of that Convention; the academy was better organized in order to secure greater educational advantages; the enrollment and ministries of the academy were enlarged; facilities were provided and enlarged to better care for the students who came to the academy; and the academy was changed during these years from a community school to one with an international appeal.

It must be understood by the reader that the administration of Roy Anderson was not taken up only with finances, campaigns, controversies with the county, raising money, and building of buildings. Such a view would leave out entirely what actually happened on the campus of Harrison-Chilhowee. This writer can remember that when Mr. Anderson was elected by the trustees of the school as principal the preceeding principal (a man who had taught already at the school for about twelve years) was very much concerned because Mr. Anderson talked about such things as May Day Programs, Beauty Queen Contests, Field Day Programs and other such programs—some of which were to be used for raising money to provide more facilities for the students. One of the first announcements to the students that Mr. Anderson made as he began his work was, "We will have a football team". This aroused a lot of enthusiasm on the campus. Chilhowee had never had a football team; as a matter of fact, many of the students including some who played on that first team never had seen a football game. Mr. Anderson, a two-hundred pound, jovial, smiling man was a very approachable man to the students and faculty. He was the first at the school building in the morning and the last to leave in the evening. During those days the church and the school were closely associated. Mr. Anderson began a choir practice among the young people at the church, and some of the boys learned to their dismay that part of the time they were bass and part of the time tenor. Church was a great event every Sunday and Wednesday; as a matter of fact, there was practically nowhere else to go. Parties and socials were frequent during the week held in the dining room of Mary Ellis Home. For those occasions the boys and girls dressed in their best: there would be singing, debates, speeches, games, and often refreshments.

Many of the students helped to pay their way by working on the campus—sweeping the buildings, cooking, milking, and waiting on tables. One familiar sight on the dining room table was pitchers of Karo syrup. Mr. Anderson was often seen helping to plant a crop, harvesting, fixing a furnace, or helping the girls and wives of the preachers can beans after a bumper crop of beans.

Students were brought in from every walk of life and from every conceivable circumstance. Mr. Anderson went to an association and someone told him about two brothers; he brought them to school. C. V. McCoig came from South Carolina (His home was Jefferson County, Tenn.) with not enough money to pay expenses for one month. He, like many other married students, had a hard time; but he stayed for five years and finally graduated. He became one of the most successful pastors in East Tennessee. One young man from a county in Middle Tennessee did not believe in sermon outlines and thought it was a sin to read a novel. He stayed and graduated and also became a successful pastor in East Tennessee. Bible courses were required; church attendance was required; chapel attendance was required. Rules and discipline were strict; however, the students knew that the teachers were there because they loved the students and wanted to help them grow. One of the methods of punishment that Mr. Anderson often used was to send a student home for three days for an infraction of the rules; he required that one of his parents come with him when he returned. One boy was caught smoking in the basement of the school building. Mr. Anderson sent him home for three days. When he returned, his father, evidently just coming from the field, came with him to the office and said to Mr. Anderson, "Prof., I don't want you to send my boy home no more. I want him to get an education. You have my permission to do anything to him that is necessary, except don't kill him." The boy never repeated that offense.

A young man came to Mr. Anderson's office to talk to him before registering for school. In the course of the conversation, Mr. Anderson asked him, "What kind of work have you done?" He said that he had never done any kind of work except cut timber in the forests. Mr. Anderson said that after the young man left the office he said to himself, "You had just as well go back to the woods; you will never make a preacher." The good Professor was wrong; the young man did and became a very successful one.

As has been stated above, discipline was strict. Often the student would beg and plead with the principal to give them one more chance. This writer remembers one girl who got down and put her arms around Mr. Anderson's ankles and begged saying, "Please let me stay; you don't know what you are sending me back to." Mr. Anderson relented and gave her another chance. She was converted and made a good record later as a nurse. Life on the campus was always interesting.

There was study—though there were always those who followed the jingle,

"It's not for knowledge I go to school,  
I only go to act a fool".

There were socials, parties, games, athletic contests, literary societies, ministerial association, B.S.U., revivals, going to town on Saturday, going to church on Sunday, milking cows, tending chickens, footraces, May Queens, and field days. The list would never end. This was a world of young people full of vigor, vim and vitality. Life was going on in them as they were being prepared under a Christian influence for leadership in the world of work and struggle.





Stewart Dormitory, 1947-



Schubert Dormitory for Boys, 1966



Ministerial Students and Families, (in the 1940's)



Anderson Administration Building, 1942-



**CLAUDE YORK STEWART**  
Principal, 1945-1977



**THE McCALLIE BOYS**



# Chapter IX

## Campaigns and Controversy

### Administration of Walter Stuart Rule, 1952-1960

Mr. Roy Anderson had submitted to the Board of Trustees on July 24, 1951, his resignation as president of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy to become effective on June 1, 1952. Action on his resignation was deferred until the April, 1952, meeting. This meeting was held on April 15, 1952. However, the record of the acceptance of President Anderson's resignation is nonexistent. Instead there was recorded in this meeting the report of a committee named to fix the relationship of Mr. Anderson to the school upon his retirement; Mr. B. C. Ogle, chairman, reported to the Board of Trustees as follows:

We, your committee appointed in January, 1952, to determine the relationship Roy Anderson would retain with the school upon his retirement as president, make the following report:

First, since our special committee appointed to recommend a president is not ready to report, we recommend that our president continue to serve in the same capacity until August 1, unless the committee wishes to report before that time.

Second, that Mr. Stewart be relieved of class work for the summer and that he accept the responsibility of directing the school activities with Mr. Anderson, until a successor to Mr. Anderson is elected.

Third, after discussing the car situation with the president, we recommend that the Board have the present car put into first-class condition, and that the car be considered the property of Mr. Anderson after his retirement, and that Mr. Anderson be paid six cents per mile for the use of the car when used for the school, after his official retirement.

Fourth, that after the retirement of Mr. Anderson he be named President Emeritus, that his services be under the direction of and in cooperation with the succeeding president, and that he be given a salary in the amount of one-half the present salary until the end of the school year. (There was a notation here in pencil that this would be May 1, 1953.)

The Committee arranging for and presenting to the board this plan for Mr. Anderson in retirement was B. C. Ogle, C. S. Hasson, and Frank A. McSpadden.<sup>1</sup>

At the same meeting, resolutions were read concerning the service and loyalty of Mr. James N. Haddox as Chairman of the Board of Trustees. He had resigned from the Board because of declining health. George D. Roberts of Maryville was elected as Chairman of the Board. The resolutions concerning Mr. Haddox were as follows:

Whereas Mr. James N. Haddox has served continuously as chairman of our Board of Trustees for 27 years, and through these years has been a loyal supporter of the school, many times signing papers to maintain the credit of the school, assuring the continuation of the school, BE IT RESOLVED

That the Board of Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, in session, express to him our deep appreciation for his untiring efforts for the school, and wish for him continued health through many more years.

Second, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mr. Haddox, and that a copy be entered as part of the minutes of this Board.<sup>2</sup>

It was certainly true that when Mr. Anderson stepped aside as president of the school conditions were quite different from what they had been in former days. More than once when a principal resigned, great difficulty was encountered in finding a replacement. The situation was often described as no one wanting the job.

These conditions did not prevail at the resignation of President Anderson. Even though the school still had serious financial problems, it was on the upward move. The Board of Trustees had applications for the position of president of the school, even though, as stated above, the school was still being plagued with serious financial problems. The \$200,000 campaign for Enlargement and Improvement had not been the success expected. Buildings planned had not been built and some started had not been finished. In the July 15, 1952, session of the Board of Trustees, the search committee made a report to the Board, recommending Rev. Walter Stuart Rule, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Oak Ridge, Tennessee, as the second President of the Academy. The committee's report with contract arrangements were as follows:

1. His salary to be \$4,000 per year.
2. President's home to be repaired inside, such as painting, finishing floors, patching plaster, and that such repairs be made on the outside that are necessary for the upkeep of the building.
3. That we furnish his coal and water.
4. That he furnish his own car and that the school pay him six cents per mile for all travel when on business for the school, but require that he carry protective insurance on the 20-40 basis.
5. That his travel expense such as hotels and meals be paid by the school when he is on business for the school.
6. That the school pay his expenses to the Tennessee Baptist Convention and the Southern Baptist Convention.
7. That he be allowed to have a garden if he desires one.
8. That the honorariums he receives for supplying pulpits on Sunday would belong to him.
9. That he be given two weeks vacation each year.

10. That he be allowed the privilege of holding two revivals each year when school is not in session.

Motion was made by Rev. Hayward Highful and seconded by Rev. Stephen C. Grigsby to elect Mr. Rule. Electing was made by taking a standing vote, and the vote was unanimous.<sup>3</sup>

Mr. Rule, a native Sevier Countain, was the son of M. R. and Merinda Keeble Rule and the grandson of Uncle Caleb Rule, one of the pioneer Baptist preachers of Tennessee, whose work was especially notable in Sevier County. Mr. Rule grew up in Antioch Community, just a few miles from Chilhowee Academy. He was graduated from Harrison-Chilhowee in 1915, received the B.A. degree from Carson-Newman College in 1922, and the Th.M. degree from the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in 1926. He had been an instructor and a principal in the grammar schools of Sevier County and had served as extension instructor in the Carson-Newman College Off-Campus Schools, 1950-52. His pastorates had included Cloverport and Eastern Parkway in Kentucky and Oneida and Oak Ridge in Tennessee. Mr. Rule had also held a number of important denominational responsibilities during his career as a pastor. He is an author and is mentioned in several Who's Who publications in the United States.<sup>4</sup>

A bulletin published by the academy soon after the election of Mr. Rule as president carried the following article entitled "Retiring and Incoming Presidents":

The opening of the Fall term sees a change in administration at Chilhowee. Mr. Anderson, who has been the head of the school since 1929, is retiring. Fortunately, however, he retires as President Emeritus, and in that capacity he will still be available in an advisory capacity on the call of the new President. Thus the experience of the years will be carried over through him, overlapping a wide experience in administration and promotion of the new leader. Tennessee Baptists will be deeply in debt to this noble man for generations to come for his great contribution through Chilhowee to the cause of Christian Education. His life has been multiplied many times through the hundreds of preachers, teachers, and good citizens he has touched during their stay at Chilhowee Academy. May the Golden Years be rich in memory of a work well done, and star-studded with the appreciation of a grateful people.

The coming of a new administration is always an important time in the life of any institution, and especially in the life of a school. Mr. Rule, the new President, is not new to Tennessee. He is a native of the Volunteer State, was born in Sevier County in eight miles of the school he now heads. The grandson of a preacher, and a pastor of many years of experience in Kentucky and Tennessee, he takes up his new duties on the unanimous call of the Board of Trustees and amid high hopes of the friends of Chilhowee.....<sup>5</sup>

On August 18, 1952, at 10:00 A.M., Mr. Rule was inaugurated the second President of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. The inaugural program was held in the sanctuary of the First Chilhowee Baptist Church at Seymour, Tennessee, with the following program:

Hymn. . . "How Firm A Foundation"



Scripture and Prayer. . . .  
Professor William F. Hall  
Bible Professor, Harrison-Chilhowee

An Appreciation of President Anderson. . . .  
Rev. Charles Ausmus, Pastor  
Lincoln Park Baptist Church,  
Knoxville, Tenn.

The Presentation of the New President. . . .  
Judge George D. Roberts  
Chairman, Board of Trustees  
Maryville, Tenn.

Welcome to the New President. . . .  
Knoxville Pastors' Conference  
. . . .Rev. H. K. Williams  
Pastor First Chilhowee Baptist Church  
. . . .Rev. Judson Taylor  
Principal, Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy  
. . . .Professor C. Y. Stewart

#### Special Music

Inaugural Address. . . .Dr. D. Harley Fite  
President, Carson-Newman College  
Jefferson City, Tennessee

Response. . . .Rev. W. Stuart Rule

Benediction. . . .Professor Roy Anderson<sup>6</sup>

Mr. Rule came to the Presidency of Harrison-Chilhowee with a long and successful life as a pastor. His churches had shown growth and progress under his leadership. However, he had had little experience as an educator, having had only a brief term of service as a young man in the grammar schools of Sevier County and during his pastorates serving as an instructor in the Carson-Newman College Off-Campus Schools.

The heading of a private denominational school with the history, background, problems, and opportunities of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy was a different life altogether, and there were adjustments that had to be made. Mr. Rule found it necessary to adjust from the life of a pastor to the life of an educator; he had to adjust from the position of the shepherd of the flock to that of an administrator and disciplinarian. Church problems and school problems were somewhat alike; yet, they could be vastly different. He was not familiar with curriculum building and planning, with the daily program of the school as it pertained to faculty and students, with the many and varied problems of discipline that arose in the school of the nature of Harrison-Chilhowee. Mr. Rule often spoke of this first year—the year of adjustments—as his “freshman year”. He described himself as a freshman and even spoke of his “beenie”.

One of the first problems that the new president attacked was that of administration. He recommended the lightening of the load of the principal—Mr. C. Y. Stewart. This would include electing a man as Boys' Dean and making provision for Mr. Stewart to get out of the dormitory into a Principal's Home; Mr. Rule had already made some contacts on getting this home built.<sup>7</sup> In his second report to the trustees, Mr. Rule recommended:

1. That the Administrative officers shall be elected for an indefinite period.
2. That teachers and instructional personnel be elected on an annual basis, the contracts to be signed by March 15 of the year preceding the next contract term.
3. That all Administrative officers and Administrative Assistants have definite contractual arrangements concerning vacation and sick leave, and that these arrangements be carried out on behalf of the Board of Trustees by the Administrative and the Teachers Committee of the Board.<sup>8</sup>

Other changes and improvements recommended by Mr. Rule and approved by the Board of Trustees were the election of a Farm Manager, and of a Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. It was not an easy task finding suitable people for these positions so it was some time before this part of the program was expedited. Mr. A. L. Irwin for a time filled both positions but was later given the responsibility of Farm Manager, and another man was found for Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.

Another area in which the new president was very much interested was in faculty organization. This was not to say that the faculty had no organization under the previous administration; it did. However, Mr. Rule tried to strengthen the organization and to update the committees as much as was possible. The following list of the school year of 1953-1954 showed the faculty committees at this time:

ATHLETIC: V. E. Hyde, Principal C. Y. Stewart, W. Murel Smelcer, Mary Louise Horton.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS: C. Y. Stewart, A. L. Irwin, Bess Atchley, W. M. Smelcer.

DISCIPLINE: President W. Stuart Rule, C. Y. Stewart, Mrs. W. H. Pangle, W. F. Hall, Virgie Hurst, R. E. Crouse.

LIBRARY: Mrs. Ben H. Clark, Bernard C. Boyatt, Gertrude Atchley.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES: W. F. Hall, C. Y. Stewart, Mrs. J. L. Downing, W. Stuart Rule.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES: Mary Louise Horton, C. Y. Stewart, Virgie Hurst, Mrs. W. H. Pangle.

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES: W. F. Hall, Mrs. Ben H. Clark, Virgie Hurst, Bernard C. Boyatt.

GIRLS' COUNSELORS: Mrs. J. L. Downing, Mrs. Ben H. Clark.<sup>9</sup>

By 1959 the Athletic Committee had been changed to the committee on Athletics and Letters because the problem of awarding letters had become such that it needed to be handled through a faculty committee instead of simply by the athletic department of the school. There had also been added a faculty committee on Approvals and Elections.<sup>10</sup>

In addition to this improvement, the Administration had grown to the extent that the Administrative Assistants now included Dean of Boys' Dormitory, Dean of Girls' Dormitory, Dietitian, Farm Manager, Superintendent of Construction and Maintenance, and Superintendent of Services and Grounds.<sup>11</sup>

Harrison-Chilhowee had never had any form of student government until the coming to the campus of President Rule. As a matter of fact, this writer remembers some of the teachers were not too enthusiastic about the matter,

and some were openly hostile to the idea. Reasons given for opposition to this move were that the students were not mature enough to handle such a situation and that the teachers were afraid that the matter would get out of hand. Mr. Rule desired that the students have more to do with life on the campus; he preferred the term "student participation" to the term "student government". He suggested to Principal C. Y. Stewart a dormitory council; for example, three boys chosen by the students in the boys' dormitory and two selected by the faculty would make up the council. The same was to be true in the girls' dormitory. This was worked out and approved by Mr. Stewart and the faculty. The students were truly amazed at this opportunity to have a part in the life of the school and some part in making decisions at the school. They responded in a wonderful way as was demonstrated by the first discipline problem that arose after the inauguration of this policy.<sup>12</sup>

Another department in which Mr. Rule put his energies was that of promotion. Much promotion had been done by Mr. Anderson through the years; Mr. Rule continued the work of visiting associations, conventions, and churches as well as making personal contacts in the interest of both more students and gifts to the school. In connection with a better promotional plan, Mr. Rule recommended to the Board of Trustees that a school paper (already approved by the Trustees) be turned into a promotional organ. The paper has been used for promotion ever since. The first issue was published in December, 1952, and simply called *Bulletin, Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy*. By the time of the second issue, the organ had been named the *Chilhowee Clarion*.<sup>13</sup> Mr. Rule did not like the old title *Chilhowee Echoes* because it sounded like something that was already in the past.

Another forward step taken by the new president concerned the provision for retirement for the administrative staff and faculty members. He recommended to the Board of Trustees that the president be immediately placed in the proposed Institutional Retirement Program of the Relief and Annuity Board and that consultation be made with the Board relative to including other administrative officers and teachers who desired to enroll in the plan.<sup>14</sup> This was approved by the trustees and was put into operation, and eventually all teachers and personnel of the academy were enrolled in the Annuity Program of the Annuity Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. Then actual provision for retirement was set up by the Board of Trustees. Administrative Staff and all teachers' retirements were set at sixty-five, with the privilege of remaining until seventy for men and sixty-two, with the privilege of remaining until sixty-eight for women.<sup>15</sup>

Mr. Rule sought also to improve and upgrade the committees of the Board of Trustees; but it is questionable whether this was accomplished because there was only one committee added, and no changes in the other committees. The committee work of the Board of Trustees under the previous administration included Executive Committee, Budget Committee, Building Committee, Committee for the Disposition of the Swain Property (which was a temporary committee), Teacher Committee, Promotional Committee, and Buildings and Grounds Committee. The committees as appointed in 1953 were as follows:



Executive Committee:

Frank McSpadden  
Carl R. Fielden  
C. C. Self

Budget Committee:

James Willson  
T. L. Seeber  
E. W. Peek

Building Committee:

Frank A. McSpadden  
Carl R. Fielden  
C. Y. Stewart  
W. Stuart Rule (Mr. Rule and Mr. Stewart were not members of the Board, so were probably ex officio members.)

Committee for Disposal of Swain Property:

Roy Anderson (Again we have a committee member who was not a member of the Board.)  
C. C. Self  
B. C. Ogle

Teacher Committee:

John O. Hood  
Charles S. Bond  
Ramsey Pollard

Promotional Committee:

W. Stuart Rule  
B. S. Hulsey  
Hayward Highfill  
D. W. Black  
Merle Pedigo  
Charles S. Hasson

Buildings and Grounds Committee:

J. Marshall Thomas  
S. C. Grigsby  
C. A. Kyker

Farm Committee:

James Willson  
T. L. Seeber  
C. C. Self<sup>7</sup>

With all the efforts of the new president to upgrade the general organizational structure of the school and to improve the financial condition of the school, the budget of the school did not show an appreciable increase. The budget for the school year 1952-1953 was \$100,000.<sup>18</sup> The 1953-1954 budget as adopted by the Trustees under the new administration gave the following:

General and Administrative	\$ 14,845.00
Instructional	27,775.00
Auxiliary Departments	38,400.00
Operational & Maintenance	18,940.00
Showing a total budget of	\$100,050.00 <sup>19</sup>

There were some significant differences, however, in the two budgets. The 1952-1953 budget showed a higher amount in the budget for such items as Auxiliary Departments and Operational, and the new budget marked an upward trend in the amounts being spent for administration and instructional; this was probably a healthy sign in the financial history of the school.

During the days that the Board of Trustees and the administration were busy seeking to improve and upgrade the financial and economic standing of the school and to stabilize the institution in the eyes of Tennessee Baptists, many interesting and important activities were taking place on the campus itself. It is significant to note that the enrollment during these days continued to increase which caused the administration to continually call for more space and increased building operations.

Life on the Chilhowee campus in the 50's was not all classroom work, although the academic was one of the major thrusts of the school. The year 1952 saw the beginning of a student publication, the first copy being published September 19, 1952. The editors asked co-operation in finding a name for the paper, a mimeographed affair; they evidently succeeded because when the October number appeared, it was under the caption of *Chilhowee Chatter*.<sup>20</sup> This seemed an altogether likely name for a campus publication such as this was to be because there was found in the columns of this interesting sheet news about classes, clubs, athletics, gossip about the students and teachers, plus a column almost every month over the name of the principal and the president.

Some samples of the "President's Paragraph" would no doubt be interesting to the reader as it revealed somewhat the thinking of the president of the academy and his relation with the students of the school. "There is just not enough time to do what he would like to do. There is chapel, other activities, etc. desires to be the friend of the students."<sup>21</sup> "These are busy days." He wanted to feel that he and the students could sit down and talk about problems; he appealed to the students to play by the rules; he desired to counsel with students.<sup>22</sup> The improvements on the campus were the results of the co-operation of the students and faculty.<sup>23</sup> He was busy with building plans, such as cottages and the auditorium, but money was lacking.<sup>24</sup>

There is no doubt but that the *Chilhowee Chatter* was a good piece of publicity for the students of the academy. It included good advice from the president of the school and meaningful topics and discussions from the principal, as well as the promotion of classes, clubs, athletics, and all campus life.

Life was a busy, dramatic affair on the Chilhowee campus. Even though there was no mention of the Delta Sigma and the Stellanian literary societies that held forth for so many years, the students were busy with extra-curricular affairs. The annual of the school in 1953 mentioned such organizations as the Dramatic Club, the *Chatter* staff, the Working Group, the Boys' Quartette, the Girls' Quartette, the Booster Club, the Ministerial Conference, the Ministerial Auxiliary, the Baptist Student Union, the Y. W. A., the C Club, the Lettermen, and the Cheerleaders.<sup>25</sup>

In 1953 the academy enrolled its first Cherokee Indian, Rev. Robert Bushyhead<sup>26</sup> (formerly the academy had had a young man from North Carolina, Willie Sanderson, who was a member of the Eastern Cherokees.) Mr. Bushyhead and a daughter, Jean, were graduated from the academy. At this time (1980), Mr. Bushyhead is pastor of a Cherokee, N.C., Baptist Church; and his daughter, Jean, now married, is teaching in Florida.

The Booster Club, which came into being about this time, published its aims as an organization in the *Chilhowee Chatter*. Ideally, every student on the campus was a member of the Booster Club. A student did not join the Booster Club; each year the officers of the Booster Club were elected by the student body; and the purpose of the club was to encourage loyalty to the school, a greater school spirit, and an effort to make the physical appearance of the campus more appealing to those who came to the academy. The aims as announced in this student publication were the following:

1. To uphold Christian ideals of Chilhowee.
2. To help each other in solving problems.
3. To work toward leaving our school better than we find it.
4. To keep our halls, classrooms, and campus clean and neat.
5. To brighten our school days by spreading cheer and encouragement.
6. To work together by being boosters and not knockers.<sup>27</sup>

According to information in various copies of the *Chatter*, life on the campus was always exciting. There was a successful revival in the fall of 1952; a backward party was held on the campus by the Baptist Student Union; the football team lost to Walland and Lanier but were in hopes of winning the next game; an interesting program was given by the Dramatic Club; the football team beat Gatlinburg; the basketball season opened; field day was a gala event; improvements took place on the campus; the seniors made the annual Washington Tour; intramural games were a success; Benton Williams (a graduate of Harrison-Chilhowee) returned to teach and coach at his Alma Mater.

When Mr. Rule became president of Harrison-Chilhowee, the Enlargement Campaign for \$200,000 was already well under way, as a matter of fact, near the completion stage. This campaign was first mentioned in the report of President Roy Anderson to the Board of Trustees on January 26, 1950.

At the very beginning of his administration Mr. Rule became actively involved in the campaign. Mr. Windham had evidently finished his work as Director of the campaign because the records and files on the campaign had been moved from First Baptist Church, Maryville, to the school offices.<sup>28</sup> On January 27, 1953, Mr. Rule reported that contributions on the Enlargement Campaign continued to come in and suggested that definite plans and decisions be made concerning the proposed new auditorium. At that time he gave a brief run-down on the situation from the Enlargement Campaign, along with his suggestion for a definite decision on the auditorium. It was like this:

Total cash and pledges	\$175,000.00
If 90% is collected	157,500.00
Cost, Boys' Dorm & Water System	60,000.00
Balance, Approximately	97,000.00
Already paid to architect on auditorium	8,000.00
Paid for Enlargement Campaign Expense	15,500.00
Balance	74,000.00
Present bank balance beyond contract obligations	32,000.00 <sup>29</sup>



Other reports were good concerning the continual contributions from the campaign, and a special drive to make up a deficiency in the amount needed and the amount collected soon caught on and added to the amount possible for the auditorium. In October, 1953, President Rule reported that efforts were being exerted to increase the percentage of collections of pledges on the campaign. At the close of his report, he gave the following financial report on the campaign and accomplishments from it according to the school treasurer:

Total Monies Received on Enlargement Fund	\$158,482.30	
Expended:		
Campaign & Collection expense		\$ 15,584.80
Completion of Boys' Dormitory and other construction		13,524.25
Total cost of Water System		49,074.04
Total cost of Disposal System		8,197.93
Total cost to date of Auditorium		63,817.96
Bank account		8,183.32
Total	\$158,482.30	\$158,482.30
Church pledges not yet collected	\$34,000	
Trustee pledges not yet collected	1,600	
Faculty pledges not yet collected	1,250	
Student pledges not yet collected	1,800	
Total anticipations	\$38,650 <sup>30</sup>	

This campaign began with the approval of the Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, beginning under the leadership of President Roy Anderson and completed under the leadership of President Stuart Rule, would of necessity have to be termed a successful campaign. This was true both from the amount of the goal, the percentage of pledges collected, and the additions in buildings and improvements accomplished as a result of the campaign. It was true that the goal of \$200,000 was not reached; however, the response was great over all the state, and the amount raised was in the realm of a successful campaign. A ninety percent collection was anticipated on the campaign; this would have been \$157,500. The collections at the last report of the president on the campaign were \$158,482.30; this was \$982.30 above the expected returns in cash on the campaign.

Campaigning was not the only major operation connected with Harrison-Chilhowee and Christian Education during the fifties. In his second quarterly report to the Trustees, President Rule said that Chilhowee was characterized by:

1. The enrollment of a fine group of ministerial students,
2. Our faculty seems to have been unusually happy and successful,
3. The make-up of our student body continues to be varied,
4. Our program outside the classroom has been crowded,
5. We are still in the process of change in our program on the farm,
6. Our building expansion program is still progressing.<sup>31</sup>

There were still many unmet needs. Such things were listed as the renovation of the girls' dormitory, faculty housing, student center, farm ma-

chinery, home economics wing, small manufacturing plant or shop, cold storage building, more cottages. With most of the money having to be spent from the Enlargement Campaign on the Water System and the Disposal System, the Trustees began the auditorium on faith. The work was still continuing and the walls nearing completion.<sup>32</sup>

Students were active in extra-curricular activities. A large group attended the Baptist Student Union Convention, and the School Choir sang at the Tennessee Baptist Convention.<sup>33</sup>

In athletics, Chilhowee rose to an all-time high in coming out runners-up in the Smokey Bowl. Chilhowee, who had at the end of the season, held a record of four wins and six losses, lost to Sevierville in the annual Smokey Bowl. Ralph Flynn of the Chilhowee Lions made honorable mention in the conference.<sup>34</sup>

All of these achievements, along with the fact that the 1953 Senior Class contained eleven preachers (Edwin Curry, Nashville; Clifford Horne, Georgia; Earl Jones, Nashville; Daniel Lynch, California; Guy Milam, Humboldt; Effert Snodderly, Lenoir City; Ralph Brannon, Murfreesboro; James Lyle, McMinnville; Harold Stanfill, Jackson; Normal Watson, Madisonville; and Mack Murphy, Maryville), had created much interest in Christian Education and Chilhowee Academy, in particular. Pointing up this increased interest was an article appearing in the *Baptist & Reflector* by Folk Lambert under the title of "What Is It Worth To Me". His testimonial was as follows:

My own experience has been that a Christian institution and the spirit that prevails there make us keenly aware of the true values, giving fuller, broader view of things. Thus, we are better able to cope with all that goes on about us. We can apply our knowledge in the light of religious principles and with an understanding brought about only with spiritual discernment.<sup>35</sup>

At the beginning of his second year as head of the academy, President Rule listed what he saw as accomplishments of the academy during that first year:

1. Gymnasium given a new roof coating, new asbestos siding, and a new addition with new showers and toilet facilities.
2. New Water System installed at a cost of \$49,000.
3. New Disposal System at a cost of \$8,200.
4. New asphalt tile on dining room floor.
5. New meat and vegetable slicer for kitchen and new hot water heater for wash room.
6. Girls' Dormitory completely renovated.
7. Several hundred dollars added to loan fund.
8. Football field lighted at cost of \$2,500.
9. Splendid music program set up and is helping in life of school.
10. A public relations program has been begun.
11. Farm Program and Campus Program beginning to function.
12. Beginning of construction of auditorium a challenge to all.<sup>36</sup>

The matter of the contract with the Sevier County Board of Education

continued to be a problem for the members of the Board of Trustees of the academy. They seemed to have hold of something that they did not really know how to handle. In April, 1953, the following was transacted by the Board:

By motion of Mr. Ogle and seconded by Mr. Seeber the matter of the continuance of the contract with the Sevier County Board of Education was to be left with the Executive Committee. After discussion a new motion was made by Mr. Ogle and seconded by Mr. Sanderson (Mr. Seeber approving) that the Executive Committee make a report to the Board at the next regular meeting.<sup>37</sup>

Thus, it seemed that their preference was to discontinue the contract, but they were not sure of the effect of such a move on the Sevier County students, on finances, and on public relations with the Sevier community. On July 28, the Committee reported to the Board the following contract with Sevier County:

This contract and agreement made and entered into this the 28th day of July, 1953, between the Sevier County Board of Education, Sevier County, Tennessee, party of the first part and the Board of Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, Seymour, Tennessee, party of the second part,

WITNESSETH:

That the party of the first part agrees to remit to the party of the second part \$1,068 per month for a period of 10 months, said amount being for the tuition of Sevier County high school students in attendance at Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, and being the equivalent of the amount due for four teacher's salaries. It is agreed further that this amount is paid as long as ADA qualifies the Academy for the four teachers. In the event that the ADA is increased or lowered, the party of the second part agrees to immediately inform the party of the first part in writing of such change, so that proper adjustment may be made. It is further understood and agreed that in the execution of this contract Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy is acting wholly as an agent for the Sevier County high school students in attendance at Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy and that these funds are being paid by the Sevier County Board of Education wholly for the benefit of said students. Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy further agrees, that if requested, to provide the Sevier County Board of Education, monthly a list of the students in attendance upon the school.

For consideration of the above the party of the second part agrees to furnish all supplies and equipment necessary for the successful operation of a standard four year high school, and to admit all Sevier County high school students without tuition charges. Furthermore, the party of the second part agrees that no teacher shall be employed in teaching the studies of the high school branch unless such teachers have a teacher's certificate of such grade as may be prescribed for said subjects, and shall meet the requirements for the state standard for schools. Also that the party of the second part shall make all required monthly reports to the County Superintendent of Sevier County required by the State Department of Education.

In witness whereof the parties of this instrument have hereto set their hands and seals this the 28th day of July, 1953.

On motion of Mr. Highfill and second by Mr. Frazier, this instrument was adopted as the official contact between Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy and the Sevier County Board of Education.<sup>38</sup>



This agreement was a service to Sevier County and made it possible for the academy to continue to minister to numbers of Sevier County students and made it possible for many of these students to continue through high school (who otherwise could not have done so). However, even though it was a public service to Sevier County, it was more and more a thorn in the flesh to the academy and was later used by some who wanted to close the academy as an educational institution.

When Mr. Rule became president of the academy, he went to Nashville and talked to the Executive Secretary. He said to Mr. Rule, "Brother Rule, that's all been taken care of" (Mr. Rule interpreted this as referring to the fact that a contract had been drawn up in which the county simply paid an amount equal to the salaries of three teachers.) Mr. Rule replied to him that he knew that, but that there was still a lot of talk about the situation. Mr. Rule also talked to the Board of Trustees and to the faculty about the matter. In his talk to the faculty, he stated that something would have to be done about it. He said to the faculty, "What is our place in the Tennessee Baptist Convention? [Some of the local people still looked upon Chilhowee as entirely a local school] We're going to have to face up to this Chilhowee/Sevier County arrangement. We're going to have to rearrange the way we do things or there is going to be done here what the Baptists did in Kentucky." Some of them didn't like it. He also talked to the Trustees, and the contract was rearranged.<sup>39</sup> Mr. Rule was of the opinion that this contract did have something to do with the attempt later to close the school; he believed that those who used this contract had a legitimate reason for their opinion. Asked if he believed that the school was actually in violation of the principle of the separation of church and state, Mr. Rule replied, "Technically yes; but practically, very little."<sup>40</sup>

On November 17, 1953, the Board of Trustees held a called session to consider and act upon the recent action of the Tennessee Baptist Convention with reference to the state-wide campaign for the benefit of her Baptist schools. Reconsideration had been given by the Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention and Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy was included in this state-wide campaign. This had not been the original plan, but the change was made due evidently to the continuous and tactful work of President Rule.<sup>41</sup>

The campaign was a unified campaign for the colleges and the academy and the promotion of the campaign included the presentation of publicity of each and all of the schools. The original objective was two million, one hundred thousand dollars allocated as follows:

Belmont College	\$500,000
Carson-Newman College	700,000
Union University	700,000
Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy	200,000
<i>Total</i>	<hr/> \$2,100,000

Cost of the campaign was shared by each school on the same percentages as that of the allocation of funds. The goal was later reduced to one million, eight hundred thousand dollars with the same percentage to each school

and designations recognized as the right and privilege of each donor. This program of the United Schools Campaign was approved by the Board of Trustees, according to the recommendation of the committee.<sup>42</sup>

Publicity from all four school was used both in the *Baptist & Reflector* and the secular news media. Groundwork had been laid by testimonials from students and graduates of the schools as to the value of Christian Education in their lives.<sup>43</sup> An article in the March 25, 1954 *Baptist & Reflector* pointed out that "Chilhowee's special field is the education of the mature man or woman called into special service after ordinary school age. In addition, it provides the ordinary school age student bereft of one parent, and for the student wishing a Christian education. Strong Bible and music departments and Christian student activities are extra attractions."<sup>44</sup> In the February 17, 1955, issue of *Baptist & Reflector*, the Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Student Union was featured; and in the February 3 issue was featured one of the successful pastors, Rev. C. V. McCoig, because of the monumental work that he had done in Newport, Tennessee.

This campaign, which opted for \$1,800,000, was led by prominent Tennessee Baptists. Dr. Ramsey Pollard, Pastor of Broadway Baptist Church, Knoxville, served as General Pastor Chairman. Others who served were Rev. Walter Warmath, Pastor of Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Knoxville; A. Roy Greene, Owner of Double Cola Bottling Company and President of Tennessee Baptist Convention; Miss Mary Northington, for thirty years Executive Secretary of Woman's Missionary Union in Tennessee; and Albert B. Maloney, Senior Partner of Albert B. Maloney & Company of Nashville and member of Belmont Heights Baptist Church, Nashville.<sup>45</sup> On entering the campaign, President Stuart Rule of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy stated that the \$170,000 allocated to the academy from the campaign would be used for supplementing the girls' residence hall, for completing the new auditorium, and for expanding housing for married students.<sup>46</sup>

Support for the campaign grew among Tennessee Baptist churches. From October 22-29, 1954, there were six meetings held throughout the state. In these meetings were 185 workers representing every association in middle Tennessee, an overflow crowd in Chattanooga, and unusually well-attended meetings in East and West Tennessee. Carl Giers, Pastor of Chattanooga First Baptist Church summed up the interest by saying, "In meetings like these we talk and learn and get a clearer vision of the good cause we serve. What we need to do now is to get to work! And remember; our real contribution is never determined by the size of the gift, but always by how much we have left."<sup>47</sup> During 1954 the presidents of the four schools spoke in sixty-four associations, and Dr. C. W. Pope spoke of the campaign as the "Greatest co-operative effort Tennessee Baptists have ever attempted for any of its institutions."<sup>48</sup>

In April President Rule reported on the campaign to the Board of Trustees as follows:

You have seen the reports in the *Baptist & Reflector* giving the amounts pledged and anticipated. You will remember that Chilhowee's proportion of undesignated funds is 9.53 per cent.

Although probably not at all indicative of future amounts, Chihowee received about 18 per cent of the first \$252,000 of designated funds.

This much is certain. With the \$47,000 already designated, if we receive only our regular percentage (9.53) of the amount already reported (approximately \$1,593,000—less the designations), we would have more than \$180,000, or more than \$10,000 above our goal.<sup>49</sup>

The report to which Mr. Rule referred carried in the *Baptist & Reflector* was as follows:

A total of \$1,583,827 in subscription to the United Campaign for Tennessee Baptist Schools was reported by Mr. C. C. Lane, director of the campaign in a meeting of the presidents of the four schools, the Executive Secretary of the Tennessee Baptist Convention and the Secretary of the Tennessee Baptist Foundation, March 19.

In his report, Mr. Lane stated that 1,024 churches had participated to date in the campaign. 'The subscription shown on the Church, Individual, and Miscellaneous Registers total \$1,582,827'. Mr. Lane reported, 'the pastors of 28 churches have worked out specific proposals to take to their members. They have stated that they believe and expect the proposals to be accepted. These proposals total \$258,361,' according to Mr. Lane, 'and are carried on an 'Anticipatory List' marked below as 'schedule A.' Inclusive of this additional list a total of subscriptions and expected additional subscriptions on the basis of the Anticipatory List amounts to \$1,842,188, the director stated in his final report on the campaign.

A total of 5,500 pastors, laymen, and women chairmen engaged in carrying the story of the campaign which has created wide interest throughout the state.

All records of the campaign have been turned over to Dr. Henry J. Huey, Executive Secretary of the Tennessee Baptist Foundation. A report follows listing the campaign according to the three sections of Tennessee.

	Subscription Schedule			
	Goal	Registers	"A"	Total
East	\$ 843,731	\$ 796,585	\$ 87,935	\$ 884,520
Middle	360,989	300,365	74,071	374,436
West	595,280	486,877	96,355	583,232
	<u>\$1,800,000</u>	<u>\$1,583,827</u>	<u>\$258,361</u>	<u>\$1,842,186</u>

50

The campaign as a whole was disappointing. Total pledges, when all figures were in, totaled only \$1,344,650. The part of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy was \$128,145 plus designations that made at least \$175,145.<sup>51</sup> Total payment of pledges on the United Campaign were also very disappointing, although Chilhowee through designations received a good portion of her goal. Gifts received from the campaign on April 17, 1956, were \$57,835.54 or about 34 per cent of the \$170,000 goal.

On October 9, 1953, almost one thousand students, alumni, and friends of the school met on the campus to enjoy Homecoming. The program started in the auditorium of the old administration building; Dr. Ramsey Pollard, Pastor of Broadway Baptist Church, Knoxville, Tennessee, gave an inspiring pep talk. The exciting event of the evening, however, was the football game between the Chilhowee Lions and the Rogersville Warriors.



The visiting team won with a score of 13-7, but the Lions played an excellent game. The most beautiful and colorful part of the program was the crowning of the Homecoming Queen, Miss Mary Lou Pitner. The big event of the evening was not the game or the crowning of the beautiful queen, but the turning on of the lights on the football field for the first time. For weeks faculty members and students had been working to raise money to light the field. This was accomplished, and the crowning event of the evening was seeing the football field flooded with light.<sup>52</sup>

The 1954 *Chilhowean* adopted for its theme: "Life at Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy As Seen By The Chilhowean." Under this heading the staff pictured social events and dramatics. In that school year, Mr. Joe Greene was elected Mr. Chilhowee and Miss Beverly Ragsdale was elected Miss Chilhowee. There were Mr. & Miss Senior, Mr. & Miss Junior, Mr. & Miss Sophomore, Mr. & Miss Freshman, as well as those who showed outstanding personality. The athletic teams made good records and enjoyed the support of faculty and students. Scholarship was a must at Chilhowee.<sup>53</sup>

*The Chilhowean* also recorded many organizational and religious activities on the campus during the fifties. The campus was represented at the Baptist Student Union retreat at Camp Carson and at the annual Baptist Student Union Convention; the Chilhowee Choir sang at the Tennessee Baptist Convention; and a group of students under the direction of Miss Christine Hall, teacher of Social Studies, conducted services each week at John Tarleton Institute in Knoxville.<sup>54</sup>

Religion as a way of life on the campus was portrayed in an article, possibly written by the editor of the *Chilhowean*.

Religious activities play a very important part on the Chilhowee campus. We have Christian teachers who, by their words and deeds, encourage us to live better lives. We have devotionals every day in our chapel meetings and many times outstanding speakers and religious leaders speak to us. Besides this, there are various religious organizations. The Baptist Student Union is the most outstanding because it includes all the students. It is the connecting link between the school and the local church. . . . Directed by the B.S.U., students go to the Rescue Mission and Orphans' Homes, and there present programs. Students are urged to take part in these activities and become aware of the importance of religion. We realize that it is the way of life.<sup>55</sup>

At the February, 1954, meeting of the Board of Trustees, a long-range planning committee was appointed to define the objectives of the school;<sup>56</sup> on recommendation from President Rule, the Board of Trustees voted to allow one unit of credit toward graduation for Bible courses taken in the extension schools of our Baptist colleges;<sup>57</sup> and after much planning and work, a Fire Department was organized on the campus for the protection of those living on or near the campus. This was one of the things that Mr. Rule had desired to happen and saw a need for when he became head of the school.<sup>58</sup> This fire department, though efficient, was of short duration and functioned only a few years. There is no longer a need for such an organization since the community has the very efficient Seymour Volunteer Fire Department. The January report of the President to the Board of Trustees mentioned the fact that the student body consisted of 270 students,

an increase over the previous year.<sup>59</sup> The *Baptist & Reflector* carried an article commending the work of the academy and the leadership of the Baptist Student Union on the campus.<sup>60</sup>

During the fifties much pressure was being put on all schools, as well as other organizations and institutions, in the matter of desegregation. The Supreme Court had made a decision that a person could not be denied entrance because of race, color, or national origin. The president of the school and the Board of Trustees certainly desired to be in line with and in obedience to the law of the land. On the other hand, no bias had ever been shown at Harrison-Chilhowee in the admission of students. The Board of Trustees appointed a committee to study this recent decision of the Supreme Court relating to segregation, to seek the opinion of the Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, and to make recommendations of the position that Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy should take in order that the school would be in line with the churches and the position of the Tennessee Baptist Convention.<sup>61</sup>

During the year of 1954, a new club was born at Harrison-Chilhowee. The Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy Chapter of the National Beta Club was inaugurated during the chapel on November 11, 1954. The inauguration was by the Sevierville High School Chapter. The purpose of the Beta Club was to stimulate effort, to reward achievement, and to encourage and assist its members to continue their education after high school. Membership was based on (1) good mentality and character, (2) creditable achievement, and (3) commendable attitude. The first members of the Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy Chapter of the National Beta Club to be installed were Pat Crawford, Edith Kirby, Wilma Fugate, Virginia Sutton, Reece Harris, Sylvia Downey, Mary Lou Pitner, Malvern Bray, Charlotte Reed, Catherine Willett, Royce Dennis, Barbara Armstrong, Wayne Greene, Sammy Arabe, Betty Davenport, and H. N. Key.<sup>62</sup>

The Board of Trustees voted that the money (\$13,374.46) borrowed from the Swain Estate and invested in the auditorium be replaced from money received from the United Campaign and that the money be used to build a Principal's Home as a memorial to Mr. and Mrs. Swain.<sup>63</sup> This was in line with the desires of President Rule in wanting Mr. Stewart not to be required to live any longer in the boys' dormitory but that a boys' dean be elected and that Mr. Stewart give all of his time to the duties of principal and serving as Dean of the school.<sup>64</sup> The building committee made a report to the Board of Trustees that the Principal's Home be built on the access road going down from the church and across from the Murfreesboro Cottage; that it be a three-bedroom home; that the house be designated the Swain Memorial Principal's Home, and that the administrative and building committee be empowered to act as rapidly as possible.<sup>65</sup>

It was during this year that Chilhowee Academy was given another signal recognition. The Baptist Student Union in co-operation with the Home Mission Board each summer used students as summer missionaries. Always these were college students, and preferably of junior and senior standing. In 1955 Miss Esther Fernandez, a student at Harrison-Chilhowee, was selected to work with the Mexicans in New Mexico, under the direction of Pastor Mike Lopez. She was chosen because she was a native of Mexico

and because she was already proficient in Spanish, her native tongue.<sup>66</sup> Miss Fernandez was born in Mexico and cared for by her uncle and aunt; she later made her way to the United States and worked with the Mexicans in New Mexico; through the help of Mike Lopez, she had become a student at Harrison-Chilhowee. She was a woman of unusual faith and conviction. Only one other student below college level has ever been used as a summer missionary; this was an academy student Gene Reynolds who served in 1957. He was a deaf student and was used because he knew the sign language and was more familiar with the problems of the deaf.<sup>67</sup>

In the October meeting of the Board of Trustees, a new committee was authorized; it was called the President's Councilors. "The purpose of this committee is to aid the president and the school administration in promoting the school program, and to present to the trustees such matters as the president and the committee members think advisable." It was pointed out that the appointing of this committee was not to interfere in any way with the president's reports and recommendations to the trustees.<sup>68</sup> It was further stated that "the committee members should be willing to give time, council, and unselfish service at the pleasure of the president."<sup>69</sup>

During the school year at 1954-1955, there were a large number of special awards earned by and given to the students at graduation time.

1. The Morgan-Davis Cup was given to the junior or senior boy who in the judgement of his classmates came nearest to living up to the scout laws.
2. The Mrs. J. L. Downing Trophy was given to the junior or senior girl, who in the judgement of her classmates came nearest to living up to the scout laws.
3. Sam H. Roberson gave \$10.00 to the boy judged to have kept the neatest dormitory room.
4. Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Burke gave the same award for girls.
5. The Balfour Medal was given to the senior with the highest average.
6. Mrs. Peggy DeHart Beeler gave a trophy cup to the student making the most progress in music.
7. Dr. Ramsey Pollard gave an award to the student making the highest average grade in Bible.
8. W. F. Hall gave an award to the person winning the declamation contest.
9. The school offered a medal to the student winning the dramatic reading contest.
10. Mrs. Ben H. Clark offered a medal for the best humorous reading.
11. Mrs. Albert Sloan offered the A. B. Davis Memorial Medal to the student in any grade making the highest average grade.
12. The faculty offered medals in English, Science, History, Latin, Biology, Home Economics, and Mathematics.
13. The Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy Permanent Ministerial



Association offered a medal to the minister who in the opinion of the faculty had made the most progress during the year.<sup>70</sup>

Athletics took an upward turn with the coming of Lester D. McCarter as head coach. That year four Harrison-Chilhowee players—Jerry Graves, Robert Harrison, Jerry Sluder, and Benny Householder—were named among the Conference's most valuable players; the team earned the title of East Tennessee Valley Conference Co-Champs; and the school finished with the most successful football season in the school's history.<sup>71</sup>

One of the interests of Mr. Rule when he came to the school was to make the ministry of the school available to the children of missionaries. He contacted the Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board who was thrilled at the opportunity. Already the school had ministered to the children of Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Lingerfelt, missionaries to Brazil, and to the son of Rev. and Mrs. Elton Johnson, also of Brazil.<sup>72</sup> Rev. and Mrs. Lingerfelt were, in fact, no strangers to Harrison-Chilhowee. Mrs. Lingerfelt, daughter of long-time Board member Mr. Charlie C. Self, had done all of her elementary and high school work at Chilhowee. She graduated from Chilhowee in 1929; she later graduated from Carson-Newman College; then she went to Brazil, where she became the wife of Missionary J. Elmer Lingerfelt. Mr. Lingerfelt had come to Harrison-Chilhowee as a teacher after graduation from Carson-Newman. It was while teaching here that he met Miss Nelle Self. While she was at Carson-Newman, he was at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky. He preceded her to Brazil by one year. They have six children, all of whom have graduated from Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. Many children of both Foreign and Home missionaries have attended and graduated from Harrison-Chilhowee.

A very unusual graduation took place at Harrison-Chilhowee in June, 1956. A former Vice-President of the Tennessee Baptist Convention received his diploma along with the fifty-eight other seniors. In his senior year at Harrison-Chilhowee, J. Burch Cooper found that he could enter Carson-Newman College with fifteen credits instead of the sixteen that were required for graduation from the academy. After graduation from Carson-Newman, he graduated from Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. He served faithfully as pastor in numbers of Tennessee churches; he was Vice-President of the Convention and received other honors as a pastor and denominational servant. However, he was never satisfied that he had not received his diploma from Harrison-Chilhowee. Arrangements were completed to use one credit from Carson-Newman Off-Campus course that he had taught, and Mr. Cooper became a graduate of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy in 1956.<sup>73</sup> Perseverance has paid off for many students who have attended Harrison-Chilhowee.

One of the desires of Mr. Rule was that a strong Student Aid Program be set up at the academy. During the fifties, the Tennessee Baptist Convention supplied part of the tuition for certified ministerial students. Working scholarships were also provided for any worthy student in amounts from five to fifteen dollars. Many churches from which students came provided scholarships to pay part of their expenses. Interested individuals and churches supplied other scholarships. Others made available funds which

produced scholarships. These were funds given to the school with the interest to be used for the aid of students. Among others were listed J. R. Black, \$500.00; Mrs. O. C. Ewing, \$2,000, for a worthy young preacher; Mrs. C. A. Gibson, \$623.25, scholarship; Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Massey, \$1,000, ministerial student; The Frances Upham Fund, \$1,000, scholarship; and Mr. N. O. Walker, \$2,500, scholarship.<sup>74</sup>

Loan funds were established by First Baptist Church, Madisonville; T.E.L. Class, First Baptist Church, Maryville; the Hildreth Waggoner Fund; Mary Galloway Houts Fund; the India Houts Fund; the Mary Northington Scholarship, and the North Central Division W.M.U. Scholarship.<sup>75</sup> These all helped students to get through school but were so very insufficient in the face of the number of needs that the president was in a dilemma as to what to do with the many calls for student aid.<sup>76</sup>

There had been much talk about definite objectives of the school program at Harrison-Chilhowee. It might have been that one of the reasons that the school later had such a hard time with some of the leaders of the convention was the lack of agreement on objectives of the school. It seemed very apparent that here the president and the Board of Trustees were not in complete agreement as to what Harrison-Chilhowee should be. A committee that had been appointed by the Board of Trustees to study the objectives of the school made the following report to the Board on July 31, 1956:

The objectives of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy is the provision of both accredited high school education and specialized religious training primarily for specifically Christian workers and secondarily for others, both of normally high school age and of older age students.

Your committee recommends:

1. That this statement be adopted as the official statement of our school objectives.
2. That the initiation and announcement of this objective be immediate and its application be progressive in keeping with the school needs, provisions, etc.
3. That, if necessary, preference in admission be given those student applicants who comply with the primary objectives of the school.
4. That a field representative be obtained as early as feasible to enlist students in keeping with the school's primary objective.
5. That the building program of the academy be planned and conducted in keeping with the primary objective.
6. That an extensive program of self-help and scholarship aid be provided.
7. That the trustees and administration plan toward requiring each and all students to furnish their own school costs rather than by contract with the public board of education.

This report was made by Rev. James M. Windham, Chairman of the Committee, and was adopted by the Board of Trustees.<sup>77</sup>

This did not seem, however, to square with the opinions of the president of the academy as published in the 1955-1956 catalog of the school. This seems more that his idea was that the kind of school that Chilhowee should be was simply to give a good high school education under definite Christian influence. So reads the statement in the catalog:

One of the purposes of Chilhowee Academy is to furnish a complete, well-

rounded high school education for any who come seeking her guidance and instruction. An ever-increasing number of parents and young people are turning to Chilhowee because of the high standards she holds, educationally and spiritually. A student spending four years in Chilhowee is not likely to go away ignorant of basic fundamentals in education if he studies. And if he follows at all the guidance given there, he will go away a better person. No school is free from problems, because of the very fact of trying to work with imperfect material and make it better. But a student who will try will have a better chance at Chilhowee than in many situations with other ideals. Chilhowee has the purpose also of providing a chance for the victim of the modern phenomenon, the broken home. Whether it is from death, divorce or economic or other circumstances, the result is the same. Even without special training for this phase of education, the high motivation and dedication of the Chilhowee faculty make of them splendid counselors for the student with problems of frustration or a feeling of insecurity arising often from causes he does not know of or understand. The small school gives the teacher the opportunity to work with each individual, and high motivation gives the will to do it. And the parents, with students of high school age and where that parent has to work, finds both a school and a home for the child at Chilhowee.

Mr. Rule also mentioned the student planning to enter some field of definite Christian service and a large number of men and women entering late in life into the ministry or other forms of Christian service.<sup>78</sup>

While the Board of Trustees had adopted objectives that put in a primary position the man or woman training for definite Christian service and mandated an early severance of the Sevier County contract, Mr. Rule seemed to put first the high school student or parent looking for a good academic school under high Christian ideals; he made the other a secondary purpose of the school. This, as was stated above, could be one of the reasons for the struggle in the late fifties and in the sixties—lack of agreement as to which way the school should be going. It was very evident that the president was searching because in his report of January 31, 1956, when he asked for the Objectives Committee to be appointed, he raised the following question: "Should we limit our appeal or widen it? Should we take problem children or students in any way retarded without faculty personnel with special training? Would an intensifying of our efforts along one or two lines lessen or strengthen our service to our denomination and our country?"<sup>79</sup>

While all these scholarly and professional questions were being raised and battled, student life on the campus remained during the fifties varied and exciting. Everyone who was worthy and desired a chance was given a chance. Requirements were strict and were being constantly improved. It had already been found that the stricter the admission requirements the more people sought to come. The B.S.U. sponsored Welcome Week in which all new students were made acquainted with the ideals and history of the academy. Activities, in addition to the classroom work, were varied and interesting. Religious activities included Sunday School and Training Union and Prayer Meeting at the local church. There were chapel services and noon-day prayer meetings, conventions, retreats, jail services, mission work of many kinds on and off campus. Chilhowee's athletics were sponsored and encouraged as a needed and normal part of a balanced education. There were teams in football and basketball and classes in



gym and health. Intramural sports were conducted, and Field Day was a great event every spring. There were many opportunities for social contacts, such as planning programs, class parties, athletic banquets, plays, and club events. All of these activities were under the direction of the faculty, although they were largely planned and carried out by the students. Many students who have come to Chilhowee have later said that the time they spent on the Chilhowee campus had changed the whole direction of their lives.<sup>80</sup>

One thing had come out of the objectives discussion—primacy would be given to the student interested in definite Christian service. Also, it seemed to have been rather firmly established that the contract with Sevier County Board of Education before very long would be terminated.<sup>81</sup> The trustees and the president continued to try to deal with the problems of the county contract; they seemed to realize that sooner or later it must end. They struggled with this issue over a period of several sessions of the Board. A committee of three was appointed to work out the time of termination of the contract, not to exceed five years. This committee also was to work with the State Baptist Board concerning the transition.<sup>82</sup> Mr. Rule had insisted that a definite date for the transition should be set.<sup>83</sup> At the next meeting the county asked for an extension of the contract which was granted on a year to year basis.<sup>84</sup> There was an air of uncertainty about the whole affair: the county asked for co-operation;<sup>85</sup> President Rule suggested some form of self-help to make possible the bolstering of the dormitory community;<sup>86</sup> and the students of the county did not know just what to expect concerning the future of their schooling.

To supplement the Aid-Programs, Loan Funds, and other forms of help for students, the academy received some bequests that helped to care for worthy students. The academy was the recipient of a Trust Fund of \$10,000 in memory of the late Rev. T. W. L. George and his wife, Pauline Buckner George, formerly of Corryton, Tennessee. The Trust Fund was given by Patrick N. George of St. Petersburg, Florida, for the "benefit of deserving Christian students of good character to help put them through school."<sup>87</sup> This was the third such trust fund within the past year. Stokely-Van Camp Company of Indianapolis gave fifty shares of common stock in their company to the school for deserving students, and Mrs. Fannie B. Rankin, formerly of Dandridge, Tennessee, designated the school in her will for the benefit of ministerial students, in the amount of \$2,000.<sup>88</sup>

Even though there was still a concern about drop-outs, the enrollment reached a peak of 268. Along with the increased enrollment was a new development at the academy. Millard White and Robert Cody led the way of more and more preachers commuting and pastoring full-time churches while carrying a full school load.<sup>89</sup>

The 1958 senior class was the largest in the history of the school—seventy-seven members with thirty-nine girls and thirty-eight boys, fifteen married students, and five from outside Continental United States.<sup>90</sup> Among other innovations of this class was the change in the class ring. The seniors requested, and the Board of Trustees approved the adoption of the following design for the Harrison-Chilhowee class ring:

1. The addition of a stone setting.
2. Placing the insignia of the open Bible and the torch on one side and a replica of the Administration Building on the other.
3. The name of the school in oval form around the stone.
4. The date and the chain of friendship across the band.
5. The words, WISDOM, CHARACTER, HONOR and TRUTH on the sides of the band.

Upon the motion of Lewis Ferrell, an alumnus of the school, and second by Mr. Willson, the change in design was adopted as the official school ring.<sup>91</sup>

There were triumphs and defeats in the program of Harrison-Chilhowee. Athletics was being steered in the direction of recreational activity for all the students;<sup>92</sup> a more accurate record system had been devised and was now working, with Mrs. Anne Stewart working full-time as Registrar;<sup>93</sup> Gene Reynolds went out as the second high school student to be used by the Baptist Student Union as a summer missionary;<sup>94</sup> Miss Marilyn Lyles, a Harrison-Chilhowee senior, was elected Miss Sevier County Fair;<sup>95</sup> Rev. Charles C. Lemons served as evangelist in a very successful revival at the local church in which many of the students were involved;<sup>96</sup> but there was a seventeen per cent decrease in the enrollment of Sevier County students because of the confusion as to what their status would be another year at the academy.<sup>97</sup>

Four specific needs were identified at the academy in 1958. They were an increase in teachers' pay to meet the state minimum salary scale;<sup>98</sup> more student aid (even though Chilhowee had been included in the W.M.U. Golden State Mission Offering in the amount of \$1,900, the amount for student aid was still very small);<sup>99</sup> need for an Enlistment Field Man. This need which was discussed more than once by the Board of Trustees was pointed up by the small number of Sevier County students and also a loss of from \$2,500 to \$3,000 in income per year.<sup>100</sup> Along with this was the need for a larger percentage from Co-operative Program allocations. Even though the Executive Secretary of the Convention expressed agreement with and appreciation of the fact that the Board of Trustees had acted to sever relations with the Sevier County Board of Education, he could find no way for a special appropriation.<sup>101</sup>

Two innovations and an improvement of note were recorded during the school year of 1958-1959—the first mention of a student publication, the *Chilhowee Chatter*, the organization of the Life Service Band for Christian fellowship and mutual helpfulness for those who felt called into some type of definite Christian service, and a library adapted to the needs of the students of the academy.<sup>102</sup> In addition to the regular library, the academy had been fortunate in acquiring libraries and religious books that were of special usefulness to ministerial students and others who were interested in a serious study of the Bible in depth.

Added to the gifts of property already acquired by the school, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan A. Schubert of Knoxville made a gift of two building lots to the academy. Later the Schubert Dormitory for boys was also built as the result of gifts from the Schubert family.<sup>103</sup> The Capital Needs Program of Tennessee Baptists had already been a great help, and it looked at this time as if the first unit of a new girls' dormitory could be started.<sup>104</sup> This

was looked upon as an encouragement by the Board of Trustees and the president of the school because, even though the community enrollment was down, the dormitories and cottages were still overflowing.<sup>105</sup>

During the administration of Mr. Rule at Harrison-Chilhowee, there was begun a program in the Tennessee Baptist Convention which Baptists seemed to believe was for the betterment of the convention and for the more efficient working of all the institutions and agencies of the convention. However, so far as Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, and for that matter, much of the convention, it became a veritable Pandora's Box. On November 12, 1956, Dr. Ramsey Pollard, Chairman of the Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, was authorized by the Executive Board to appoint a seven-member committee to study the allocations from Co-operative Program receipts to all causes.<sup>106</sup> During the convention year, the Allocations Committee gave careful, diligent, and prayerful attention to the directive from the Executive Board. Because of this study, the committee recommended to the Convention at its 1957 session that a full and analytical study of all institutions, agencies, and State Mission programs be made by a competent consultant firm.

According to an article appearing in the November 21, 1957, issue of the *Baptist & Reflector*, the Allocations Committee made serious study of the work of Tennessee Baptists and recommended that a restudy, not only of its allocations, but of its institutions, agencies, and whole program be made. It brought a recommendation that a Survey Committee be appointed and that this committee work closely with the Executive Secretary, and that the committee be authorized to employ a consultant firm to help in the work.

The needs of such a survey were listed as due to the growth of Tennessee Baptist work without an over-all expansion program. It was pointed out that there is a stewardship of allocating and spending which is as urgent and difficult as that of giving. The survey forecasts tremendous increase in populations, particularly with respect to college enrollment and the fact that new agencies and institutions are needed. How these are to be brought into existence and cared for in a just and commendable manner needs great study. The Allocations Committee, in calling for a survey, also said a present inventory is needed of all obligations and opportunities on both administrative and general levels.

Long-range objectives of institutions and agencies were expected to result from the survey. It was also brought out that such a survey could help in suggesting such changes as would be needed by the institutions, agencies, and mission programs in the interest of economy and efficiency in promoting the work.<sup>107</sup>

In his report to the trustees on January 30, 1958, Mr. Rule referred to the creation of the Survey Committee and seemed to think that the report of this committee might result in a larger per cent for Chilhowee from the Co-operative Program. However, he suggested that no other building plans be projected until after the completion of the survey.<sup>108</sup>

This Committee came into being when the Executive Board of the Convention by vote on December 3, 1957, gave the president of the Executive Board



the authority to appoint such a Survey Committee.<sup>109</sup> This committee was named by the president of the Board on February 18, 1958. It was made up of Dr. Herbert C. Gabhart, Memphis; Dr. Charles A. Trentham, Knoxville; Mrs. M. K. Cobble, Knoxville; Dr. E. Gibson Davis, Kingsport; Dr. Ralph Norton, Chattanooga, Rev. J. Howard Young, Springfield; Dr. H. Franklin Paschall, Nashville; Dr. Gaye L. McGlothlen, Nashville; Mrs. Roy W. Babb, Nashville; Dr. O. E. Turner, Paris; Dr. David Q. Byrd, Jackson; and Miss Helen Gardner, Memphis.<sup>110</sup>

The first meeting of the Survey Committee was early that year. The Committee recommended the employment of the firm of Booz, Allen and Hamilton at a total cost of approximately from \$36,000 to \$40,000. The avowed purpose of the committee was stated as follows: "The purpose is to elicit, combine and channel the energies and resources of the Tennessee Baptists in the propagation of the gospel through educational, missionary, social and benevolent programs and to cooperate in promoting such objectives fostered by Baptists through the Southern Baptist Convention as it deems proper." The report of this Survey Committee with its recommendation to employ the professional firm of Booz, Allen and Hamilton was adopted by the Executive Board.<sup>111</sup>

The Committee soon met with a representative of Booz, Allen and Hamilton and conveyed to him, Mr. Wilsey, the purpose of the committee. It was pointed out in this meeting that "The work of this consultant firm was not to be to criticize nor to give negative directives, but rather to help establish priorities and underscore opportunities."<sup>112</sup>

As stated above, Mr. Rule seemed to be very optimistic concerning what the Survey Committee would mean to Harrison-Chilhowee when it first began its work. His main concern seemed to be whether the allocations would go up or down, but he did not seem to anticipate any reductions.<sup>113</sup> On the same day that President Rule brought a report to the trustees concerning the committee's work, Dr. Richard Owens, Editor of *Baptist & Reflector*, observed that the purpose was "not set to find something wrong. Not an investigative committee. The purpose is to get a clear appraisal of the present programs, to evaluate the pressure for expansion, and to provide expert guidance in long-range planning."<sup>114</sup>

The survey was under the direction of Mr. Lawrence H. Wilsey of the Booz, Allen and Hamilton consultant firm with a team of associates. The study was to take from four to five months, during which time Mr. Wilsey said that his associates would be in touch with many leaders throughout the Tennessee Baptist Convention. After conducting its project of fact-finding and analysis, the management firm was to submit its findings and recommendations to the Survey Committee. This Committee was expected to report to the next session of the convention at Memphis on November 11-13, 1958.<sup>115</sup>

The first meeting of the Survey Committee on the campus of Harrison-Chilhowee was set for April 25, 1958. Mr. Rule indicated that he had no idea which direction the committee would go.<sup>116</sup> However, very few of the committee came, and during all of the "investigation" not many of the committee members ever visited the campus.

By the middle of 1958, Mr. Rule seemed to be getting skeptical of the outcome of the Survey Committee report. In July he expressed to the Board of Trustees the danger of Tennessee Baptists taking for granted that a Baptist secondary school was not needed. He pointed out three options that could happen:

1. Tennessee Baptists could just plan to go on as usual.
2. Plan for a Junior College to relieve pressure on senior institutions. (This is the first reference to a Junior College as the solution of the dilemma of those who were for and those who were against a Baptist secondary school in Tennessee, and Mr. Rule gave in this report his opinion that "in this lay destiny of Chilhowee.")
3. Forget secondary field of education.

In this report he recommended a committee of five to carry a plea for increase in allocation to the proper committee of the Executive Board of the Convention.<sup>117</sup> He also pointed out that unless the purpose of Harrison-Chilhowee be spelled out in clear detail it might be lost in the shuffle of possible change.<sup>118</sup>

According to an article in the *Baptist & Reflector*, the people of the Tennessee Baptist Convention were anxious to hear the report of the Survey Committee. However, at the middle of the year, the consultant firm had not made its report to the Survey Committee, and it was not expected the Survey Committee would be able to make more than a progress report at the Memphis convention.<sup>119</sup> This turned out to be true. Because of the brevity of time, the surveys were not made, and the committee was not able to report at the Memphis convention.<sup>120</sup>

The first meeting of the Survey Committee with the heads of the institutions and agencies was called for February 17, 1959. Mr. Rule strongly recommended that Chilhowee be represented by the president and all of the Board that could possibly go. The Board voted to pay the expenses of all who would go to the meeting.<sup>121</sup> On that date, in an all-day meeting of the twelve-member Survey Committee with the representatives of the institutions, boards, and agencies, progress was made toward understanding the common opportunities and objectives which needed to be met in a long-range program of the convention. The nature of the meeting was described as purely exploratory. The committee had made a three-fold approach: to define objectives, to find ways of obtaining these objectives, and to find a long-range method of financing them. No report was given as to what the committee's findings would be or what the report would be to the November convention.<sup>122</sup>

On March 3, 1959, the Board of Trustees of the academy held a called meeting to consider the report of the Survey Committee of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, as it related to Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. At this meeting was revealed for the first time what the committee had decided to recommend to the convention concerning the future of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. On request, President Rule read the report to the Board. It was as follows:

## TO THE TRUSTEES OF HARRISON-CHILHOWEE ACADEMY:

Your Survey Committee respectfully requests your earnest consideration of the following:

All custodians of the money given by Tennessee Baptists are obligated to use this money for the highest possible purposes. Many are the financial needs of all of our institutions. Your committee has been asked to evaluate all of the needs of all of our institutions for the purpose of determining which should have the highest priority when we divide our Co-operative Program dollar.

Here are the things we have found concerning Harrison-Chilhowee Academy:

1. To operate a high school economically there should be between 1200 and 1500 enrolled. It is not likely that Harrison-Chilhowee can reach this enrollment.
2. Forty-three per cent of your pupils now enrolled are public school pupils from Sevier County. When these are taken out, the enrollment will drop and the tax funds will no longer be available. This will necessitate the raising of funds across the state. The opinion which your committee has heard repeatedly voiced across the state is that Tennessee Baptists in general will not be willing to give money to a high school.
3. The cost of instruction has steadily gone up in the last ten years. In the year 1947-1948 your cost per student was \$45.16 as compared to \$105.54 in 1956 1957—an increase of 133 per cent.
4. Only 28 per cent of your enrollment are studying for church-related vocations.

After long and prayerful consideration your committee feels that we cannot justify the high cost per student in maintaining a high school. We have carefully considered your restatement of your objectives and still feel that Tennessee Baptists should not be in the high school business.

We do feel that we are responsible for encouraging those pastors who failed to obtain a high school education at a normal age to complete their education by considering the providing of tuition for them at a school like Clear Creek.

We request that you consider the fact that we have not sufficient funds to maintain the property properly, to provide necessary new buildings, nor to pay desirable salaries.

You are the custodians of \$350,000 of Tennessee Baptist property. This property may be sold to Sevier County and a part of it used for paying the tuition of post-school age ministerial students, a part of it used for caring for those teachers and officials of the academy until they are re-established in other employment and the remainder shared with our other institutions.

The Booz, Allen and Hamilton report recommends the transfer of the academy to the campus of Carson-Newman College. Your committee feels that we should face frankly that the day the Baptists needed to be in high school work has passed. Harrison-Chilhowee has served her generation nobly and well. All the sacrificial giving of the past has been put to a good use in the students she has sent forth. This money was not given for endowment. We cannot pay this year's bills with the money given last year.

Respectfully submitted,

TENNESSEE BAPTIST SURVEY COMMITTEE

The Board approved a motion by Homer Cate and seconded by Leonard Stafford that a committee be appointed to confer with Drs. Ralph Norton and Charles Trentham before the announced April 2 meeting to ascertain the full report of what the Survey Committee planned to recommend to the



convention. This committee consisted of Arvin McKenzie, Paul Phelps, Leonard Stafford, Lewis Ferrell, and Stuart Rule.<sup>123</sup>

This committee met with Drs. Ralph Norton and Charles Trentham, along with all the Board of Trustees. The purpose of this meeting was to get the thinking of this committee (Survey Committee) concerning the continuance of Harrison Chilhowee. At this meeting the objectives of the school adopted by the trustees in 1956 were read, and the trustees re-dedicated themselves to these objectives. It was the unanimous decision of the Board of Trustees that they would work with the convention for what the convention thought best for the school.<sup>124</sup> One of two things, however, was very evident in this decision of the board. Either the members of the Board of Trustees changed their opinions about co-operating with the convention, or they did not understand the term "what is best for the school" to mean the closing of the school and selling of the property. The majority of the Board of Trustees in 1959 did not think that closing the school was what was best for the school and the ministry that it could render among the young people of that day and future days.

At another meeting held with the Survey Committee at the First Baptist Church, Knoxville, Tennessee, for the purpose of the Survey Committee conveying to the trustees their thinking concerning the future of school and getting the reaction of the Board, the Survey Committee expressed its unanimous opinion that the Tennessee Baptist Convention "should not sponsor education on the high school level." They stated that their report to the convention would be to discontinue the school.<sup>125</sup>

Because of this statement of the Survey Committee and because of the uncertainty of the future of the academy at that time, the teachers were elected with the understanding that if the contract had to be cancelled the school would be under no obligation.<sup>126</sup> Even though this left the teachers of the academy without recourse should the academy close, it also revealed the fact that the president and the members of the Board of Trustees knew that the future of the school was critical. This was not the first time that the teachers of the academy had been called upon to stand in the gap when the school was in a crisis.

At the regular May session of the Board of Trustees, a letter from Rev. Thomas Mosely, president of the Alumni Association of the school, was read. It was addressed to the trustees and read:

Dear Sirs:

Having recently been elected as president of the Harrison-Chilhowee Alumni, I desire to take this opportunity to express to you the earnest concern manifested among the alumni attending the annual meeting during the past week.

First, there was an increasing awareness on the part of the alumni members present concerning (1) the seriousness of the report of the Survey Committee to the Trustees, and (2) the responsibility of the alumni to undergird and to support the best possible solution for continuing the school.

Secondly, the alumni authorized the alumni president to appoint a committee to rally support on the part of the alumni, friends, and churches to preserve this educational institution which has been dedicated to fostering the development of Christian character, the offering of a high school curriculum within a Chris-

tian atmosphere and environment, and to prepare students, young and old, for Christian service.

Therefore, this committee which was unanimously requested at the alumni meeting for the purpose of preserving the school, shall cooperate with you in every determined effort to continue the noble ministry of Chilhowee. This committee will be announced within a few days. Also, the alumni shall unite with you in every effort to assure adequate funds, facilities, and faculty for a greater Chilhowee.

We pray that we shall be labourers together in this momentous hour to bequeath to present and future generations the great heritage of Chilhowee.

Sincerely,

Thomas Mosely  
President, Alumni Association<sup>127</sup>

These were magnanimous and encouraging sentiments expressed to President Rule and the trustees by the Alumni Association. The truth, however, is that the Alumni Association has not until comparatively recent years given strong support to the program of the school as a group. Many individual alumni have given sacrificially of money and time and effort; however, it was hard to muster many of the alumni who were willing to come forward with positive objections to the report of the Survey Committee. Part of this was because of fear. Professor William F. Hall, Professor of Bible at the academy during these days, traveled extensively over the state rallying support for the school. While many did rally to this support, there were also more than a few who confessed privately to him that even though they did not want Chilhowee to close they were afraid to take a bold stand for the school. They feared that they might want to change pastorates and this stand might work against them in such a desire.

It was also true that the Alumni Association in those days was not, as an organization, doing very much to send students, money, or to give influence to the school. Many individuals were, and these were the ones who made the difference in the final outcome of the problem of the continuance of the school.

Following the reading of this letter from the president of the Alumni Association, Mr. Rule reviewed the meetings held with the Survey Committee and gave suggestions for action. (The minutes do not reveal what those suggestions were.) Ralph Murray made a motion that "We give assurance to the Survey Committee that the Board of Trustees shall not press the case of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy to the Tennessee Baptist Convention in such a way as to become a center of controversy at the November meeting of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, but that we do reserve the right to contest their assumed recommendation before the Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention in the June 7 Meeting". This motion carried seven to five. Mr. Black, Mr. Carter, Mr. Cate, Mr. Jarnagin, Mr. Johnson (proxy), Mr. Murray, and Mr. Windham voted for the motion. Those voting against were Mr. Cross, Mr. Fielden, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Seeber, and Mr. Stafford. Following this, J. B. Cross made a motion that "We go on record as a group of trustees to the Executive Committee of the Tennessee Baptist Convention in favor of continuing Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, with any changes that need to be made to

reach the unenlisted men and women of our state who need the education Chilhowee can offer them, and that a committee of five be appointed to study and recommend any changes that need to be made to the Board of Trustees of the institution. After being seconded by Arvin McKenzie, the motion passed; and Mr. Black, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Seeber, Mr. Murray, Mr. Cross, and Mr. Phelps were named on the committee.<sup>128</sup>

On June 4, the *Baptist & Reflector* carried an editorial on Chilhowee. It read as follows:

Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy is much more than a local institution. It draws from over the state of Tennessee and beyond. Without Harrison-Chilhowee, some young people would be shut out of receiving the education they need. The young man who met me at the airport is an example. As we rode along and as he told me this, I pondered, "What would have happened if we had not had Harrison-Chilhowee?"<sup>129</sup>

Two significant announcements were made in the June 18, 1959, issue of the *Baptist & Reflector*. They were that Dr. Herbert Gabhardt had resigned as Chairman of the Survey Committee because he had been elected to the Presidency of Belmont College and that the Survey Committee was beginning to get its report in final form and would make its report to the Convention at its meeting November, 1959.

At the July meeting of the Board of Trustees, President Rule read the recommendation of the Survey Committee concerning Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy:

1. That the physical properties of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy be closed by the termination date agreed upon with the Sevier County Board of Education in 1962, the property be sold for the best possible price and the best possible buyer.
2. That a special committee be appointed by the Tennessee Baptist Convention to study the objectives of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy and see if there is a need for the continuance of these objectives. This committee is to report back to the Tennessee Baptist Convention at its next annual session.
3. That all funds realized from the physical assets be held in trust by the Tennessee Baptist Foundation until a final decision has been made and final action taken by the Tennessee Baptist Convention.

The Chilhowee Committee and the Survey Committee were in disagreement as to the results of the June meeting. On motion of Mr. Ben Ogle the following was adopted by the Board of Trustees:

That the Survey Committee of the Tennessee Baptist Convention be notified of the rejection of their joint sub-committee's report of the June 18 meeting, Knoxville, and that the Survey Committee be further notified that the Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy officially request a deferrel of any proposal to close the school. This deferrel shall be for a period of one year, during which a special committee to be appointed by a committee composed of the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, the President of the Tennessee Baptist Convention and the Executive Secretary of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, said committee to consist of three persons from each of the three grand divisions of the state, and that they be asked to conduct a thorough-going study of the



possible ministry of said academy in the field of secondary Christian education. The report of this committee will be heard by the Convention in session, November, 1960.

I further move that the Board of Education of Sevier County be notified of the action of the Trustees, and that they be requested to extend the working agreement to the close of the school term in June, 1963. We further request the School Board of Sevier County to postpone action relating to the placement of a school in the Seymour section of the county until after the Convention action in November, 1960, provided that Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy continues in existence through the date of the proposed extension.

In the meeting a substitute motion by Mr. James Windham "that our board had not given agreement to any decision of the Survey Committee" failed to pass. The Ogle motion was adopted with all board members present voting for it except Mr. Windham.<sup>130</sup>

The battle was on. It was Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy against those who had a conviction that Chilhowee had already served its day. Chilhowee was small (and to some insignificant), "but there were many who loved her" and believed in her mission and destiny. The forces were aligned. Under the leadership of President Rule and Professor William F. Hall and others those who would save the school from closure were organized throughout the state. *The Baptist & Reflector* gave excellent coverage, and articles appeared pro and con as concerned the continuance of Harrison-Chilhowee.<sup>131</sup> On October 1, *The Baptist & Reflector* carried an article stating that the Survey Committee had drafted its final report, and observers believed that the greatest interest would center in the recommendations concerning the educational institutions. This report was to be made at the November 11-12 session of the convention meeting in Gatlinburg, Tennessee, and would certainly call for the closing of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy and the immediate sale of the property. The principle basis as indicated by the report was that members of the committee did not believe that the convention should be in the field of secondary education. Since the majority of the students were of normal high school age, the committee reasoned that there was no longer a need for the academy. The committee also pointed to the fact that the academy would lose \$16,000 annually received from Sevier County and would not be able to operate without larger gifts from the convention.<sup>132</sup>

The September 24 issue of *The Baptist & Reflector* had carried the complete report of the Survey Committee as it would be made to the convention. In the October 22 issue in a letter to the *Baptist & Reflector*, William F. Hall, Professor of Bible at Harrison-Chilhowee, called upon Tennessee Baptists to use great common sense and uncommon piety. He reviewed the reasons given for the closing of the school by the Survey Committee which were as follows: school has been for overaged preachers, small number of ministerial students, public education caring for secondary school pupils, 47.7 percent of enrollment made up of Sevier County students, Sevier County Board of Education interested in purchasing property, the opinion that Tennessee Baptists in general will not be willing to continue to give money for a high school for normal age students, and evidence that financial needs will be greater. Following this review he presented what he saw as the facts of the case.

Harrison-Chilhowee was not organized for and through the years has not been supported by Tennessee Baptists simply for the overaged preacher. It is true that during a period of years the promotional program of the school did make much of the fact that Chilhowee is providing for such students. At the same time Chilhowee was providing for many other students. Chilhowee still offers such opportunities and appeals to the enlistment of the overaged preacher, and there are many in Tennessee that need Chilhowee who can be enlisted if gone after. This year's school enrollment shows that 21 percent are studying for the ministry or other church vocations. I believe this will compare favourable with the percentages in the three colleges. Public education is doing a good job in the mental and physical realms of education. I am not so sure about the moral and spiritual, and I wonder how many Tennessee Baptists are sure of this factor. When you find young men and women who want to come to Chilhowee because they do not find what they need along these lines at public schools, it is time for Baptists to realize that they have a mission here. What are you going to do with your young people? No one knows how many of the local students will continue at Chilhowee when the present contract with the county terminates. The dormitory student enrollment is increasing and bids fair to take up the loss in local students. Of course, the Sevier county Board would like to be considered as a possible buyer for the property. I wonder, however, if this does not put the whole matter on rather a mercenary basis. Does anyone have a guarantee that Sevier County would buy the property, and if so, if they would give the estimated value?

Continuing under the discussion of positive sides of the issue, the question was raised as to Baptists not being able to support Chilhowee and at the same time talk of organizing a junior college in another part of the state. He also pointed out that people of Tennessee had through the years supported Chilhowee and that they would continue to do so.<sup>133</sup>

On October 29, 1959, President Rule explained to the Board of Trustees that the Survey Committee's first report in Nashville in February had revealed a trend of thinking. After numerous meetings no satisfactory agreement had materialized. The Board had positionized itself on the issue in the Knoxville meeting and also at the last meeting of the Board. Mr. Rule at this time expressed his belief that recent developments seemed to promise a more nearly satisfactory conclusion for everybody.<sup>134</sup> This hope on the part of Mr. Rule, however, did not materialize, and the Survey Committee remained committed to the idea of closing the academy and selling the property to the best buyer and for the best price.

In discussing the above matter, Mr. Rule told the Board of Trustees that several associations, churches, pastors' conferences, and other groups had passed resolutions concerning Chilhowee and calling on the convention to continue the school. There was a swelling chorus of protest to the closing of the school in the last few weeks before the convention. Mr. Rule further warned that there was real danger of damage to other parts of the state program if the Chilhowee recommendations were adopted, and these protests strongly indicated that this was true. Mr. Rule appealed in this meeting for Christian constraint along with positive insistence.<sup>135</sup>

At this point the Board of Trustees took up a discussion of the possibility of Harrison-Chilhowee being moved to Chattanooga and merging with Carson-Newman College in the organizing of a six-year junior college

there. This writer has never found any serious interest in such a movement, and it may have been simply a strategic move either to stop or slow down the efforts of the Survey Committee. However, during the discussion, the following motion was made by Mr. Ogle and was seconded by Mr. Carter:

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy recognize a continuing need for a Christian emphasis in secondary education, as a part of the Tennessee Baptist program; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy further recognize that wide-spread support of such a program by Tennessee Baptists exists throughout the state; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees believes that discontinuance of the above named program proposes a real threat to the harmony and strength of the Tennessee Baptist;

NOW therefore be it resolved by the Board of Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy as follows:

1. That Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy be continued;
2. That the Survey Committee of the Tennessee Baptist Convention revise its proposed and published recommendation to close Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy by 1962;
3. That said Survey Committee be requested to meet with members of the Board of Trustees of Carson-Newman College, members of the Board of Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, the Ex Officio officers of the above named institutions, the Executive Secretary of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, the Moderator and representatives of the Hamilton County Baptist Association, and representatives of the Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, with the purpose of drawing up a revision of the proposed and published recommendation of the Survey Committee of the Tennessee Baptist Convention which would include the following stipulations, and be reported by the Survey Committee to the Convention in 1959:
  - (a) That Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy be transferred to a location in or near Chattanooga, Tennessee,
  - (b) That Carson-Newman College be invited to work co-operatively with the Baptists of Chattanooga in the creation of a six-year junior college, working under the accreditation now extended Carson-Newman College and Harrison-Chilhowee Academy,
  - (c) That the Baptist brethren of Chattanooga seek to raise \$500,000 by Convention date, 1962, and that a long-range goal of capital funds for Hamilton County Association of Baptists comprise an additional \$500,00 to \$750,000 for said junior college,
  - (d) That all the assets of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy be invested in the creation and organization of the aforesaid Hamilton County institution,
  - (e) That Carson-Newman College be accorded an increase in operation funds for this expanded program,
  - (f) That all other details for the program be worked out by a body constituted by Tennessee Baptist Convention for that purpose, and
  - (g) That the present Board of Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy be instructed to liquidate the affairs of that institution in order to affect this recommendation.

This was unanimously adopted by the Board of Trustees as an alternate proposal for the Survey Committee to make to the convention, and if they did not do so that the Chairman of the Trustees be instructed to present



the original proposal to the convention.<sup>136</sup>

Even though adopted unanimously by the Trustees, this proposal never really got off the ground. The Survey Committee had already arrived at its own conclusion as to what it would recommend to the convention; there was not much interest in a junior college in Chattanooga at that time; and Carson-Newman College did not show much interest in being involved in such a movement. When this matter came to the convention, the chairman of the Board decided that it would not be in the best interest for him to make the proposal on the floor of the convention.

Proposals and counter-proposals continued to be made. Many people expressed themselves on the issue. It seemed that the people over the state were rather evenly divided; however, there were many who did not want to see the academy close its doors and shut off an opportunity to the young people who needed the ministry of the school. Letters appeared every week in the *Baptist and Reflector*, and there is no doubt but that the messengers who came to the Gatlinburg Convention came well informed.

The Gatlinburg Convention in November, 1959, was a real Baptist meeting. The convention opened on November 10, and messengers came into the resort city in great numbers. The usual reports, devotionals, sermons, addresses, and motions were made. Then came the report of the Survey Committee to the convention on Wednesday morning, November 11. Section A and section B through item 7 were adopted. Time had elapsed for this order of business by this time, and President Raymond DeArmond declared an extra session at 2:00 P.M. Item 8 had been read to the convention by Dr. Ralph Norton of Chattanooga before the close of the morning session. President DeArmond stated that there would be no limitation on time and that only messengers to the convention elected by their church could vote and speak to the recommendation. Item 8, which was the subject of a very strong and sometimes bitter debate on the convention floor, read as follows:

Harrison-Chilhowee has served her generation nobly and well. However, many pertinent facts now point up to the need of careful consideration of over-all program and objectives as follows:

WHEREAS, since Harrison-Chilhowee has been promoted primarily to educate the above normal age high school pupil who has surrendered to the ministry; and since the school Registrar reports an average of 33.9 above normal age high school students per year for the past ten years, all of whom were classified as ministerial students; and since our state Baptist head-quarter's records indicate that an average of 21.3 non-G.I. ministerial students (of normal high school age) were enrolled each year during the past ten years (as indicated by the number of ministerial students receiving ministerial aid), and

WHEREAS, the 1958-1959 enrollment of Harrison-Chilhowee was 240, of which 195 were from Tennessee, 16 of the total enrollment being above normal age high school ministerial students, and

WHEREAS, there is a fine program of universal public school education available for the majority of high school students, and

WHEREAS, 47.7 percent of the 1959-60 enrollment (as of September 11, 1959) are public school pupils of Sevier County and when the public school pupils are taken out in 1962 according to an agreement of Sevier County Board of Education and the Board of Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee, in accordance

with the Baptist position on Separation of church and State, the enrollment will drop and the tax funds of \$16,000 annually will no longer be available, which has resulted in a request already having been made for Co-operative Program funds to replace this sum, and

WHEREAS, the opinion which your committee has heard repeatedly voiced across the state is that Tennessee Baptists in general will not be willing to continue giving money for a high school for normal age students, and

WHEREAS, there has been assurance that the Board of Education of Sevier County would be interested in purchasing the property of Harrison-Chilhowee, and

WHEREAS, from 1945 through 1958 the Tennessee Baptist Convention has given more than \$641,000 to Harrison-Chilhowee, including Co-operative Program gifts for operation expenses, funds from the United Campaign for Schools, funds for ministerial students, and funds from the capital needs for the schools from the Co-operative Program, and

WHEREAS, there is every evidence that the financial needs will greatly increase and will demand a larger sharing in the money available for education from the Co-operative Program income, and

WHEREAS, after long and prayerful consideration, your committee feels that we cannot justify the high cost per student in maintaining a high school, and after having considered the objectives of Harrison-Chilhowee, we feel that Tennessee Baptists should not be in the high school business, and we therefore recommend:

- (1) That the Convention should not be in the field of education of normal high school age students.
- (2) That, since this has become the primary field of the Harrison-Chilhowee institution, this necessitates the discontinuing of Harrison-Chilhowee.
- (3) That the physical properties of Harrison-Chilhowee be offered for sale immediately and that the property be sold for the best possible price to the best possible buyer, but that the school not be closed prior to 1962 without the consent of the Sevier County Board of Education in order to fulfill previous agreement with them.
- (4) That the convention through its Education Commission make a study of the best way to help the above normal age high school student who has surrendered to church-related vocations.
- (5) That all funds realized from the physical assets of the school be held in trust by the Tennessee Baptist Foundation pending this report to the Education Commission and the action of the Tennessee Baptist Convention as to the best way to help the above age high school ministerial student.<sup>137</sup>

The recommendation was discussed at length by Glenn Toomey of Jefferson City; Dr. Fred Kendall, Executive Secretary of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, Nashville; William F. Hall, Professor of Bible at Harrison-Chilhowee, Seymour; Jerry L. Glisson, Memphis; Wayne Markham, Knoxville; James W. Sharp, Bells; J. L. Roberts, Milan; J. B. Cross, Jefferson City; Paul T. Huling, Chattanooga; Dott Baker, Seymour; W. Stuart Rule, President of Harrison-Chilhowee, Seymour; Bill Riley, Ridgely; Charles Lemons, Knoxville; Ralph Clevenger, Sevier County; Ralph Norton, Chattanooga; Roy Newman, Seymour; Hubert Smothers, Nashville; and James Windham, Maryville. Others who expressed themselves on the issue were Henry Altman, Fountain City; Bill White, Seymour; and Dr. John D. Freeman, Nashville.

Some comments that certainly should have been considered when the messengers voted (and probably were considered) were made by Dr. James

M. Windham, First Baptist Church, Maryville, who said that the main issue is whether or not we are to remain in the parochial school business and, if so, whether it would be out in a rural area which is not densely populated. Dr. John Freeman urged that we "not be confused by reference to the tax measure, for that's been solved." Rev. Charles C. Lemons, Pastor of Beaver Dam Church, Knoxville, observed that "if some of the Survey rules were applied to the churches put to Harrison-Chilhowee, a third of these churches perhaps would have to close."<sup>138</sup>

William F. Hall, Seymour, moved a substitute motion to take the place of the Survey Committee recommendation be adopted as follows: (1) That Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy be continued as a part of the Educational System of the Tennessee Baptist Convention; and (2) that a special committee be appointed to make a special detailed study of the work, needs, and fields of service and possible ministry of the academy; that the committee be composed of nine members, three to be appointed by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, three by the President of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, and three by the Executive Secretary of the Tennessee Baptist Convention. The committee was to report to the Tennessee Baptist Convention in session in November, 1960. This substitute motion was discussed at length after it was seconded. Mrs. G. C. Kyker moved that the vote be by standing vote, and the motion prevailed. The substitute motion carried by a vote of 463 to 457 and was described by the *Baptist & Reflector* as one of the closest votes ever recorded.<sup>139</sup>

Motions were then made to freeze \$130,000 that Harrison-Chilhowee had accumulated in a fund for capital improvements, and a motion was made by Dr. Paul Caudill, Memphis, that the convention reimburse the Sevier County Board of Education \$16,000 which was the amount paid that year for the education of the Sevier County students attending Harrison-Chilhowee.<sup>140</sup>

Emotions ran high on both sides of this issue. It was a traumatic experience for many people. This writer can remember well some of the students asking, "Why do they not like us that they want to close our school and send us away?" It was an issue that hurt the fellowship of the convention, and it has taken time for the wounds to heal. There are still those who do not believe that Tennessee Baptists should be engaged in the field of high school education; on the other hand, the academy has proven that the mission and ministry of Harrison-Chilhowee was not limited to the 1800's only; but that in the twentieth century there is more need for a ministry of this kind than ever in the history of the nation.

Life did not change much on the campus of Harrison-Chilhowee because of all the discussions pertaining to the future of the school throughout the state. Coach Lester McCarter was portrayed in the school annual as "Chilhowee's Castro" because of the international surprise and anger over the rise of Fidel Castro in Cuba and the 1959 Tennessee Baptist Convention was pictured by the staff as a battle.<sup>141</sup> There were seventy-one graduating seniors, and Principal C. Y. Stewart received his Master's degree from the University of Tennessee.<sup>142</sup> This was the day of the hula hoop; even Mrs. Lester McCarter, Dean of Girls, participated; tennis had become establish-



ed on the campus as well as roller-skating and swimming; both the football and basketball teams had good seasons. For those not quite so athletic, ping pong was available indoors. Mr. Harry Sandidge was elected Mr. Chilhowee, and Miss Jerilyn Christenberry was elected Miss Chilhowee. Prizes and awards were won for scholarship and other achievements, and many lives were changed because of their experience on the campus of Harrison-Chilhowee.<sup>143</sup>

At the January, 1960, session of the Board of Trustees, President Rule gave an appraisal of the November Convention and pointed out that even though the uncertainty concerning the future of the school had affected the enrollment, there was a good and constant enrollment.<sup>144</sup> He reported much work done on buildings and grounds and reminded the Board of the hardship on the school caused by the freezing of the capital funds. He recommended a three-man committee to study needs of the school and to work with the special committee of the convention. He also recommended a study of teachers' salaries and the strengthening of the enlistment and publicity policy.<sup>145</sup>

The first mention of accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools was in this report of President Rule. He strongly recommended that this study begin.<sup>146</sup> However, it seemed that for a number of years very little was done in this direction, and the only real accreditation that the school had was the recognition by the State Department of Education.

The Board acted favourably on all these recommendations of Mr. Rule and also asked him to write a letter to the Executive Secretary explaining the school's dilemma concerning the empoinding of the capital needs funds and to ask if there were any relief that could be given in that direction.<sup>147</sup>

A letter was read from the Superintendent of Sevier County Schools informing the Board of Trustees that \$300,000 had been appropriated by the County Court for construction of a high school in the Seymour area.<sup>148</sup>

On February 25 the *Baptist & Reflector* carried an article saying that the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Charles C. Lemons, had appointed Raymond T. DeArmond, Charles S. Bond, and Russell Bradley Jones to serve on the special committee.<sup>149</sup>

On January 28, 1960, Mr. Rule read the following to the Board of Trustees:

I have been thinking and praying much about my own plans for the future. I will reach permissible retirement age this coming October, in line with our retirement program, with required retirement five years later. I would like to suggest that the officers of the Board be designated to consider this matter with me, and that the group bring the result of such discussions and study to the Board of Trustees at its next meeting or when it is ready.<sup>150</sup>

The Board of Trustees voted for a committee to be appointed to work with Mr. Rule on this matter, and on March 3, 1960, the Board went into executive session and unanimously approved the following recommendation by the committee:

That as of April 1, 1960, our President will be actively released of his duties as president and at the close of the school year officially released of his duties as president, and that we continue to pay his regular salary through October, 1960. Further that he would be free to accept any other work he cared to, even before April 1.

The report was made by Mr. Paul Phelps, who stated the action of the committee.<sup>151</sup> At the same session of the Board, Mr. C. Y. Stewart, principal of the academy, was given the authority to act in a practical manner until a new president was elected.<sup>152</sup>

In the March issue of *The Chilhowee Clarion* appeared an article pointing out that Mr. Rule had retired as of April 1, 1960, and that at that time he would become the pastor of Sharon Baptist Church in Knoxville. The article giving a resume of the work at the academy was as follows:

On April 1, 1960, President W. Stuart Rule will relinquish the helm of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy to become Pastor of Sharon Baptist Church, Knoxville, Tennessee. After pastorates in Eastern Parkway and Cloverport in Kentucky, and First Baptist Church, Oak Ridge, Mr. Rule on August 18, 1952, was inaugurated the second president of Harrison-Chilhowee. This marked the beginning of eight years of leadership in the field of religious education at Harrison-Chilhowee. Coming to the academy from a rich pastoral experience, Mr. Rule was soon in the process of making the transition from pastor to school administrator. One of the first problems to confront the new president was the continuance of the building program so important at that time to the conduct of the school. The largest single unit of that program was the erecting of the Chapel Building which was completed in 1957 at a cost of near \$200,000. Even though the largest achievement in the improvement of the physical equipment of the school, the chapel was by no means the only forward step in that direction. Using money from the sale of property left by friends of the school in Memphis, Tennessee, a principal's home was built in 1956; and in 1958 a faculty apartment was constructed across the road from the Dykes Memorial Home, . . . In 1953 the campus water system was completed and a water storage tank built at a cost of \$50,000, and in 1956 the post office building was completed and leased to the government in order to move the post office to a more convenient location in the community.

Along with these improvements come advance along other lines. Volume I, Number I of the *Bulletin of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy* appeared in December, 1952. This official organ of the school, to become *The Chilhowee Clarion* in June, 1953, began regular visits into the homes and offices of alumni and pastors throughout the state and served as an effective medium of keeping our people informed as to the program and development of the school program. Soon after the coming of Mr. Rule to the leadership of the school the enlargement campaign for Tennessee Baptist Schools was projected. Through the patient work and leadership of the school's president Chilhowee co-operated and shared in this campaign as was attested to by the fact that there was an overall successful campaign for Christian Education and many special designations for Chilhowee during the campaign.

The school is now well organized with a strong faculty and administrative organization. . . . There are twelve teachers all of whom hold college degrees and about one-fourth have Master's degrees. Faculty committees have been enlarged and strengthened and a testing program begun. A look over the past eight years would take in an almost innumerable number of conferences, committees, and group meetings; travel of approximately 130,000

miles; enlargement of the Bible, music, and commercial departments and seeing the academy more fully recognized as an integral part of the Tennessee Baptist Educational system.<sup>153</sup>

On April 28, at the regular session of the Board of Trustees, Interim President C. Y. Stewart made the president's report, and all recommendations were adopted. During the same session, the special personnel committee unanimously recommended Rev. Charles C. Lemons, Pastor of Beaver Dam Baptist Church in Knox County, for president. He was unanimously elected by the Board, and a committee was elected to work out guidelines and job descriptions for the new president.<sup>154</sup>

President W. Stuart Rule served well during the eight years that he was president of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. He never seemed, though he tried successively through the years, to win the strong following of the students that would cause them to come to him in times of stress. They seemed to turn to others on the campus. He was forced to give much time to administrative duties that he should not have had to struggle with. These were not of his making or of his choosing. The relationship with the Sevier County Board of Education, begun years before with good intentions and for a wonderful purpose, by the time of the administration of Mr. Rule had become a "thorn in the flesh". He tried to correct it and reminded both the faculty and the trustees that the academy was "going to have to find some other way of caring for the local students."

Life on the campus during these days did not reflect a lot of the outside turmoil concerning the continuance of the school. Classroom work was above the average; extra-curricular activities contributed to the physical, mental and spiritual growth of the students. Mr. Rule described 1959-1960 one of his best years since coming to the academy; Principal C. Y. Stewart challenged the seniors "to go out with fearless hearts to meet whatever the future holds for you, to build lives of unselfish devotion to God"; the campus during the year was improved and beautified; the school graduated seventy-one seniors among whom were two from Cuba and one from Alaska. A large percent of these graduating seniors went on to schools of higher learning. Professor Roy Anderson had died during the school year of 1959-1960, and *The Chilhowean* included a page in memory of him and all that he had done for the academy.<sup>155</sup>

On May 13, 1960, President Rule participated in the delivering of diplomas to the graduating seniors at Harrison-Chilhowee for the last time as head of the school, and an administration that had been filled with both triumph and trouble came to an end. President W. Stuart Rule gave his best for eight years to Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.





Woody Chapel, 1957



Atchley Dormitory for Girls, 1961-



Stokely Gymnasium, 1962



Ashe Cafeteria, 1963

# Chapter X

## Growth In Plant, Curriculum, and Confidence

### Administration of Charles C. Lemons

1960 was not the most auspicious time for anyone to come to the head of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. In the November session of the Tennessee Baptist Convention at Gatlinburg just previous to this time, the school had been saved from closing by only six votes.<sup>1</sup> The school at this time certainly did not have the confidence of the leaders of the Convention, even though the author found in extensive visits to district association that apparently the rank and file of Tennessee Baptists looked with favor and sympathy on the academy. There had been charges and countercharges at the November Convention. A Special Committee by substitute motion, brought by William F. Hall, had been appointed to make a study of the school as to its history, needs, present facilities, and future ministry. This committee was composed of Rev. Raymond DeArmond, Rev. Carles S. Bond, Rev. Russell Bradley Jones, appointed by Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the academy; Rev. Warren Rust, Rev. James Crain, Rev. Jonas Stewart, appointed by Gaye L. McGlothen, President of the Tennessee Baptist Convention; and Rev. Walter Martin, Rev. James Gregg, and Rev. Hudson Hicks, appointed by Dr. Fred Kendall, Executive Secretary of the Tennessee Baptist Convention.

Rev. Charles C. Lemons, forty-seven and a member of the Board of Trustees, was elected president of the academy, by the school's board of trustees April 28, 1960. He took office the last week in May (succeeding Rev. W. Stuart Rule, who resigned March 3 to become pastor of Sharon Baptist Church in Knox County). The day that Mr. Lemons moved on the campus the Sevier County Board of Education was having a survey made pursuant to initiating condemnation proceedings against the academy to take the land directly across from First Chilhowee Baptist Church (now First Baptist) to be used for a county high school.<sup>3</sup>

The county had previously offered to buy the property across from the Baptist Church, but the Board of Trustees had not thought it would be good



for the county school to be so close to the academy, and the board had rejected the offer.<sup>4</sup> At the June meeting of the Board of Trustees, it was not known what the county would do concerning a high school for the district, but it was reported that condemnation proceedings would be started. President Lemons called to the attention of the Board of Trustees that this presented a problem in a friendly relations of the academy and the community.<sup>5</sup> At the July meeting of the Board of Trustees, it was announced that Sevier County had dropped plans to acquire part of the academy land by condemnation. It was probably due to the most vigorous protest of this plan by Sevier County Baptists. "This," said the President, "was but one of many expressions of loyalty to Chilhowee manifested in recent weeks."<sup>6</sup>

Two other very definite problems confronted the trustees of the school during these days of separation of the academy from its contract with the Sevier County Board of Education. These were not budgeted by the academy except as covered by this contract. The other was the status of these and other teachers with the Tennessee Teachers' Retirement Plan. The Board voted to pay these teachers unless the amount was paid by Dr. Kendall's office. A letter from Dr. Kendall's office stated that "upon receipt of a letter from Superintendent Roy Ledwell, giving proper explanation and amount due, the check would be sent." Mr. Ledwell was requested to send the proper information.<sup>7</sup> The Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention had received information from Joe Morgan, Commissioner of Education for the State of Tennessee, that the Attorney General had ruled that the Harrison-Chilhowee teachers were no longer eligible to participate in the Tennessee Teachers' Retirement Plan.<sup>8</sup> It then became necessary to consider other forms of retirement for the faculty and staff, and in 1961 the Board of Trustees voted remuneration for losses sustained in being forced off the Tennessee Teachers' Retirement Plan.

On assuming the helm of the academy, President Lemons faced two major responsibilities. The first was the co-operation with the Special Committee appointed by the Convention. He seemed to be very optimistic that the report of this committee would usher in better days for the academy and pledged the co-operation of the school to the committee.<sup>9</sup> The second was the immediate and continual upgrading of the school's physical plant, curriculum, and publicity program. By June, Mr. Lemons reported to the trustees that he had already made contacts at high schools, associations, conventions, and conferences that would be beneficial to the school.<sup>10</sup> This began immediately. At the beginning of the 1960 fall term of school, many campus improvements were noticed on the buildings and grounds. A Curriculum Committee of the Trustees presented a plan for the enlargement of the curriculum in order to serve more Baptist people more effectively, including adequate facilities, addition of at least one foreign language, use of the farm for teaching agriculture, courses in hobbies, such as pottery, needlecraft, weaving, etc., and courses in science beyond the high school level. Chilhowee was already making a great contribution to Baptist life, had always been true to Baptist ideals and interpretation of the Bible, and served all segments and levels of life.<sup>11</sup> In the 1959-1960 catalog, Mr. Lemons pointed out the uniqueness of the academy. He said,

In the entire area of the United States east of the Mississippi River, Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy is located near its center. It draws its students

from over most of the eastern half of the nation and many come from states 'beyond the river' even from California. A circle with a radius of six hundred miles from the school represents most of the territory it serves, although many denominational leaders remark that it is beginning to serve the whole Southern Baptist Convention, though it serves primarily in Tennessee.<sup>12</sup>

In the same catalog, Mr. Lemons re-emphasized the purpose of the school.

Chilhowee Academy has traditionally had as one of her main objectives the purpose of training for Christian service. This was reaffirmed and enlarged in a declaration adopted by the Board of Trustees in its July meeting in 1956, as follows: 'The objective of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy is the provision of both accredited high school education and specialized religious training primarily for specifically Christian workers and secondarily for others, both of normally high school age and of older students.'

The purpose, of course, has particular reference to those preparing for the gospel ministry. Approximately one-fourth of the students of the academy have been such students for many years, and that proportion will likely increase as younger and older ministerial students realize the value of training received at Chilhowee. For those who may not be able to pursue further training, the strong courses in Bible, in addition to the regular high school subjects such as English and mathematics and history, will give the older ministerial student a good basic preparation for his life's work. For those who go on to college, and most Chilhowee students (even married men) do so, they have college preparation of the best sort. Chilhowee graduates usually do excellent college and seminary work.<sup>13</sup>

Chilhowee seeks to justify its existence through its product. The presence of and service of ministers, doctors, missionaries, business men, home-makers, teachers, and others active in the work of the church and the community all over Tennessee and other states attest to the reality of the place and the usefulness of Chilhowee Academy in our denomination and in the life of our day and generation.<sup>14</sup>

In addition to this review of the work and objectives of the academy, on June 28, 1960, Mr. Lemons proposed aims and objectives to the Board of Trustees that for the first time, in a long time, mention was made of high academic training under definite Christian influence as the first and foremost aim of the school. Along with this important objective, he listed also the ministry of the school to special students to aid them in particular preparation.<sup>15</sup>

It seemed quite evident that President Lemons was keenly conscious of the tremendous responsibility that he had to the academy and to the Tennessee Baptist Convention. He came to the presidency of the school during a year in which the school was very definitely on trial. The special committee would make its report to the Convention in November, 1960. At the June meeting of the Board of Trustees, he presented a recommendation on capital improvements needed. This recommendation represented tremendous vision and courage on the part of President Lemons. In making the report, he pointed out that these improvements were immediate needs. The total capacity was only 125 students. The largest school that could be expected without the Sevier County students was about 160 with the present facilities. He pointed out that a daring, challenging program of capital improvements must be initiated, promoted, and sustained if the school was to continue where it was. He presented such a challenging and daring

proposal in the following:

I. Endowment, \$400,000.

Chilhowee has the beginning of an endowment in the amount of less than \$10,000. To provide for an anticipated enrollment of 600 students by 1970 would require endowment funds of at least \$600,000. Lack of endowment has resulted in uncertainty in Chilhowee's stability, which means provision of such funds is high on the priority list of our needs.

II. Buildings.

A. Girls' Dormitory, \$300,000.

The capacity of our present Girls' Dormitory is fifty students. The front of the building was constructed in 1912, and it is badly worn with use. An additional dormitory is essential to house one hundred girls. This will probably be the first building started in this program, because of the pressing need for it.

B. Student Center and Cafeteria, \$150,000.

Student activities need to be located in a central place. At present the Baptist Student Union meets in a room below our chapel, soft-drink and candy dispensing machines are placed in our hallways, and various social activities are conducted in rooms unsuited for the purpose. A Student Center is needed to provide a suitable place for these student needs and activities. In connection with this center, there is badly needed a cafeteria and kitchen for serving up to four hundred meals at a time. Freezing and storage facilities in connection with the kitchen would enable us to conserve the meat and fruitage of our farm for year-round use.

C. Boys' Dormitory, \$300,000.

Our present dormitory can house sixty-five. We need another dormitory at once with facilities for one hundred boys and an apartment for the dean. Over a ten-year period we would have to provide for between two hundred fifty and three hundred boys in order to meet the needs of a growing school.

D. Gymnasium, \$200,000.

The progressive school must have adequate facilities for the physical training of its students. These facilities would include: (1) adequate playing area, (2) seating capacity, (3) dressing rooms, (4) equipment space, (5) recreation rooms for special classes, and (6) a clean, wholesome atmosphere for the conduct of these classes. To say our present gymnasium is far below the average is putting it mildly—the building is of old (it recently celebrated its 21st birthday) wooden construction with asbestos siding. The playing area is small, 72' x 32'—the regulation size is 90' x 50', seating capacity - 150, practically no dressing space. During heavy winds we were forced for safety measures to dismiss physical education classes. With construction of a new recreational facility we might be able to use the present gymnasium in our agricultural or manual training program.

E. Home Economics Building, \$150,000.

Chilhowee is justly proud of her contribution to the Christian home life of American through her graduates. In order to provide for a larger number of future homemakers we need to enlarge our Home Economics Department. It is not possible in our present administration building to have the size or quality of this department that we need. A separate building for this purpose is needed, in which other departments might also be placed.<sup>16</sup>

Mr. Lemons also pointed out the imperative need of the enlarging of the



curriculum. Subjects presently offered were of high quality, but the quantity was limited by the number of teachers and the limited facilities. With keener competition in college and for jobs, he pointed out that students were no longer satisfied with just enough credits to get into college. An enlarged curriculum was a must.<sup>17</sup> The Trustees approved this report, and a committee was appointed to study the matter of curriculum enlargement.

The July meeting of the Board of Trustees was momentous in its scope and vision. The Curriculum Committee, Chairman, G. C. Kyker, Shields Webb, and W. Paul Hall, was commended for its superb job. The members presented to the board an elaborate and thorough study of the needs of the academy. This study covered the purpose, quality, facilities, courses of instruction, and potential resources related to the curriculum. This report recommended an expanding of the curriculum by adding other courses that it deemed vital to a good school; it also suggested such added resources as tours, special speakers, resource persons, guidance, and consultations.

The Board voted to request the convention to release the capital funds that had been frozen by the convention. Mr. Lemons was to go to Nashville to make the appeal to the Executive Board. Mr. Lemons presented an offer to provide funds to build the food serving section of the Student Center-Cafeteria Building by an anonymous friend of the school. After conferring with the president, the donor offered to give thirty-five thousand dollars to Chilhowee for building this unit on the following conditions:

1. The donor is to be anonymous.
2. The gift is to be in honor of two sons in the home.
3. The gift is to be provided as follows:
  - a. \$15,000 in 1960
  - b. \$10,000 in 1961
  - c. \$10,000 in 1962
4. The funds are not subject to "freezing" or some other use.

The Board voted to accept the gift and to consult an architect on or before the October Board meeting so the Board would be in position to consider the erection of this unit.

Other actions of great importance were to endorse the ten-year program of Tennessee Baptist schools for Capital Funds Enlargement and request a special study committee to advise at any time if the academy's plans were contrary to the recommendations or to a favorable report that they might make to the convention.<sup>18</sup>

Other actions at the July meeting were to authorize Mr. Lemons to make a trip to Richmond, Virginia, to the Foreign Mission Board in the interest of providing for the high school education of the children of foreign missionaries.<sup>19</sup> Even though Mr. Lemons made the trip and presented the case to the Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board, it never resulted in many students from that source. Mr. Lemons thought the reason was that the Foreign Mission Board was already considering a plan to build a dormitory on the campus of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky, for the children of foreign missionaries and that

some of the Board did not want to abandon that plan.<sup>20</sup> Board member Hubert B. Smothers at this same meeting reported that work had already been started in organizing the alumni into sections with an idea of work for each group to help promote the school.<sup>21</sup> Acting on instructions from the Board, Mr. Lemons did make the trip to Nashville; he met with the Executive Board of the convention to present the appeal of the Chilhowee Board of Trustees for the capital needs funds to be released. Even though the proposal was objected to by Wallace Morton, Pastor of Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Knoxville, the Executive Board approved the appeal and released the funds.<sup>22</sup>

Leading up to the time of the special report on Harrison-Chilhowee at the convention, there was an increased effort to advertise the school among the people. Happenings on the campus were publicized; an article detailing Mrs. R. L. Ashe's gift for the building of the cafeteria,<sup>23</sup> and advertisements appeared in the *Baptist & Reflector*. Articles began to appear pointing out that money spent on students at Harrison-Chilhowee brought back rich returns. This was begun in the October issue of the *Chilhowee Clarion* in 1960 with articles on Esther Fernandez, Danny Allen, Charlotte Jones, and Frank Smith.<sup>24</sup> Articles were continued in that publication and also in *The Baptist & Reflector* for the next four years.

In October, President Lemons reported to the Board of Trustees that the Special Committee had prepared a report to be presented to the Convention, that it had already appeared in the *Baptist & Reflector*, and that Rev. E. Warren Rust was expected at that session of the Board to explain the report to the trustees.<sup>25</sup> The report was in the October 20 issue of the *Baptist & Reflector* along with an editorial which painted a very dark financial picture to the convention if it voted to continue to support the academy.<sup>26</sup> Dr. Rust was not able to attend the October 27 meeting of the Board; however, Rev. Raymond T. DeArmond, member of the Special Committee and former President of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, did come and in answer to questions made the following observations concerning the report:

1. The report had the approval of Dr. Kendall.
2. If a minority report were given, it would be to close the school.
3. The concluding statement of the report was not a compromise to avoid a minority report.
4. His (Rev. DeArmond) interpretation of the concluding statement was that if the Convention did not intend to do more for Chilhowee in the future than it had done in the past, it would be better to close it.
5. When the Education Committee's recommendations on Capital Funds Program is made, the colleges are on the same program as Chilhowee, the Convention to contribute one-half and the schools to furnish the other half. Were Chilhowee omitted, her share would not automatically revert to the colleges.
6. The acceptance of this report does not obligate Tennessee Baptists for a specified amount of money. It is a recognized need.
7. Mr. Rust, as chairman of the committee, was to make the report to the Convention.
8. The committee realized that to attempt to kill Chilhowee would hurt the entire Co-operative Program effort.
9. He (DeArmond) was personally in favor of the report.
10. He had not read the editorial in the *Baptist & Reflector* so could not answer the question concerning his opinion of Dr. Owen's comment, except to say

- that an editor ought to say what he thinks, whether any one agrees or not.
11. Asked if he thought it would do any good to send an article of explanation to the *Baptist & Reflector*, he stated that he did not know that it would be of any value.

Mr. DeArmond further stated that when Chilhowee had better days—and it must have a better record in the next ten-year period—he thought Tennessee Baptists would support her 100%. When asked what motivated the report to close the school, he answered that it was thought that Chilhowee had served her day, and that there was no longer the need for the kind of program she had carried on.<sup>27</sup>

In the months preceeding the meeting of the Tennessee Baptist Convention in Nashville, much publicity was given to the needs of the four Tennessee Baptist schools and in particular to the report of the Special Committee on Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. In an open letter to the Tennessee Baptist Convention, the presidents of the four schools pointed out the following facts: (1) the Convention has spoken out on the priority question and the objectives; (2) needs and plans have been prepared by the presidents of the four schools; (3) what is to be done now rests with the leaders of the Convention and ultimately with Tennessee Baptists themselves. The presidents of the four existing schools then appealed to the people of the Convention not to do too little, too late.<sup>28</sup>

In the November 3 issue is an editorial, Editor Ownes pointed out interest in another college in Memphis. In a strong editorial, he brought to the attention of Tennessee Baptists the needs of the existing schools as presented the week before by the presidents of the four schools; the fact that the Survey Committee had favored a careful study in this direction; but that no new school should be started or authorized by the convention if it was at the expense of existing institutions or imperiled their survival.<sup>29</sup> These words of wisdom evidently had an influence on the thinking of Tennessee Baptists because no new school was launched, and history has revealed that the three colleges already supported by Tennessee Baptists have been sufficient to care for the students desiring to attend a Baptist college.

In the November 20 issue of the *Baptist & Reflector*, President Lemons presented an appeal for the convention to accept the report of the Special Committee at the November session in Nashville. There was commendation for the committee, explanation of some points that might be misunderstood, the expression of faith in the school and the convention, and the forthright appeal to the messengers to the convention to accept the report.<sup>30</sup> In the October issue of the *Chilhowee Clarion*, Mr. Lemons had already sought to clarify the report to the supporters of the school and encourage them concerning the intent and probable outcome of the report.<sup>31</sup>

It was a beautiful fall day in Nashville, Tennessee, when the Tennessee Baptist Convention was called in session by the president. Many issues of tremendous importance to the Baptists of Tennessee were debated and decided. However, possibly no issue was so important to the people of East Tennessee as the issue of the special report on Harrison Chilhowee Baptist Academy. This report was made on Wednesday, November 15.



The report was read by Committee Chairman Warren Rust with the interpretation that it did not bring a recommendation. The report brought by the committee read:

The Tennessee Baptist Convention, meeting in its Eighty-fifth Annual session at Gatlinburg, approved a substitute motion to adopt a recommendation of the Survey Committee as it pertains to Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy be continued as a part of the educational system of the Tennessee Baptist Convention; and (2) That a special committee be appointed to make a special detailed study of the work, needs, and fields of service and possible ministry of the Academy; and (3) That this committee be composed of nine members, three to be appointed by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, three by the Executive Secretary of the Tennessee Baptist Convention. This committee will report to the Tennessee Baptist Convention in session in November, 1960.

1. Following the convention at Gatlinburg the committee was appointed in the method described by the convention action: The President of the Convention appointed James P. Craine, Jonas L. Stewart and E. Warren Rust. The Chairman of the Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy appointed Raymond DeArmond, Charles Bond and Russell Bradley Jones. The Executive Secretary appointed James M. Gregg, Hudson Hicks and Walter Martin.
2. In an initial meeting on March 29, 1960 each member indicated his willingness to serve the Convention in this responsibility with interpretation of the action of the Convention being that we were 'to make a special, detailed study of the work, needs, fields of service and possible ministry of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy and report to the Tennessee Baptist Convention in 1960.
3. We express appreciation to the entire Board of Trustees of the Academy to their Liaison Committee consisting of Ralph Murray, Shields S. Webb and J. O. Carter for their fine spirit of co-operation and their whole-hearted attempts to supply information to any parties concerned with this study.
4. A survey was initiated by your committee concerning the current status of the school in the following area: History of the School, policies concerning denominational control, review of objectives stated in the charter and other prior statements of the Board of Trustees. Enrollments were studied, and information concerning the school's graduates were examined. Standards of admission, standards pertaining to graduation, accreditation and curriculum were reviewed. An analysis was made of the current faculty-student load, the faculty academic training, equipment, finance, administrative procedure and student life at the School.

The President of the School and his Faculty and Staff were most helpful and co-operative in providing your committee information at every point requested.

5. Conference was held with the County School Superintendent of Sevier County with regard to the local plans for educating students from that end of Sevier County. No plan could be conclusive at that point due to the uncertainty of the political implication in the local school problem and the inability of your committee to speak officially for the Tennessee Baptist Convention.

Since that conference it is reported to our committee that Sevier County now has under construction their own High School for the county pupils. It is located in the immediate vicinity of our school. Deadline for relation-

ships between Tennessee Baptist Convention operated Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy and Sevier County Board of Education is the completion of the school year of 1961-62. It is assumed that the Sevier County Students will be educated with our facilities through this date. Beyond this time we have no facts as to the number of local students who will be enrolled on a regular tuition basis in our school.

6. The assignment given by the convention to this committee has not been a simple one. However, every person on the personnel of this committee has been very prayerful and determined to act in a manner beneficial to the unanimity of our entire convention and without bias in our conclusions. It is the conclusion of your committee that continuance of the school must be determined by the understanding and acceptance of the factors involved in the future operation.

#### I. Physical Properties:

These are needs now or in the immediate future for the school. The total capacity in the boys' dormitory and girls' dormitory and the duplex used as an auxiliary dorm are 125 students. The largest school we can expect without the Sevier County Students is 160 student body with the present facilities. The following is intended to provide for an anticipated enrollment of 600 by 1970.

##### A. Girls' Dormitory—\$300,000.

The present capacity of the girls' dormitory is 50 students. Additional dormitory space is needed to house 100 students.

##### B. Student Center and Cafeteria—\$150,000.

A present Baptist Student Union meets in a room below the chapel, soft-drink and candy dispensing machines are placed in the hallways, and various social activities are conducted in room unsuited for the purpose. In connection with the Student Center there is needed a cafeteria and kitchen for serving up to 400 meals at one time. Freezing and storage facilities in connection with the kitchen would enable us to conserve the meat and fruitage of the farm for year round use.

##### C. Boys' Dormitory—\$300,000.

Our present dormitory can house sixty-five. We need another dormitory at once to house 100 boys and an apartment for the dean.

##### D. Gymnasium—\$200,000.

The present gymnasium is twenty-one years old, wooden construction with asbestos siding. Seats 150 and practically no dressing room space.

##### E. Home Economics Building—\$150,000.

It is not possible in the present Administration Building to have the size of building needed for Home Economics, or the quality. Other departments might also be placed in this building.

(The above items have been indicated by the Board of Trustees as definite capital needs.)

##### F. Adequate Sewage Disposal System—\$50,000.

Present system is very unsatisfactory and by all means could not be utilized for any further buildings.

##### G. Equipment—\$100,000.

This amount would include the renovation of present buildings, a piano, laboratory and equipment, furniture and books and equipment for Library and proposed new building.

##### H. Endowment—\$400,000.

Harrison-Chilhowee has the beginning of endowment in the amount of less than \$10,000. To provide for an anticipated enrollment of 600 students by 1970 would require this amount of endowment.

Lack of any endowment has resulted in uncertainty in the School's stability. This provision is high on the priority list as stated by the President and trustees.

## II. Curriculum and Academic Needs:

1. Increase and elevate the academic standard of the faculty.
2. Increase in faculty salaries by a minimum of \$20,000.
3. Move toward the highest Accreditation Standards.
4. Maintain a student body of a minimum of 250.

A recent statement of aims and objectives by the President and Board of Trustees of the school is commendable:

'Fully accredited, superior academic training under Christian influence is the capstone of our existence in a modern world whose whole future depends upon our type of training and emphasis. The Primary objective of Chilhowee is to provide a Baptist High School with a superior academic curriculum permeated with Christian character and ideals. The aim is to develop the whole personality of the student and to make an indelible contribution to his life. The development of high standards of physical and mental efficiency is to be accomplished by creating a favorable scholastic climate for teachers and students. The recognition and acceptance of civic responsibility is designed as a background for useful and worthy citizenship.

The establishment and growth of interests in the fields of human activity are a means to happiness, social progress, and continued growth. The Christian emphasis is provided to prepare students for worthy kingdom service, whether as a full-time profession or as a guiding principle of life.

The school is to have a deep concern for the needs of special students to aid them in particular preparation, and the making of proper decisions and necessary re-adjustments. A friendly, warm spirit of genuine Christian love and courtesy is to characterize every person at our school.'

## III. Fields of Service and Possible Ministry.

1. To give High School training under a definite Christian influence.
2. To give High School training to those preparing for definite church related vocations.
3. To give Training to men called to the ministry later in life and who have not received High School training.
4. To provide a home and High School training for Children of Missionaries.
5. These educational purposes must cease to depend on local students since facilities have been made available for the local High School students in which county our school is located.

## IV. Estimated Cost of Operation Anticipated Over Ten-Year Period.

Capital needs and operating expenses.

### 1. Capital needs indicated above:

Girls' Dormitory	\$300,000	
Student Center and Cafeteria	150,000	
Boys' Dormitory	300,000	
Gymnasium	200,000	
Home Economics Building	150,000	
Adequate Sewage Disposal	50,000	
Equipment	100,000	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$1,250,000</b>
Plus Endowment		400,000
<b>Total over Ten Years</b>		<b>\$1,650,000</b>



Amount on Hand for Capital Improvements	\$178,650.18
Gift to Harrison-Chilhowee	35,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$213,650.18</b>

2. Operating Costs Estimated Receipts:

Item	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1. Co-operative Program	\$50,468.00	52,366.34	54,985.00
2. Fees	86,292.10	93,194.61	106,930.00
3. Other Income	590.10	907.16	
			<hr/> 163,788.00

(\$56,858.00 of this operating budget from Co-operative Program Funds. Supplement for Sevier County Students from State Convention Funds, \$18,000.00. This would expect a total of \$74,858.00 from Tennessee Baptist Convention Funds this coming Fiscal Year.)

Conclusion: Your Committee feels that this report summarizes the work, needs, fields of service and possible ministry of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.

It is the unanimous consensus of your committee that the understanding and acceptance of this report is a necessary requisite for the continuance of the school.<sup>32</sup>

This was the unanimous report of the committee and, as was stated above, was given without any recommendation. Immediately Wallace E. Morton, Pastor of Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Knoxville, moved to close the academy effective June 30, 1962.<sup>33</sup> President Charles Lemons arose and stated that "nobody has come to the convention to put up a fight for the academy. We are not prepared to do so; we are prepared to report on the changes effected." Following this statement there was a flurry of motions, an attempt at clarification by the parliamentarian, and a special session arranged to discuss at length the problem of Harrison-Chilhowee.<sup>34</sup>

At this session, President Lemons made a substitute motion to continue the academy for five years to prove itself, to release the empounded funds, and at the end of the five years to review the progress of the school. Mr. Lemons made a plea for the life of the academy. Dr. Charles Trentham, pastor of First Baptist Church, Knoxville, led the fight to close the school; and he was joined in this effort by R. R. Denny of Chattanooga, Charles Lucado of Norris, and Herman Jacobs of Nashville. Joining Mr. Lemons in an effort to save the school were William F. Hall of Seymour; John D. Freeman of Nashville; and Hubert B. Smothers of Nashville, who gave a personal testimony of what the academy had done for him and his family. The debate was lengthy and sometimes rancorous, acrimonious, and bitter. When the vote was taken by secret ballot, Mr. Lemons' substitute motion carried 391 to 303,<sup>35</sup> and the convention had not been split as many messengers had feared would happen if the convention had voted to close the academy.

This was the second major battle that Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy had had to fight for its very existence; these conflicts, so it seemed to those who knew the school most intimately, were caused by those who should have been strong in its support. During these days of conflict for the life of the academy, what was happening on the campus of the school? One

reaction was that of confusion. The students found it very hard to believe that anyone would desire the abolishing of the academy when it was having such a dynamic ministry in the lives of the students on the campus. During these days, however, life went on as usual on the campus. The faculty and staff dealt with problems, did a good job of instruction, and led in numerous extracurricular activities that made a great contribution to the lives of the students. The regulations were strict. From the 1959-1960 catalog of the school is found these statements concerning regulations:

Only students who are willing to live well regulated and studious lives should apply, and all students are expected to conform to dormitory and school regulations. Every applicant is expected to sign an agreement on the application form that he will conform strictly to the rules and regulations of the school if he is admitted.<sup>36</sup>

The regulations of the school were in two divisions. They were General Regulations, which were for all students, and Dormitory Regulations, which pertained only to those living in the dormitories. The General Regulations are found in the catalogs of the school were as follows:

1. The dormitory room deposit is reserved for any damage to school property.
2. Fire drills must be conducted at least every six weeks in the administration building and every ninety days in the dormitories.
3. The campus police officer shall observe regular hours as set up in conference with the school administration.
4. Hazing in any form will not be permitted.
5. No new organizations shall be formed without the approval of the faculty.
6. All entertainments must be approved by the faculty and all social functions chaperoned by the faculty.
7. Bringing any kind of intoxicants onto the campus or their use in any way is strictly forbidden. Any and all forms of gambling are forbidden. The use of profanity or of indecent or obscene language will not be allowed. Smoking in public buildings is a violation of state fire laws and is dangerous to property, life and health.
8. Chapel attendance is required of all students and teachers are expected also to attend. Chapel is held every school day.
9. Tests are given every six weeks, with final examinations at the end of the semester. A fee of \$2.00 will be charged for special examinations.
10. Reports on class work and deportment are made every six weeks to parents or guardians of the pupil.<sup>37</sup>

The Dormitory Regulations took into consideration that when parents brought their children to the academy and left them in charge of the school officials, they held the school accountable, not only for their discipline but also for their protection. These regulations sought to control life in the dormitories:

1. All dormitory students are under the general supervision of the school administration and under the direct supervision of the Dean in the dormitory in which student resides.
2. Rooms are assigned by the Dean, and no student is to change rooms without permission of the Dean.
3. Students will not absent themselves from the campus without the express permission of the dean.
4. Dormitory students will not be allowed to keep a car on the campus except by written permission of the academic Dean and the permission may be

revoked at the discretion of the Administration.

5. Definite study hours will be observed at night in the dormitories under the supervision of the deans. Those who persistently neglect to study and disregard dormitory regulations are often asked privately to withdraw.
6. In order to maintain high Christian ideals and activities, all students are expected to attend church. Sunday School, Training Union; and other organizations furnish good opportunities for the development of moral character, and persistent failure to attend will call for serious dealing with the student.
7. One light bulb is furnished in each room in the dormitory at the beginning of the school year. If others are needed, student must furnish them at his own expense. Students are expected to conserve electricity.
8. No fire arms, playing cards, dice or any kind of gambling equipment are allowed in the dormitories or on the school grounds. The presence or use of intoxicants in any building or on the grounds by any student will call for prompt discipline of the person or persons involved.
9. Radios may be kept in dormitory rooms. Loud playing of radios or of musical instruments in dormitories is not allowed.
10. Students must keep their rooms presentable, and are held responsible for the conduct in their rooms, and for the care of the furniture. Room checks are made daily.<sup>38</sup>

Even though regulations were strict, life was pleasant and enjoyable on Chilhowee campus. Scholarship was prized; athletics and sports were encouraged; and the spiritual life grew through religious activities and private devotions. The athletic program was sponsored and encouraged as a needed and normal part of a balanced education. Teams were fielded at that time in football and basketball, and intramural sports were provided for all students. Physical education and Health were taught by the coach.<sup>39</sup> During the 1960 basketball season, the boys' team won half their games and lost most of the others by a narrow margin. Prospects seemed very good for the next season in basketball.<sup>40</sup>

It has already been stated that scholarship was prized. The curriculum at the beginning of the sixties required diligence and hard work. Sixteen units were required for graduation. (This was later changed to seventeen.) The student had to have one major and three minors in order to graduate. The course of study was made up of required subjects and electives. The elective courses were designed to give the student the opportunity of choosing a particular field in which he was most interested. The following was the course of study at the beginning of the sixties. The required courses are starred.

#### FIRST YEAR

English I*	1 unit
Algebra I	1 unit
Home Economics I*	1 unit
(for girls)	
Latin I	1 unit
General Music	1 unit
Chorus I	1 unit
Civics	1 unit
Bible I*	1 unit
General Science	1 unit



General Math.N	1 unit
Phys. Education	¼ unit
N Either Gen. Math or Alg.	

#### SECOND YEAR

English II*	1 unit
Algebra II	1 unit
Biology	1 unit
Home Economics II	1 unit
Latin II	1 unit
General Music	1 unit
Chorus I	1 unit
Health*	1 unit
World History	1 unit
Geography	1 unit
Bible II	1 unit
Phys. Education	¼ unit

#### THIRD YEAR

Bible I, II, III	1 unit
English III*	1 unit
Geometry	1 unit
World History	1 unit
Chemistry	1 unit
General Music	1 unit
Chorus I, II	1 unit
Phys. Education	¼ unit
Typing	1 unit
Bookkeeping	1 unit
General Business	1 unit
Shorthand	1 unit

#### FOURTH YEAR

English IV*	1 unit
American History	1 unit
Chemistry	1 unit
Phys. Education	¼ unit
Bible I, II, III, or IV	1 unit
General Business	1 unit
Chorus I	1 unit
Sociology	½ unit
Speech Arts	1 unit
Prob. of Democracy	½ unit
Bookkeeping	1 unit
Typing	1 unit
General Music	1 unit

There were special courses in Bible for ministerial students and special courses in commercial courses and music.<sup>41</sup> Even though this curriculum was strict and required application, it was enlarged and expended under the leadership of President Lemons during the sixties to provide more choice on the part of the student in preparation either for college or work after graduation.

Educators have found that reward for achievement will be more effective in dealing with students that criticism of failure, even though that also is necessary at times. Numerous awards were offered by the academy and friends of the academy. They were for scholarship; extracurricular activities, such as debating, oratory, and declamation; for athletic achievement; and personal and social behavior. These were made possible through the gifts of friends of the school and through the leadership of faculty and staff.<sup>42</sup>

Costs, in comparison with prices of today, seemed very low indeed; however, they did not seem low to many students coming to Chilhowee. President Lemons told of coming to the academy with only thirty-five cents in his pocket; and that if Mr. Roy Anderson had not written to him, that he probably would never have written to the school. The costs to him, low as they seem to us now, were prohibitive.<sup>43</sup> A boarding student could go to school a year in the early sixties for five hundred forty six dollars except for fees. If he took a science course, typewriting, or music, there was an extra fee; and seniors had to pay a graduation fee of ten dollars.<sup>44</sup>

When the school was being debated in the convention, one of the questions in the minds of some people was whether this kind of school still appealed to students of high school age and to parents who had children of high school age. For a number of years there had been in the catalog a list of incentives for attending Harrison-Chilhowee—and Mr. Lemons continued the list and revised and added to it. These incentives ranged all the way from wanting to get an education to the parent who had a broken home either by death or divorce and had a child to be taken care of. Accredited education and specialized training were also given as reasons why Chilhowee had something to offer to all who were interested in the ministry of the school. Harrison-Chilhowee at the close of 1960 was still alive and doing well. This can be seen in the words of Rev. Raymond DeArmond as he explained the committee's report to the Trustees, "Chilhowee is seeing better days." During the tremendous emotional conflict and debate at the convention at Gatlinburg, the writer talked with a friend in the corridor. As he expressed sympathy to this writer over the possible fate of the school, he responded, "I have seen Chilhowee sicker than she is today, and she has never died yet." Chilhowee is still alive and doing well.

It was quite evident that the proposed program of growth that was recommended by the Special Committee on Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy at the 1960 Tennessee Baptist Convention in Nashville was fully in accord with the visions and plans of the president and trustees of the school. This report outlined a program of building for (1) the physical plant of the school, (2) the curriculum and faculty of the school, and (3) the moral and spiritual values emphasized by the school. The statement of objectives found in the 1960-1961 catalog of the school sets out the fact that the school was originally begun to provide a greater opportunity for education in the local community. From this small beginning, the academy had grown until it had reached out to all parts of the state and even into other parts of the nation. It was in 1929 that the school expanded its ministry to provide training for men who had been called to the ministry late in life and did not have the proper education to adequately pursue this purpose in life. Many were studying for the ministry, some for other church-related vocations,

and there were others who simply desired a superior high school education under Christian influence.<sup>45</sup> In line with the above objective of the school, special courses were added in Bible that were especially suited for ministerial students; faculty committees were enlarged and expanded; and the school was seeking to give an added 'plus' or 'extra' of Christian education with the belief that the school could justify its existence only by providing a superior academic training under definite Christian influence.<sup>46</sup>

At the January, 1961, meeting of the Board of Trustees, plans were discussed, and a beginning at implementation was made to carry out the program of the convention for the academy. In commenting on the November (1960) convention, Mr. Lemons said, "We have five years to make a better showing for our school. Involved in our attainment of recommended objectives are enlistment of students, enlargement of facilities, extension of curriculum, and improvement of public relations."<sup>47</sup> This three-fold projection was adopted on recommendation of Mr. Lemons: Enlistment, Enlargement of facilities, Extension of curriculum.<sup>48</sup> Even though the fourth need was not mentioned in the recommendation—improvement of public relations—the president had already begun this, and he continued to work on this need. He had smoothed over the problem with the county attempting to condemn school property for a public high school; he had made plain the fact that local students were not only welcome to Harrison-Chilhowee but were desired; and he had begun to rebuild a more neighborly relationship with the local church and the community at large.

Not sure how many of the Sevier County student the academy would have, Mr. Lemons sent letters to all the parents explaining the academy's position on admitting Sevier County students and welcoming them to the school. He received a list of foreign missionaries who had children in high school, and he sent to them special material concerning the school. He also advertised and made contacts with prospective students in other states.

The first move of the president and the trustees toward the extension of the curriculum was not very significant. It simply provided for the bringing in of a farm manager who would also teach some courses in agriculture and food processing.<sup>49</sup> This was done, but it did not save the farm for the school or make much progress in making the farm a paying proposition or add very much to the course of study or the enlistment of students. There were later important changes and upgradings made in the curriculum.

Mr. Lemons knew that unless the facilities of the school were upgraded, improved, and added to, the attainment of the other recommendations of the Committee and the visions of himself and the trustees were impossible. At the January, 1961, meeting of the Board of Trustees, an over-all Campus Plan for the arrangement of buildings on the campus was adopted.<sup>50</sup> Mr. Lemons pointed out that the most immediate need to be met was a girls' dormitory and informed the Board that blueprints for securing the contractors' bids were ready to be considered. He also mentioned the fact that plans were in progress for the Student Center—Cafeteria Building and a new gymnasium.<sup>51</sup> A list of projects was presented by Mr. Lemons to the Board as follows:

1. Girls' Dormitory

\$125,000



2. Furnishing for same	10,000
3. Extra heating unit for same	7,500
4. Water system	1,000
5. Sewage disposal unit	22,000
6. School bus	6,000
7. Cafeteria	35,000
8. Equipment for same	7,500
Total	<hr/> \$214,000

In this report and recommendation, Mr. Lemons produced figures to show that money in excess of two hundred eighteen thousand dollars for payment of the above projects was then available.<sup>52</sup> On recommendation from the president, the Board of Trustees voted to build the girls' dormitory and a cafeteria as part of the student center. A building committee—Frank A. McSpadden, Jr., Clyde Freed, Henry Chiles, and Henry Ogle—was elected to oversee the buildings approved.<sup>53</sup>

During 1961, the school continued to make progress in its building program, increased its enrollment, succeeded in bringing about a better relationship between the school and the state, and struggled with the problem of integration. It was during this year that the new girls' dormitory was completed and dedicated; it was named the Atchley Dormitory for Girls in honor of Misses Bess and Gertrude Atchley, who had given a combined service of forty-five years to the academy.<sup>54</sup> The administration building, named in November in honor of Professor Roy Anderson, was known as the Anderson Administration Building.<sup>55</sup> The school borrowed one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of building a cafeteria-gymnasium.<sup>56</sup> This combination building was never built; however, the cafeteria was completed through the generosity of Mrs. R. L. Ashe of Knoxville; and the gymnasium was built through the generosity of Mr. William C. Stokely, Jr., of Newport, and alumni and friends of the school.

Because of new regulations that would have required a great expenditure of money to continue the dairy, the school converted to a beef program on the farm.<sup>57</sup> Mr. Ray Williams was elected agriculture teacher and farm manager.<sup>58</sup> Mr. Williams was the first and only agriculture teacher. He taught some courses in agriculture and some other courses; he managed the farm until the farm was sold to be made into one of the first sub-divisions in Seymour. He continued to teach the eighth grade, known at that time as sub-freshman.

Enrollment was good, and the largest summer school in the history of the academy was conducted during this year. Many commendations were received and many favorable articles published by former students of the school.

Two problems faced the president and trustees at this time, and they faced them honestly and tried to work out a solution. One was the responsibility of the school to the teachers concerning the Tennessee Teachers' Retirement Plan. Already, the school had entered the Southern Baptist Convention Annuity Board Retirement Plan.

The question of integration was a problem in most churches, schools,

institutions, and businesses everywhere at this time. The question was brought to the attention of the Board of Trustees by Mr. Lemons in the January 26 meeting,<sup>59</sup> and the Board deferred action until the next meeting to give the members time to give further thought to the matter. This writer remembers that a former student of the school called him at almost regular intervals and the following conversation took place: The caller would ask, "Do you have any black students at the academy?" The answer "No." "Why?" "So far as I know, none have applied." "Then I'll see that some apply." When the Board voted on April 27, 1961, that "the admissions committee be permitted to continue to admit students on their own merit,"<sup>60</sup> the policy of the school did not have to be changed because this was already being done. When students of other races applied, they were accepted on their individual merit. Through the years Harrison-Chilhowee has taken students, not only of the black race, but also of all races. There has never been any discrimination at Harrison-Chilhowee because of national origins, color, economic or social condition, or religion.

From this time until 1965, when the school came up for review by the convention, President Lemons and the trustees busily worked toward the accomplishment of the goals set for them; and the school continued to grow and minister to those who came from Tennessee, other states in the nation, and other nations as students. Possibly one of the most significant areas of growth was that of the physical plant. October 29, 1964, President Lemons made the following report to the trustees concerning the progress that had been made in the building programs and upgrading of the school plant.<sup>61</sup>

Buildings	Goal	Reached	Percentage
1. Girls' Dorm	\$300,000	\$200,000	67%
2. Student Center & Cafeteria	150,000	75,000	50%
3. Boys' Dormitory	300,000	0	0
4. Gymnasium	200,000	200,000	100%
5. Home Economics Building	150,000	0	0
6. Sewer System	50,000	50,000	100%
7. Equipment	100,000	50,000	50%
Extra: President's Home		20,000	
Totals	\$1,650,000	\$695,000	42½%

These had not been easy accomplishments. Since becoming president, Mr. Lemons had given himself to building the physical plant. Many days he spent half the day in the president's office and then in the afternoon put on his work clothes and supervised building, did maintenance work, and led the way in making Harrison-Chilhowee a more attractive place to live. He spent much time in the shop and on building; as a matter of fact, some thought he spent too much time, but it paid rich dividends in meeting the goals. Of the suggested goals projected, he had led in achieving the building of the Atchley Dormitory for Girls in 1961 at a cost of \$210,500; the Ashe Cafeteria in 1963 at a cost of \$53,750; the William B. Stokely, Jr., Gymnasium in 1962 at a cost of \$116,500; a new sewer system; half of the projection on equipment; and a new house for the president, that had not been on the projected goals, in 1965 at a cost of \$18,000. The Ashe Cafeteria was so named in honor of the two sons—Victor and Lawrence— of Mrs. R. L. Ashe at her request and the William B. Stokely, Jr., Gymnasium was named in honor of William B. Stokely, Jr., of Newport, Tennessee, who had

given a generous gift on the building.

However, the physical plant was not the only area in which Mr. Lemons was active during the five years before the school was again reviewed by the convention. Another phase of the work in which Mr. Lemons put a great deal of effort was the student enrollment. As has already been stated, he visited the Foreign Mission Board in Richmond, Virginia, and the Tennessee Baptist Children's Home in the interest of enlisting students from these sources. This paid off to an extent, but not as much so as he and the trustees had hoped. Through the interest of missionaries and alumni on the field, international students came in increasing numbers. The Special Committee had suggested an enrollment of not more than 250-275. The chart below indicates the success during these five years in the enlistment of students.<sup>62</sup>

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Regular Session	244	196	190	163	186
Summer	105	102	66	91	91
Total	349	298	256	254	277

While the number of local students decreased rather abruptly due to the building of a high school in the Seymour area, the number of boarding students increased and gradually took up the difference. There was not a sudden jump in the number of students, but the enrollment made progress toward the goal suggested.

Another matter of great concern to President Lemons was the improving, updating, and expanding of the curriculum. As early as 1960, Mr. Lemons had reported to the Board of Trustees, "An enlarged curriculum is a must. Subjects offered are of highest quality, but quantity is limited by the number of teachers and by equipment and facilities."<sup>63</sup> A committee of the Trustees was appointed consisting of Dr. G. C. Kyker, Chairman; Shields Webb; and W. Paul Hall. At the July 28, 1960, session of the Board, they made a full and complete report; the committee suggested the physical facilities were not adequate and needed to be upgraded and that the teachers were carrying too large a teaching load for the best preparation and instruction in the classroom. The course of study, while adequately fulfilling the requirements for graduation, did not offer certain courses required by leading universities for admission and, therefore, needed to be upgraded. New courses were a necessity. The committee suggested such additions as language, arts, crafts, agriculture, and science. In relation to the curriculum, the committee pointed out that there were many potential resources that the academy had never tapped. These included vocational motivation, pastors' visits to the campus, other visitors on the campus, vocational tours, counseling and guidance, and faculty consultation.<sup>63</sup> These were followed through. The curriculum was strengthened by the addition of science courses, arts and crafts (to a limited degree), additional mathematics classes, and other courses intended to broaden the scope of the curriculum. These courses have been a distinct advantage to the academy.

A greater emphasis was put on publicizing the school. It was keenly felt by President Lemons that many people across the state did not really know about the school. Activities on the campus, graduates who continued in



college or other schools of higher learning, what the graduates were doing and letters of appreciation from those who had graduated from the academy were publicized. Both *The Chilhowee Clarion* (official organ of the school) and *The Baptist & Reflector* carried articles about the "where" and "what" of graduates of the school. The May, 1961, issue of *The Chilhowee Clarion* carried an article that Hubert B. Smothers ('43) had been named Assistant to the Director of the Service Division at the Baptist Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention.<sup>64</sup> An article of appreciation from Jean Chapman was found in August, 1962, issue of *The Chilhowee Clarion* and in the November issue was an article by William F. Hall giving locations of alumni serving as pastors and missionaries. Honors came to students David Lingerfelt, son of missionaries Rev. J. E. and Mrs. (Nelle Self) Lingerfelt of Brazil.<sup>65</sup> An article in *The Chilhowee Clarion* entitled, "Chilhowee in Medicine" said that Henry Guy Jackson ('56) had completed U. T. Medical School in Memphis; Carroll R. Reagan ('50) had completed a B.S. in pharmacy; and Ernest J. Johnson ('54) had completed graduate work and had received the M.D. degree.<sup>66</sup> W. Stuart Rule, graduate of Harrison-Chilhowee and second President of the school, retired from the pastorate May 1, 1964.<sup>67</sup> Gifts, student life, the international family, enrollment, and other interesting and important facts concerning the school were published.

It was clear to those who knew life on the campus that athletics had either to be made more important or abandoned altogether. The school fielded teams in football and basketball only, and there was practically no sports available for the majority of the student except the traditional intramurals and field day once a year. Even though in 1963 Harrison-Chilhowee received the Honor Roll Award from TSSAA for good sportsmanship,<sup>68</sup> the school was making little or no progress toward a concerted campus-wide athletic and sports program.

By 1962 some progress began to be made in that direction. The William B. Stokely, Jr., Gymnasium was dedicated on December 8, 1962,<sup>69</sup> and the old gymnasium building was renovated into a place for bowling lanes. Through the work and leadership of Principal C. Y. Stewart, lanes were purchased and moved to the campus and installed in the old gymnasium building.<sup>70</sup> These improvements helped but were not enough. Facilities alone do not make a successful program in any field. On October 29, 1964, the Board of Trustees approved a recommendation of President Lemons that "a committee of three trustees be appointed who would work with the school's athletic committee to decide the future of the athletic program."<sup>71</sup> On November 5, the committee made the following recommendation to the Board: "After a two and a half hour discussion with all that were involved in this program which included Mr. Lemons, Mr. Stewart and the coach, we came to the conclusion that the school ought to do one of two things: either get in football on the very best possible basis or to discontinue the sport completely. It was the judgment of all that the latter alternative was the last resort.

Since the TSSAA frowns upon official recruiting of football prospects, and this seems to our only hope for fielding a competent team, we have suggested that the coach be given the opportunity to visit regularly the Baptist Children's Homes throughout the state in an effort to encourage boys to come to Harrison-Chilhowee under the present cooperative system

of Harrison-Chilhowee and our Children's Homes which would pay their tuition. This may help the situation considerably since almost every year many of the boys in our different Children's Homes play football at the respective high school across the state.<sup>72</sup> It is possible that the committee and the Board knew of no other direction to go; however, this came far from solving the problem. The problem was not simply the inability to field a winning football team, but the lack of a total sports program for the students of the school. This report also revealed lack of knowledge of the strict regulations of the TSSAA concerning recruiting. If the coach had followed the instructions of this report, which he did not, the academy would have been subject to charges in the Association with recruiting of players. While some progress had been made, the athletic and sports problem at the academy was far from being solved.

Other improvements and changes that were made during the period from 1960 to 1965 need to be mentioned at this point. In 1962 the Board, upon the recommendation of the Farm Committee, voted to sell the farm and make of the land a subdivision. The recommendation was as follows:

On August 24, the Farm Committee met and carefully studied our farm program for the past several years. Consideration was given to the original purpose of the acquisition of the farm and the subsequent use of it. The main reason advanced in promoting the raising of funds to buy the farm was that it would enable students to earn part of their school costs. No motive could have been worthier or more deserving of the interest and sacrifices of those loyal friends of the school. Surely none of us will want to do anything to betray their services and donations made in good faith. In all fairness and truth, however, the following facts need to be considered:

1. Very few students can be enlisted to do farm work today. Those who will work prefer a job in our food program, sweeping the floors, mowing the grass, etc.
2. Farming on a limited scale places us at a disadvantage with the larger, better equipped farms. Our deficit on the farm program for this year is \$3,743.77.
3. In view of these and other facts, the Farm Committee recommends that our present farm program be brought to a gradual conclusion, with January 1, 1964, as the final date.

The Farm Committee further recommends that the trustees consider the development, sub-dividing, and the sale of lots in the section of the farm lying north of the Maryville-Sevierville Pike. This part of the farm is about 70 acres, and is a part of the land purchased from the Ogle heirs in 1939. The price was \$82.50 per acre. Recently a 1½ acre lot on it sold for \$3,000. (The lot across from the Chilhowee Cemetery sold to the Masonic lodge). Two years ago a landowner sold a lot adjacent to it for \$1,500 per acre.

A suggested arrangement of lots has been made by Dott Baker Realty Company and by the Sevier County Surveyor. The 75 lots on it would range from \$750. to \$3,000. each. We have had inquiries, we would still have about 65 acres outside our campus proper for gardening and future building.<sup>73</sup>

This recommendation was approved by the Board, and this property became one of the first sub-divisions in the now rapidly growing community of Seymour. In May, 1962, the administration building was named in honor of Professor Roy Anderson, who gave twenty-three years of dedicated service to the school.<sup>74</sup> In 1962, the first woman in the history of the school

was elected by the Tennessee Baptist Convention to serve on the Board of Trustees. Mrs. Hazel Ruth Schubert of Knoxville, a member of First Baptist Church of Knoxville, became the first woman on the Chilhowee Board.<sup>75</sup>

In 1963, the Board approved a road on the east side of the school property; this meant the straightening of the line by Mr. Hugh Hardin making a deed to the school and the school making a deed to Mr. Hugh Hardin, which was done. This made possible the road (Pitner Road) which was supposed to go all the way from Maryville-Sevierville Pike to Preachers' Street to be graded through by the county.<sup>76</sup> The Dykes Memorial Home was contracted to Mr. & Mrs. William F. Hall on a life-time lease for \$3,500, and the money was designated to be used for capital assets as needed.<sup>77</sup>

In October, 1963, President Lemons reported that he had initiated an arrangement with Rev. James M. Gregg, Superintendent of the Children's Homes, whereby the academy would take certain of their high school students. This arrangement could mean from twenty to thirty additional students.<sup>78</sup> However, even though a few students came as a result, probably, of this arrangement, the academy never realized a large increase in enrollment as a result of this. At this same Board meeting, Mr. Lemons announced the receiving of forty thousand dollars from the will of D. H. Tipton of Townsend, Tennessee. The Board voted to use part of this money to build a home for the president.<sup>79</sup> According to Mr. Lemons, this was, up to that time, the largest gift that the academy had ever received.<sup>80</sup> The Board turned down an offer to sell the property between the church and the cemetery to a group of men desiring to use it for a Memorial Garden.<sup>81</sup> At the October meeting of the Board, on recommendation of President Lemons, the trustees voted to institute a program to recognize outstanding alumni and friends, "Distinguished Alumnus" and "Distinguished Services". A committee was appointed at the December meeting,<sup>82</sup> but, to the knowledge of this writer, nothing more was ever done in that direction. Numbers of schools have used this matter in a very effective way.

At the April 25, 1963, meeting of the Board of Trustees, Miss Gertrude Atchley resigned as Secretary-Treasurer of the school. A committee appointed by the Board consisting of Hubert B. Smothers, J. O. Carter, and Shields Webb drew up the following Tribute to Miss Atchley; the tribute was read at the 1963 Commencement Program.<sup>83</sup>

#### A TRIBUTE

Whereas, on September 30, 1963, Miss Gertrude Atchley, by reaching the age of retirement, concluded 33 years of outstanding service with Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, and

Whereas, during those years she has given inspiring leadership to the faculty and students of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, and

Whereas, the period of service has been marked by unparalleled growth for these 33 years; and

Whereas, through dedication and zeal, a great progress had been made in all areas of the school; and

Whereas, in all her service, she has displayed a spirit of Christian love and humility commending her work by the graciousness of her character;



BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, That this Board of Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy expresses to Gertrude Atchley its sincere appreciation for her magnificent record, its unbounded thanks for the self-denying devotion she has displayed, and its heartfelt prayers for God's blessings to abide upon her in the years that lie ahead.

At the April meeting of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Lemons presented a request from First Chilhowee Baptist Church (now First Baptist) to buy additional land for a parking area. This matter was continued until the October meeting of the Board; at this time the trustees reaffirmed their position not to sell any more land south of the Maryville-Sevierville Pike but granted to the church "free use of a parking lot adjoining the present church property with first refusal should the school later decide to sell the land."<sup>84</sup>

The Academy was fast reaching the goals set forth by the Special Committee appointed by the convention in 1960. Enrollment had improved; near fifty percent of the physical improvements had been made; the curriculum had been expanded; the spirit of the faculty and student body was excellent; and the financial condition of the school was sound. The school still had a year to go to "prove itself." At the 1964 convention meeting in Memphis, Tennessee, Gaye McGlothlen made the following motion:

In view of the fact that the 1960 convention voted 'that the school's progress be reviewed at the end of.....five years to determine its future,' I move that the Education Committee of the Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention be requested to review the reports and actions of our recent conventions and make an investigation of the school's history, purpose, programs and present functions and of the future possibilities and objectives of the school if it is to remain a part of our convention's program of Christian Education, and that the report and recommendations of the committee be printed in the *Baptist & Reflector* prior to next year's convention.<sup>85</sup>

Even though the report of the Special Committee appointed in 1960 was not to determine the school's future and even though the committee that had reported in 1960 did not make any recommendations concerning the future of the school, President Lemons presented a progress report to the convention in which he pointed out that the Schubert Dormitory for Boys was under construction, that a Library-Student Activities Building was in the planning stage, that improvements and upgrading had been made in faculty and curriculum, and that the enrollment at that time (November) was 174; pointed out that the Education Committee in September had already recognized that such a study was their responsibility, and the president of the school had assured the committee of his willingness to cooperate fully in the study. He made three suggestions:

1. We welcome the opportunity to report to Tennessee Baptists the progress we have made since 1960.
2. We request that the study be based on the ten-year objectives and achievements recommended by the Special Committee in 1960.
3. We request that the trustees (of the Academy) be represented in the proposed study.  
We look forward to an objective and constructive study of our school, and again pledge our full cooperation to the committee and to all Tennessee Baptists.<sup>86</sup>

On Wednesday afternoon of the 1965 session of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, Ralph Murray brought a report on Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. This was in compliance with instructions from the 1960 convention and a motion made at the 1964 convention by Gaye L. McGlothlen, Pastor of Emmanuel Baptist Church, Nashville.<sup>87</sup>

During the latter part of 1964 and the year 1965 before the convention, the academy continued to grow. Plans for an enlarged curriculum were adopted by the trustees;<sup>88</sup> requirements for graduation were tightened to require seventeen units for graduation—four to be in English, one in American history, one in Bible, two in mathematics, one in health, and one in science;<sup>89</sup> insurance was provided for teachers;<sup>90</sup> a student handbook was published;<sup>91</sup> and Harrison-Chilhowee had received a high rating by the National Press Association.<sup>92</sup> The spirit of evangelism on the campus had been such that some of the internationals at the school had been converted; this pointed to Harrison-Chilhowee as a rich foreign mission field; and the academy according to President Lemons, had become a haven for Cuban young people fleeing from Castro's Communist Cuba.<sup>93</sup>

In his report to the convention, President Lemons pointed out that of the projected goal for the physical plant set out in 1961 for a ten-year period of over \$400,000, the academy had reached \$357,655, plus \$20,750 for the President's Home. The school was on schedule in every area except endowment. Curriculum and academic needs listed were:

1. Increase and elevate the academic standard of the faculty. Seven faculty members have graduate degrees; five others are working on graduate degrees.
2. Increase in faculty salaries by a minimum of \$20,000. In the past five years faculty salaries have increased \$12,690 annually, plus these extra benefits: housing, life insurance, retirement benefits, participation in Social Security.
3. Move toward the highest Accreditation Standards. School has A-1 accreditation rating by State Department of Education.
4. Maintain a student body of a minimum of 250. Since the termination of the contract with Sevier County, we have averaged 271 in total enrollment each year.<sup>94</sup>

The following report with recommendations concerning Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy is given here because it seems pertinent to this discussion and the events that followed:

## I. PAST

The Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy has a long and interesting history beginning with the McCroskey School, which dates from about 1840. In 1880, the school was known as the Boyd's Creek Academy, and from 1887 to 1932 the school, under a series of names (Harrison-Chilhowee Normal Academy, Harrison-Chilhowee Academy, Chilhowee Institute, Harrison Chilhowee Institute) was sponsored by Knox County, Chilhowee and Sevier County associations. In 1932 the school was rechartered under the Tennessee law as Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, and was made an integral part of the Tennessee Baptist educational system.

From its earliest beginnings, the school has offered a full academic curriculum. Until the start of teacher training in our colleges on a large scale,

the Academy offered very acceptable preparation in this field. The college preparatory courses were so advanced in those years that many colleges placed Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy graduates in their sophomore classes. For example, the 1910 catalog lists these courses for seniors: Virgil, Livy, Xenophon's *Anabasis*, trigonometry, rhetoric, composition, psychology, pedagogy, and a choice of French, German or Greek. The more "elementary" courses, such as Caesar, Cicero, plane and solid geometry and Greek classical literature has been taken in the early years of study.

In 1892, teachers of the school began a Sunday School for both students and the community, out of which was constituted a church known today as First Chilhowee Baptist Church. Reverend W. S. Bryan, the school's principal, was elected the first pastor, and throughout its history the church and school have shared a mutual ministry.

The recent history of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy includes commendable progress in several areas. In physical facilities the school has added the Atchley Dormitory for Girls, the Stokely Gymnasium, the Ashe Cafeteria and the Tipton Memorial Residence for the President. Also, other improvements include a heating system and a modern filtration plant for sewage treatment, all of which have been approved by the State Department of Health where such was necessary. Many major repairs have improved the boys' dormitory, athletic facilities, parking areas, the campus grounds and faculty and student residences. Besides these physical improvements is the faculty-training improvements, in which consistent encouragement to self-improvements through advanced studies has played its part.

## II. PURPOSES AND OBJECTIVES

According to the Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy school catalog (1965, pages 7-8), the following statement of objectives guides the school:

'Fully accredited, superior academic training under Christian influence is the capstone of our existence in a modern world whose future depends upon our type of training and emphasis.

The primary objective of Chilhowee is to provide a Baptist high school with a superior academic curriculum permeated with Christian character and ideals. The aim is to develop the whole personality of the student and to make an indelible contribution to his life. The development of high standards of scholastic climate for teachers and students. The recognition and acceptance of civic responsibility is designed as a background for useful and worthy citizenship.

The establishment and growth of interest in the fields of human activity are a means to happiness, social progress, and continued growth. The Christian emphasis is provided to prepare students for worthy Kingdom service, whether as a full-time profession or as a guiding principle of life.

The school is to have a deep concern for the needs of special students to aid them in particular preparation, and the making of proper decisions and necessary adjustment. A friendly, warm spirit of genuine Christian love and courtesy is to characterize every person at our school.

We could summarize these objectives as follows:

1. High school training under Christian influence.
2. Preparation for church-related vocations.
3. Special training for those entering the ministry.
4. Provision of a home for children of foreign missionaries while in high school.
5. Environmental change where such change may meet personal need.'



### III. PRESENT

#### The Faculty and Staff

The faculty and staff are composed of nine men and eleven women members who are well qualified in their respective fields. Nine of these have graduate degrees beyond the four year college level. Their dedication and enthusiasm are apparent to the students and evidenced by the fact there are very few vacancies that occur. All are Baptists who are active in a Baptist Church. The following table will provide the detailed information.

#### PERSONNEL INFORMATION

##### Administrative Staff

Name	Position	Date of Employment
Charles C. Lemons	President, A.B., B.D., TH.M.	1960
C. Y. Stewart	Principal-Dean, B.S., M.S.	1937
Sue Parton	Treasurer, B.S.	1963
Ann Stewart	Registrar	1940
Ella Mae Smith	Dean of Girls	1962
Robert M. Startup	Dean of Boys, A.B., B.D.	1961
Mrs. Ruth R. Cole	Housemother in Ellis Dorm	1962
	Assistant Librarian	

##### Faculty

Name	Position	Academic Degree	Yrs. Exp.	Teach- ing Ld.	Date Empl.
Mildred Clark	Business	B.A., M.S.	24	Full Day	1953
Royce Dennis	Mathematics	B.S.	6	Full Day	1959
W. F. Hall	Bible	B.A., B.S. M.A.	37	Full Day	1926-36; 1938
Edna Hyder	Social Science	B.A.	10	Full Day	1961
Lester McCarter	Coach, Phys. Ed.	B.S.	12	Full Day	1955
Shirley Newman	Home Economics	B.S.	7	Full Day	1957
Eldon H. Smith	English	B.A.	4	Full Day	1962
James H. Stokes	Sciences	B.A., B.S., B.D.	6	Full Day	1962
Annie Stokes	English	B.A.	3	Full Day	1962
Mary H. McKinney	Librarian	B.A.	15	Full Day	1955
Ray F. Williams	8th grade	B.A., Th.M.	4	Half Day	1961
Ann Lambert	Music	B.A., B.S.M.	16	Full Day	1953
Bobbie DeArmond	Psychology &	B.A., M.A.	4	Half Day	1965
Thomas	Counseling				

Salary Schedule for teachers: Tennessee Teacher's Salary Schedule, plus fringe benefits, i.e., Baptist Annuity Retirement, insurance, etc.; Social Security, housing.

##### Student Body

Preparation for college remains one of the major emphases of the school and over 80 percent of the graduates enter college. These select both Baptist colleges and state universities, where they generally show creditable performance alongside graduates from all sizes of public high schools. The school has an A-1 accreditation rating with the Tennessee Department of Education which is guarded carefully for the students' benefit. Along with the standard high school courses are four years in Bible, which is a unique feature of the school. These advance from the survey courses in Old and

New Testament to more advanced studies in doctrine, history, Christian education, homiletics, and church organization—all of these latter designed primarily for those entering the ministry and other church-related vocations.

The student body is composed primarily of Baptist boys and girls between the age of 14 and 19 who are at the school for advantages and needs which cannot be met in the public schools. Many of them have working scholarships to help them meet school costs, although the work program is designed to have a teaching value as well as practical assistance. In recent years several foreign countries such as Switzerland, Iran, Malaysia, Thailand, Korea, Canada, Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, Panama, Cuba, Australia, Italy, Japan and Hong Kong have been represented by the students. These were nationals and children of foreign missionaries.

According to reports received from college where graduates have entered the Academy students have consistently done a good grade of work. An analysis of the student body for the past several years follows, and it tells the story of a wide range of needs being met by the school.

	Student Body				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Average Enrollment					
Regular	244	196	190	163	186
Summer	105	102	66	91	91
Total	349	298	256	254	277
Tuition per Student*	\$15	\$15	\$18.50	\$20	\$20
Tennessee Students	302	235	144	171	186
Local**	153	28	17	26	30
Foreign Students	5	8	13	26	23
Missionaries'					
Children	1	4	9	6	3
Ministers' Children	22	20	25	21	28
Ministerial Students	33	36	21	27	22
Other Church-related					
Vocations	22	13	10	11	20
No. from other states	38	79	68	51	65
From problem homes	6	7	12	11	20
Non-Baptists	32	22	11	13	12
No. over High					
School Age	23	22	11	13	12
No. married students	12	16	8	11	12

\*For regular school years (9 months)

\*\*Cummulating from Knox, Sevier, or Blount Counties.

Enrollment for 1965-1966: Fall 200 (Estimate); Summer 125 (Actual); Total 325

	Follow-up on Students				
How many graduated	62	45	35	48	48
How many entered college	32	35	26	35	43

Analysis concerning graduates, 1961-1964:

1961: 27 Entered college  
       5 Business College  
       5 Armed Forces  
       3 Nursing  
       1 Lab. Tech.  
       1 Natl. Aero. Sch.  
       20 Unknown

- 1962: 33 Entered college  
 2 Nursing  
 3 Air Force  
 8 Unknown
- 1963: 26 Entered college  
 1 Beautician school  
 4 Navy  
 4 Unknown
- 1964: 33 Entered college  
 2 Business college  
 3 Nursing  
 2 Beautician College  
 4 Armed Forces  
 4 Unknown
- 1965: 43 Plan to enter college  
 4 other schools  
 3 undecided

Comments from personnel on college campuses have been complimentary about the adjustment and the type of school work done by Harrison-Chilhowee graduates.

Church attendance is required of all students, and Reverend Joe Orr, pastor of First Baptist Church of Seymour, reports that both attendance and attitude are good. He stated further that both faculty and students participated in all church activities and revivals and that an excellent relationship exists between the church and the school.

#### Physical Facilities

When the Tennessee Baptist Convention acquired the school in 1932, the property assets were \$115,659. Since that time the capital needs funds from the Cooperative Program have been approximately \$218,000. At the present time, with no mortgage or indebtedness, the property value is \$1,221,190. Endowment funds have increased from less than \$10,000 to over \$100,000, and the income is used for various forms of student aid. An analysis of a ten-year program of capital improvement goals as set forth in 1960 by the trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, along with the accomplishment of some of these goals—including cost estimates and actual costs—will indicate the kind of management given under the present administration:

#### A STUDY OF 10-YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (As Defined by Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy Trustees, 1960)

Capital Improvement	Estimated Cost	Date Completed	Actual Cost
Atchley Dormitory for Girls	\$300,000	1961	\$210,500
Ashe Cafeteria	75,000	1963	53,750
Stokely Gymnasium	200,000	1962	116,500
Sewage filtration plant	50,000	1961	30,655
President's residence	25,000	1964	18,000
Equipment	100,000	1961-65	65,516
Unaccomplished Projections			
Boys' Dormitory	\$100,000	1966	
Library-student center	100,000	1967	
Girls' dormitory wing	97,500	1968	
Extra boiler room	12,500	1965	



#### IV. PROSPECT

The balance of laymen and ministers on the school's trustees has resulted in plans that are forward-looking, sound and consistent with Baptist ideals. The ten-year projection recommended by the Special Committee in 1961; and later adopted by the trustees has been followed with great profit and success. As has been demonstrated, more than one-half the building requirements have been erected, and the curriculum and academic provisions reveal progress well in advance of the recommended schedule. The trustees have recently re-emphasized their approval of the remaining items on the new building expansion program. The financing of these buildings would involve only short-term indebtedness of not more than seven years.

It is the opinion of the trustees and school president that the Academy can render its most effective service with an annual enrollment of between 225 and 275 students. To provide for a larger enrollment would involve additional personnel, require additional buildings and equipment beyond that in their present plans. The Admissions Committee can be more selective in accepting students, and total costs can be held at the approximate level of the present operation. Unless there is serious inflation or some national catastrophe, the monetary needs of the school supplied by the Tennessee Baptist Convention need not increase. Any large gifts or bequests to endowment could result in income that would conceivably lower requests for funds from the Cooperative Program.

#### V. RECOMMENDATIONS

After careful study of the facts incorporated in this report, and conference with the administration of the school and the Executive Secretary of our Tennessee Baptist Convention, we respectfully recommend the following:

1. That we commend Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy and its administration and trustees for the ministry and program provided Tennessee Baptists by this institution; and
2. That the annual enrollment of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy be limited by the school's administration to a constant of from 225 - 275 non-duplicating students, and that the financial needs be determined in the light of that fact; and
3. That the financial needs and ministry of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy be provided by the Tennessee Baptist Convention through its regularly structured procedures.<sup>95</sup>

This report was submitted by the Harrison-Chilhowee subcommittee of Education Committee, Tennessee Baptist Convention, Executive Board, A. H. Hicks, Chairman; Jesse Newton, W. L. Baker.<sup>96</sup>

In presenting the report on Harrison-Chilhowee, Ralph Murray first read the motion made by Gaye L. McGlothen at the 1964 convention. He then read the report in its entirety and read the three recommendations. Each of the recommendations was seconded, and each of the first two carried. When recommendation number three was read, moved, and seconded, Gaye McGlothen spoke against it. He made a substitute motion "that the Tennessee Baptist Convention discontinue the operation of its secondary school program and that the Executive Board be instructed to recommend to the convention next year a date and a procedure to accomplish this in relation to Harrison-Chilhowee Academy." The motion was seconded, and Dr. McGlothen spoke to the substitute motion urging the closing of the school

for historical, educational, financial, and practical reasons. The debate continued into a special order of business, and Dr. McGlothen was supported by Herman Jacobs, Pastor of Crieveview Baptist Church, Nashville. Opponents who spoke against the substitute motion and in favor of continuing the school were Dr. John D. Freeman of Nashville, Dr. D. M. Renick of Memphis, Rev. David Walker of Cleveland, Dr. Lewis D. Ferrell of Memphis, and Clarence Little of Dayton. The debate was long, technical, and, at times, tense. When the vote was taken, there were 432 who voted against the substitute motion and in favor of the school. 144 voted for the substitute motion and for the closing of the school.<sup>97</sup>

The writer here takes the privilege of making a series of observations concerning this whole matter:

1. The vote at Gatlinburg (1959) was not to put the school on trial, but "that Harrison-Chilhowee be continued as part of the Educational system of the Tennessee Baptist Convention."<sup>98</sup>
2. The Special Study Committee presented just that (a study) at the 1960 convention in Nashville with no recommendation.
3. Recommendation that the Education Commission of the Executive Board review the work of the academy in 1965 did imply that the school (at least in the minds of some) was on trial.
4. Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy passed the test with flying colors and should have convinced any who still had doubts that the ministry of Harrison-Chilhowee is vital to the best interest of Tennessee Baptists.
5. Some were still intent, for some reason, on closing the academy.
6. The school has been examined and studied more than a person in a hospital with a fatal disease with multiple complications, and it is problematic if any other institution supported by Tennessee Baptists could have survived.
7. The rank and file of Tennessee Baptist—members of Baptist churches over the state—believed in and still believe in the ministry of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.
8. This was a very explosive question for our convention. It had the potential of splitting the convention and for a time lined brethren up on opposite sides that in many cases cost the friendship and respect that had existed before.

The convention Special Committee had recommended an enrollment minimum of 225 to 275 per year. Only two years during 1960 to 1965 had the enrollment gone below 275; the school had averaged for this five years better than 286 students per year. However, in 1966 the enrollment came to a standstill and began to drop. The administration of the school was not able to bring the enrollment back up to the desired figure. It was true that during these years the school did not have a student recruiter, and all of this work had to be done by the president in addition to the other duties of his position. The 1966-67 enrollment was 206 for the fall and winter and 115 for the summer of 1966. This made a total enrollment of 321 which was above the suggested enrollment.<sup>99</sup> However, this did not continue, and by 1968 Mr. Lemons brought to the attention of the Board of Trustees the information that there was a definite decline in enrollment and a consequent close operating budget. He gave the following reasons for the decline: (1) State and Federal education programs are providing for many needs we once met;

(2) the 15% increase in cost made it impossible for some to return; (3) the school has been more selective in those it has admitted. He pointed out that until there was a definite increase in the operational funds no new personnel or programs could be started.<sup>100</sup> The enrollment did not come up. Lack of students returning, students dropping out during the school year, those being asked to drop out by the administration caused the campus population to decline to the place that it was not only dangerous but critical. This caused a decline in the financial stability of the school, a drop in morale on the campus, and a loss of one of the chief selling cards to the constituency of the school. The school simply was not reaching the people. This could have been dangerous to the very life of the academy.

This was not to say that the school had failed or that this particular administration had failed; this was not true. Problems had simply developed that made it hard to continue the enthusiastic program in which the academy was engaged. In spite of this discouragement and the discouragement in the loss of Mary Ellis Home (in which some boys had been housed the year before) by fire;<sup>101</sup> the building program continued and President Lemons continued in the expanding and enlarging of the curriculum. In his report to the Tennessee Baptist Convention in 1966, Mr. Lemons said that

Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy is going forward in the program of enlargement as set forth in the report presented and approved by the Tennessee Baptist Convention in session in 1965. New buildings already erected include Atchley Dormitory for Girls, Ashe Cafeteria, Stokely Gymnasium, Tipton Home for the President and the Central Heating Plant. Improvements have been made in renovating the boys' dormitory, installation of a central electrical system, addition of shop facilities, grading a baseball field, and additional campus lighting. Presently under construction is the Schubert Dormitory for Boys, and in the planning stage are the Library-Student Activities Building and additional housing for girls. Corresponding improvements and upgrading have been made in the faculty and curriculum. The school maintains a A-1 accreditation rating with the State Department of Education and is continually alert to the increasing needs of our students. Prospects for the coming year are encouraging; it is likely that we shall have a record enrollment.

The total non-duplicating enrollment for 1966 (up to that date) was 238.<sup>102</sup>

Groundbreaking was held for the new boys' dormitory on January 28, 1966;<sup>103</sup> with the help of a loan of \$100,000 approved by the Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention on December 10, 1965, and negotiated with the Hamilton National Bank of Knoxville.<sup>104</sup> The building was completed before the meeting of the Board of Trustees in October, 1966.<sup>105</sup> This dormitory was named by the trustees the Schubert Dormitory for Boys in honor of Mrs. Hazel Schubert, who had made a generous donation to the building; the proposed Library-Student Activities Building was named the Hasson Student Activities Building in honor of the Hasson Family, whose members had been long-time friends of the academy.<sup>106</sup> In October, 1966, the older boys' dormitory was named the Stewart Dormitory for Boys in honor of Mr. & Mrs. C. Y. Stewart in recognition of their many years of faithful service to the school.<sup>107</sup>

At this time it had become apparent that in order to complete the remainder



of the capital projects of the enlargement program, the school would be forced to borrow money beyond the amount allowed by the convention. At the July 28, 1966, meeting of the Board of Trustees, the feasibility of remodeling the Ellis Dormitory (which had been severely damaged by fire) was discussed and also a request was approved to the Executive Board of the Convention to raise the debt ceiling from \$100,00 to \$250,000 in order that the enlargement program could be completed and financed.<sup>108</sup> At the December meeting of the Executive Board that year, Ralph Murray, Chairman of the Education Committee of the Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, recommended and moved that the following request of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy be approved:

- (1) That the debt ceiling of the school for building needs be raised from the present \$100,000 to \$250,000.
- (2) That the next building project be the erection of a Student Center Library Building to cost approximately \$250,000.

In support of the requests the following statements were offered:

- (1) These requests are in line with the expansion program of the school as outlined in the Education Committee's report to the Convention in Chattanooga last year.
- (2) Repayment of loan, already approved by the Hamilton National Bank in Knoxville, can be made from the present capital needs allocation of the school. In addition there are periodic gifts to the school of money and materials from interested friends. No appeals for funds, private or public, are necessary, and no campaign of any type is planned for this purpose.
- (3) The Student Center-Library Building will provide needs of our students that are being partially met by our present limited facilities.

This request was adopted with one vote cast against it;<sup>109</sup> the money was borrowed from Hamilton National Bank on the above terms; and plans went forward for the construction of the building. Elaborate groundbreaking ceremonies were held on Thursday, April 26, 1967, with Dr. Jonas Stewart, President of TBC and Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Hutington, Tennessee, principal speaker. Cubert Bell, a Choctaw Indian and a senior at the academy, carried the gold shovel to Mr. Jack Hasson, who performed the ground-breaking exercises.<sup>110</sup> The building was completed in 1967 at a cost of \$123,168.88.<sup>111</sup>

This, according to a report that President Lemons brought to the Board of Trustees on April 25, 1968, brought to completion the capital improvements program suggested in the Special Committee Report to the Convention in 1960.<sup>112</sup> Of course, there would always be (and Mr. Lemons suggested this in the report to the Board) repairs and continued improvements to buildings and grounds of the academy. This was to be a continuing process and would come under discussion in future meetings of the Board.

At the annual meeting of the Tennessee Baptist Convention in November, 1968, Mr. Lemons made a report which included a resume of the capital improvements from 1961 to 1968. The accomplishments seemed almost unbelievable for the academy, which was so under fire in 1959 and 1960 as a school that had outlived its day and was on the brink of failure. The improvements, totaling \$595,604.14 without any special campaigns or allocations from the convention were as follows:

1961 - Atchley Dormitory for Girls	\$192,642.60
1962 - Treatment Plant	20,382.50
1963 - Renovation of Stewart Dormitory	12,267.87
1963 - Ashe Cafeteria	51,339.77
1964-1965 - President's Home - Tipton Memorial	19,287.22
1965 - Addition to Heating Plant	12,166.36
1966 - Schubert Dormitory for Boys	130,224.85
1967 - Faculty Duplex	17,973.76
1967 - Student Duplex	3,364.31
1967 - Hasson Student Activities Building	123,168.88
1967-1968 - Student House	785.82
1968 - Renovation of Anderson Administration Building	12,000.00
Total	\$595,604.14 <sup>13</sup>

It is true that buildings, important as they are, cannot make a school. Harrison-Chilhowee had been more than successful in reaching by 1968 the proposed program set out for the school by the convention in 1960. Other areas which came in for study and recommendations were those of the curriculum and faculty. The report gave high commendation for the scholastic achievements of the school in the past, but it was felt that the school needed to take a new look at the internal affairs, such as curriculum, faculty, student organizations, and student activities. This was done in 1967 when President Lemons called for a committee composed of three trustees and three faculty members to conduct a self-study of the academic needs and goals of the school, based upon the type of study made for admission to the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Even though Mr. Lemons made it clear that it was not in his thinking to make any application for membership in the Association at that time, the committee was to report back to the trustees in one year with progress reports between.<sup>114</sup>

On October 19, 1967, Mr. Lemons reported to the Board of Trustees that the self-study program was being pursued;<sup>115</sup> on October 31, 1968, the committee composed of Dr. G. C. Kyker, Wilson M. Lonas, and Dillard Mynatt from the trustees; and William F. Hall, James Stokes, and Pauline Clark from the faculty with Mr. Lemons and C. Y. Stewart serving as ex officio members made the following report brought by William F. Hall, Chairman of the faculty section:

This study was begun by vote of the Board of Trustees when by vote President Lemons was instructed to order materials for the study and when the Board of Trustees brought into being a committee made up of members from the Board of Trustees and Faculty.....

This committee met and organized in August of 1967. The result of this meeting was that the faculty was asked to participate in the study and a Steering Committee was set up. This committee was William F. Hall, Chairman, C. Y. Stewart, James Stokes, and Mrs. Pauline Clark. This committee made a report to the faculty early in the fall of 1967 on the objectives and philosophy of the school. This statement is as follows:

'To give the best possible training under definite Christian influence' was stated as the objective. The philosophy of the school was stated as: 'That we believe in the fundamental principles of American Democracy, the fundamental teachings of the Christian Faith, the interpretation of that faith in conformity with the historic Baptist principles, that all

of life is important and is made possible by God and that to be truly educated the student must be conversant with nature, man and God. He must be able to take his place in the world of men and become an asset and not a liability. He cannot do this without a trained mind and a dedicated personality. As teachers, we hope and strive to lead each student to attain such a preparation for life.'

At this same meeting (of the Steering Committee) faculty committees were appointed to make a study of the different departments of study and activity. The following reports have been made to the faculty in regular session:

Philosophy and Objectives

Mathematics

Instructional Materials Service—Library and Audio-Visual

Other reports to be made are:

Business Education

English

Foreign Languages

Health Education

Music

Science

Physical Education

Social Science

Guidance Services

School Plant

School Staff and Administration

Individual Staff Member

Home Economics

Some results so far in this study (and you will remember that this is only a progress report) are that there are certain areas of improvement noted. The two principle areas here are that equipment and teaching aids are being improved and augmented. The faculty is now better organized and is showing some improvement in committee work in the general progress of the school. The study shows that our teachers are trying to do a faithful and adequate job of teaching and leading the students.

Some needs that appear at this stage of the study very apparent are:

1. Addition of courses of study that would be beneficial to the present student body and would be attractive to prospective students. I would mention Art, Driver Education, Industrial Arts.
2. A stepped-up program of promotion and student recruitment.
3. A more adequate maintenance and janitorial policy.
4. A greater degree of freedom of communication between faculty and student body, between faculty and administration, and between faculty and Board of Trustees.
5. Further and more advanced study on the part of the faculty.

It is our hope that this study, along with the findings, will contribute to a greater understanding of one another and a greater degree of integrated service among all of us in order that we might have a greater Chilhowee.<sup>116</sup>

This was certainly a step forward in the improvement of the curriculum and in added facilities and services. It was not followed up as vigorously as it should have been, even though courses in art and driver education were *eventually* added to the curriculum. It was some time, however, before the janitorial service was measurably improved and before another full-time Director of Plant and Properties was added to the staff.

This did not mean that the school was not growing in service and ministries. It was. The student body had among it a group of organizations that were outlets for service and improvement to the students in addition to the classroom work. Among those active organizations during the latter part of the sixties were the Choir, the Science Club, the Math Club, the Beta



Club, the Booster Club, the Lettermen, the Yearbook Staff, the Chatter Staff, the Camera Club, the B.S.U., the Life Service Band, the Ministerial Conference, and the Y.W.A.<sup>117</sup>

The top ten scholarships won indicated the superior work done at the academy;<sup>118</sup> poise and unusual personalities were portrayed by winners in the Junior Miss Contests;<sup>119</sup> sports and good relations with community organizations were augmented by Dwight Stokes entering and winning the ping pong contest sponsored by the Lion's Club;<sup>120</sup> and the academy was identified in the area as an unusual school in that students came from all over the world. In 1969 they came from five different countries in addition to the United States.<sup>121</sup> For years Harrison-Chilhowee had been known in the area for its outstanding library. It was unique in that it not only was adequate for the classroom needs of the students in every department but, in addition, provided a complete ministerial library for those who needed it. In 1968 the Librarian, Mrs. Pauline Clark planned and provided a display of some of the library's new books in the field of science. They were new, needed, and up-to-date for the work being done by the science department at that time. Possible above the grasp of the average laymen were such books displayed as *Mushrooms, Molds and Miracles*; *Thirty Years That Shook Physics*; *Bioluminescence*; and *Dangerous Air*; but they helped the library to keep step with the other improvements and enlargements of the school.<sup>122</sup>

With all the progress that was being made in the ministry of the academy, it was evident that problems existed that kept the school from doing its best work. In January 1969, President Lemons reported to the trustees that "some conditions on the campus need to be corrected in order for us to secure more students." He mentioned as one of those needs "more strict supervision during the hours the students are not in the classroom." He listed as some of the problems vandalism, noise, and need for disciplined study schedule at night. In the same meeting Principal C. Y. Stewart called attention to the need for a better cleaning and repair program on the campus.

Mrs. Sue S. Parton had resigned as Secretary-Treasurer effective May 31, 1969, and it was reported Mr. Ray Kitts would not remain in the position of Dean of Boys for another year. Mr. Lemons, at the April 24, 1969, meeting of the trustees, presented resumes of two applicants for the position of Secretary-Treasurer.<sup>123</sup>

At the same meeting, Trustee Reece Harris made a motion calling for an "evaluation by the trustees to check the internal structure to see what needs to be done to improve the school." He moved that Mr. Smother (Chairman) appoint a committee to evaluate the internal structure and bring a report back as to what improvements could be made. He suggested that needed information would be on what the problems were, why such a faculty turnover, what the trustees could do to better the school, physical plant, relationships, and relationships among the faculty. Mrs. R. L. Ashe seconded the motion, and after considerable discussion it was approved. Mr. Smothers appointed on the committee Dr. Nolan Howington, Mrs. R. L. Ashe, Dr. G. C. Kyker, Reece Harris, and James Lauderback.<sup>124</sup> Also in this meeting, Mr. James Garrison presented a plan of advertising which he proposed the school adopt for the coming year with the thought of better publicity and

a larger enrollment; this was also adopted.<sup>125</sup>

In the June 17, 1969, session of the trustees, Raymond Smith made a motion which was seconded by Dr. G. C. Kyker that the Executive Board meet in a called session approximately one month prior to the October meeting of the Board of Trustees "to give further study to some matters of concern that will require attention by the Board in full session."<sup>126</sup> The record of this meeting with the recommendations to be made at the next session of the full Board contained four points:

1. A committee should be appointed to study long range program of school and make progress reports on the following:
  - 1) Enlargement and improvement of curriculum,
  - 2) Personnel necessary to serve school,
  - 3) Job description of present and new personnel.
2. Possibility of a field representative, fund raiser, enlargement vice-president, or.....
3. That the school concur in the president's proposal to build a retirement home (provisions were set forth).
4. That an additional administrative officer be provided to assist in our work.<sup>127</sup>

The only matters of insistent urgency that were revealed here were the proposal of President Lemons concerning the building of a retirement home and the continual dropping of enrollment which by this time had become critical. At the regular meeting of the Board in October, the proposal to build the retirement home was approved. Changes on the campus were approved that would move the bowling lanes, and the Executive Committee was empowered to secure a Director of Development.<sup>128</sup>

At this same meeting, Dr. Nolan Howington, Chairman of the Special Study Committee, presented to the trustees six suggestions that revealed findings of serious weaknesses in the school's program. They were

1. There is a need for accurate job description.
2. The admission's policy of the institution should be carefully evaluated and scrupulously followed.
3. Every form of discipline should be fair and consistent.
4. We would recommend that recreational facilities be more widely used by the students.
5. The general facilities, buildings and grounds, should be kept in the best possible order.
6. We strongly recommend that there not only be job description, but that there be job performance in line with description.<sup>129</sup>

At this same meeting a Consultant's Report was given and discussed. The special committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Howington, asked President Lemons to go to Mount Herman Academy in Massachusetts to make an on-the-spot study of that institution to try to ascertain why it was making so much better progress student-wise than was Chilhowee Academy.<sup>130</sup>

On December 10, 1969, a committee composed of the chairmen of all committees met to study this report and make recommendations to the trustees.

This was called Burnham's Report. They agreed on twenty-six recommendations to the Board; however, when the report was made at a called meeting of the Board of Trustees on January 29, 1970, the following recommendations were made to the Board; each was discussed individually and then the recommendations as a whole were adopted:<sup>131</sup>

1. That we adopt the Burnham Consultant's Report in principle as a long-range goal.
2. That the purpose of the school be "that the over-arching objectives of Chilhowee Academy be academic excellence gained with a Christian context."
3. That we accept the Organization Chart found on page 13 of the Burnham Report which provides for the position of a Headmaster, Director of Studies (or Academic Dean), Director of Counseling, Director of Development and Alumni Affairs, and Supervisor of Plant and Properties.
4. That the Trustees follow customary procedure and have an appropriate committee in the selection of a Headmaster.
5. That we employ a Supervisor of Plant and Property.
6. That we employ a trained Director of Counseling.
7. That qualifications of students for admittance be re-evaluated and that all incoming students be administered entrance tests (i.e., Secondary School Admissions Tests) and that any qualified student be accepted on the approval of the Admissions Committee.
8. That the Curriculum Committee constantly provide for updating the curriculum.
9. That we magnify and intensify our accomplishments through an aggressive public relations program and that we work out ways to increase enrollment.
10. That we find it highly desirable to own adjacent elementary school property.
11. That we seek diversity in faculty in matters of age, interest, point of view, and training.
12. That we provide a lighter work load for teachers in classroom and use them more for extra-curricular activities.
13. That we have more men on faculty.
14. That the Budget Committee study the possibility of upgrading the fringe benefits for faculty and staff.
15. That physical education instruction should have assistance of women.
16. That a strong intra-mural program be instituted to involve each individual in at least one team sport and one personal skill sport.
17. That it be recognized that extra-curricular activities are an important part of educational experience and their coordination could largely be handled through Director of Counseling (i.e., photography, student newspaper, etc.)
18. That we inaugurate student government.
19. That we install a work program for all students.
20. That we begin using the name "Chilhowee Academy" in all public relations.

One of the recommendations of the Special Study Committee and also of the Committee to study the Burnham Report was that a Director of Development and of Alumni affairs be elected.<sup>132</sup> When the Board of Trustees met on January 29, 1970, the Executive Committee of the Board had already appointed Rev. David Sharp, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Sevierville, as the first Director of Development. At this meeting, he resigned as a trustee to accept the position.<sup>133</sup>

Other recommendations of the committee that were implemented gradually were "that the purpose of the school be 'that the over-arching objective of Chilhowee Academy be academic excellence gained within a Christian contact' " and that the school accept the organization chart in the Burnham Report. This called for a Headmaster, Director of Studies (or Academic



Dean), Director of Counseling, Director of Development and Alumni Affairs, and Supervisor of Plant and Properties. As has already been stated, Rev. David Sharp became the first Director of Development, elected in 1969. Later the trustees elected a Director of Studies, a Director of Counseling, and eventually, a Supervisor of Plant and Properties. The trustees, however, balked at changing the head of the school from President to Headmaster.<sup>134</sup>

The Budget Committee did study the possibility of upgrading the fringe benefits for faculty and staff, and this matter was approved. Attempt was made to bring more diversity in the faculty in matters of age, interest, point of view and training. This, of course, made a very difficult situation and posed the possibility of seeming to use discrimination in the matter of employment. This was a very slow process. For the next few years it was hard to inaugurate an aggressive public relations policy, but it was on the upgrade. Some of the other recommendations were not carried out; others were attempted.

It was problematic as to whether the time and money that went into this matter of the study and attempted implimenting of the Burnham Report brought returns commensurate to the effort and money expended. However, it does show an attempt on the part of the president, faculty, staff, and trustees to improve the school.

On April 30, 1970, a representative from the Education Committee of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, Haywood Highfill, appeared before the Board of Trustees to discuss with them an action taken by that committee concerning all Tennessee Baptist Educational Institutions. In this discussion, Mr. Highfill pointed out that there seemed to be difference of opinion and interpretation within the Education Committee on whether certain actions of the Board of Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee might require convention action. Under this category he mentioned that the shortening of the name for publicity purpose to Chilhowee Academy might result in legal complications in the future. It seemed to have been felt by the Education Committee also that "there was a nebulous area in Chilhowee's Trustee's recent statement of purpose."<sup>135</sup> At this point the Trustees voted to comply with the Education Committee's recommendation for a study report and that the chairman appoint an appropriate committee. It is apparent that the Trustees had no thought of going in conflict with the convention or the Education Committee of the Convention.

One of the problems since the severing of the contract with Sevier County Board of Education and the consequent loss of the larger part of the Sevier County students at the academy had been in the athletic department. With the sudden reduction of the student body, it was difficult to produce a winning team in football or basketball. One of the problems, according to Coach Lester McCarter, was the large turnover in students from year to year. It was true that the academy had never insisted that the Coach produce a winning team but that the right training be given those under his direction. However, there seemed to have developed a conflict between the president and the coach. One of the things that the president disliked very much was the large amount of publicity that the coach got concerning his being a "losing coach". He did not think it was good publicity for the school

to be described as a loser in anything.<sup>136</sup>

It was certain that Chilhowee was not producing a winning football team. On April 27, 1967, President Lemons recommended to the Board of Trustees that football be discontinued but that basketball be continued and that the Athletic Department emphasize intramural athletics. In response J. O. Carter moved that a committee of five be set up to study the whole plan and to report to the trustees not later than six months from that date. This was seconded by Dillard Mynatt and passed by the Board. The proper committee was appointed, consisting of Hubert Smothers, Mrs. H. A. Schubert, Dott Baker, and Dillard Mynatt.<sup>137</sup> However, at the next meeting the committee simply reported that it was not ready to report. At the April 28, 1968, session of the Trustees, it was recommended that football be continued, the committee be kept intact, and that the committee be prepared to make further recommendations growing out of its study by the next meeting.<sup>138</sup>

At the next meeting the committee did make a report of the following:

1. That we definitely continue football and strengthen both the football and the entire athletic program.
2. That regular athletic competition not include "B" teams.
3. That the 1969-1970 curriculum require physical education for credit and that the school officials work out the appropriate details. Details should be completed and a full report made to the April 1969 full meeting of the Board.
4. That the present intramural program be continued. That an outline of present intramural activities be presented to the Athletic Committee by January 1, 1969, for further study and recommendations.<sup>139</sup>

The Committee did not suggest in its report how the athletic program was to be strengthened. The school was already requiring physical education for graduation;<sup>140</sup> however, following this report, the requirement were changed; as of 1979, the requirement for graduation was one complete unit in physical education. The intra-mural activity program was not changed very much at that time. This is the last account during this period concerning the problem of athletics except during those days the department never operated in the black. This does not mean that sports was not an important part of school life at this time. In 1967 a new shuffleboard and a new outside basketball court were constructed for use by the students;<sup>141</sup> and the *News-Record* of September 19, 1968, reported that the Chilhowee Lions were ready for an aggressive season in football with Gary King as Captain and Ken Brannon as Co-Captain.<sup>142</sup> At the Annual Athletic Banquet held at Helma's Restaurant in March, 1969, awards were given to the following people: Dwight Stokes, best defensive player (basketball); Jerry Brown, best offensive basketball player; Butch Coleman, Best rebounder; Annalesa Woody, best rebounder; Karen McCarter, best all-around player; Gary King, best offensive in football; Ken Brannon, best defensive player in football.<sup>143</sup>

At the age of nineteen, Charles Lemons came to Harrison-Chilhowee Academy as a student with only thirty-five cents in his pocket. God had called him to the gospel ministry; someone had suggested Harrison-Chilhowee to him; he felt that he needed more training if he was to carry

out the call that he had received from God. Because someone at the academy cared about him and other young men and young women like him, he was able to stay four years and graduate. He has ever since had a feeling of great obligation to the school and those who worked there. He became president of the academy in 1960 because he wanted to, at least in part, repay that debt. All during his administration he realized that there were two things the school badly needed in order for this dream to come true and in order that other young people might come and have the same opportunity that he had. These were greater and better facilities and an adequate endowment. During the ten years of his administration, Mr. Lemons did a superb job in leading the school in building more and better facilities. He was a builder. In October, 1967, Mr. Lemons brought to the attention of the Board of Trustees the need for endowment. He pointed out that the school's greatest need at that time was for endowment. He said that at that time the school had about \$120,000 in endowment but needed a minimum of \$1,000,000. He made the following recommendation to the trustees which was adopted: "That the Executive Committee of the Trustees, with the cooperation of the president and the Convention's Education Committee, prepare a plan for a campaign to raise \$1,000,000 for Endowment, which plan would ultimately be presented to the convention for approval."<sup>144</sup>

By April, 1968, the plan of the enlargement campaign was ready, and Mr. Lemons recommended to the trustees the following:

The purpose of the campaign is to secure funds for increasing our present endowment to \$1,000,000. An enlarged endowment was the first objective listed by the study committee in outlining the needs of the school, and the report containing this objective in our long-range plans was subsequently adopted by the Executive Board and our State Convention. In 1961, our endowment was \$10,000, while today it is \$120,000. We have enlarged this by careful management and by living within our means.

The total cost of campaign is not expected to exceed \$5,000.

The dates for the campaign are as follows:

East Tennessee	1969-1972
Middle Tennessee	1972-1975
West Tennessee	1971-1974

The campaign will be directed by our own school personnel.

No campaigns have been conducted by this school since the joint fund-raising drive for Christian Education in 1953. Previous to that time, campaigns were conducted in emergency situations. In all these, the objective was met.

Support for the campaign would come from these sources:

1. The churches and church groups.
2. Faculty, trustees, and alumni.
3. Other Baptists and friends.

We do not anticipate any support from foundations or other secular agencies. These make little or no provisions for help on the high school level.

All phases of this campaign are to be conducted in a manner harmonious with the spirit and policy of our Convention as demonstrated by our other schools and



institutions.

This plan and procedure, which Mr. Lemons recommended to the trustees be presented to the convention for adoption or rejection, was approved after the paragraph concerning support by secular agencies was deleted.<sup>145</sup>

Under instructions from the trustees, Mr. Lemons proposed this plan of campaign to the convention,<sup>146</sup> and it was approved at the November, 1968, Convention.<sup>147</sup>

It looked as if the campaign was off to a good start. It had been approved by the Trustees, the Executive Board of the Convention, and by the convention. Mr. Warren Weierman had been secured as professional consultant, and Rev. David Sharp had accepted the position of Director of Development and would lead the campaign.<sup>148</sup>

In the face of all this, the campaign came upon hard days. Even though early in the campaign the school received an alumni gift from Captain James Wade of \$1,000<sup>149</sup> and later a gift of near \$100,000 from Mrs. Oscar Woody of Concord, Tennessee,<sup>150</sup> when Mr. Lemons retired from the presidency of the school, the campaign seemingly was at a standstill according to communication of Mr. Lemons to the Board in a letter that was adopted as a part of his report to the trustees.<sup>151</sup> Even the trustees agreed with Mr. Lemons that for the next year they should give their primary interest and emphasis to the campaign, it was still not able to get off the ground.

We may raise questions as to why the campaign never really moved. It was found that the original figure of \$5,000 would not finance the campaign. The figure would be nearer \$20,000. Low enrollment was a factor as well as the bad financial condition of the school at that time. However, the most likely cause of the failure of the campaign was the continued effort on the part of some of the brethren in the convention to close the school. There were some who would not accept the fact that the convention had decided to keep the school and to help it to have a ministry among Tennessee Baptists on the high school level.<sup>152</sup>

There is not doubt but that the school needed the endowment, but it seems that the leadership had not adopted the most auspicious time to conduct a campaign of this kind. Conditions were such at that time that there was no way it could succeed.

During all this time the academy continued its ministry of academic excellence and moral and spiritual influence on hundreds of young people who came to its campus from all over Tennessee and the nation. Even other nations of the world contributed to the student body of the school. It was a home away from home for many children of missionaries (M.K.'s),<sup>153</sup> a home for an Indian boy from Alaska who had gone back and become not only a political leader, but also a moral leader of his people;<sup>154</sup> the football field was lighted in order that night games in football might be played, thus, giving an added interest to athletics;<sup>155</sup> the East Tennessee Choir Festival, sponsored by the Tennessee Baptist Church Music Department, was held at Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.<sup>156</sup> In 1969 the academy

became home for three (a brother and two sisters) uprooted Cubans. They were children of Rev. Reinaldo Medina, a Baptist Missionary who was a political prisoner in Cuba.<sup>157</sup> Gifts and scholarships continued to come from people who were interested in the ministry of the school.<sup>158</sup>

The July *Chilhowee Clarion* was devoted to A Look At Chilhowee. The article raised the question, What is Chilhowee? In answering the question the article pointed out that students come from Tennessee, many other states in the United States, and several foreign nations. Chilhowee is hard work. The students learn that there is no easy road to learning. The students enjoy a well balanced social life and an adequate athletic program. The completion of the Haddon Student Activities Building in 1967 had made possible a broadening of the offerings and activities at the school. Physical fitness as well as mental alertness is considered important at Harrison-Chilhowee. Spiritual growth is put in first place of importance at the academy. If a person has the very best of academic training and never knows Jesus Christ, his life is still empty and void. These are some of the things that the article said made up Chilhowee and this was possible because Tennessee Baptists have made available at Chilhowee many opportunities for mental, social, and spiritual growth of the student.<sup>159</sup>

As far back as June 17, 1969, Mr. Lemons had indicated at an Executive Committee meeting his desire of a change in his responsibility with the school<sup>160</sup> and had written a letter to the Board expressing such. According to the adoption of the Burnham Report, the trustees were in search of a Headmaster. At the April 30, 1970, meeting of the Board, Shields Webb, Chairman of the committee to find a Headmaster for the school, referred to Mr. Lemons' desire for a change in responsibility at the academy. Mr. Lemons' indication was that possibly the appropriate time to terminate his service as president would be September 1, 1970.<sup>161</sup> Following this, Mr. Lemons read the following letter to the Board of Trustees:

April 30, 1970

I respectfully request that as soon as a successor is found, my status and responsibilities at Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy be changed from President to some other position in the school's program. My preference is to serve in the area of Capital Enlargement, especially in writing wills, trusts, and gifts for the undergirding of the school's financial and capital endowment. However, I am willing to serve in any capacity of which I am capable to help insure the future of our institution. I pledge my continued co-operation and support of a new President, the trustees, and the total program of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.

I thank you and Tennessee Baptists for allowing ten years of the deepest dedication and the highest sacrifice under the most difficult and trying circumstances I have ever known. I ask no thanks or reward except that I continue to be allowed to enjoy the self-delusion that I was God's man for this period of our school's illustrious history.

Sincerely,

Charles C. Lemons

Arthur Burcham, after expressing deep appreciation for Mr. Lemons' service to the school, made the following motion:

That the Board accept Mr. Lemons' resignation as president to take effect upon the employment of a successor; and when his successor is employed, the Executive Committee recommend Mr. Lemons' new job description to the Board of Trustees.

This motion carried.<sup>162</sup>

Immediately following this action Shields Webb resigned as chairman and as a member of the Headmaster Committee as also did John Parrish. The resignations were accepted and Chairman Hubert Smothers appointed Richard Allison and St. George Jones to the committee with Richard Allison as chairman.<sup>163</sup>

At the August 5, 1970, meeting of the Board of Trustees (called meeting) Chairman Richard Allison of the Special Committee appointed to find a headmaster, reported that after many meetings, concerted prayer, and diligent efforts the Committee had a candidate to submit to the Board for approval. After giving information relative to the background and qualifications of the candidate, Mr. Allison made the motion "that we employ Hubert B. Smothers as Headmaster at a salary of \$15,000, and fringe benefits of free housing, group life and medical insurance, travel insurance, Annuity Board Retirement Plan, free tuition for his high school age children, use of an official car and moving expenses. Effective date of employment to be September 1, 1970." The motion was seconded by James Garrison and was approved by the Board after the motion had been amended by motion of John Parrish that the title of headmaster be changed to president.<sup>164</sup> October 22, 1970, was set as the day for the inauguration of the new president and on motion of Raymond Smith, Mr. Lemons was given the position of Special Assistant to the President. Raymond Smith then made a motion which was seconded by James Lauderback that

The Board of Trustees wishes to express our sincere appreciation to Mr. Lemons for his leadership and dedication for a decade in relationship to our school, our denomination, and our youth.

The motion carried.<sup>165</sup>

Mr. and Mrs. Smother and Mr. Lemons were then escorted into the room by Mr. Allison, Chairman of the special committee. They made appropriate remarks on the occasion of the change of administrations.<sup>166</sup>

This writer would like at this point to comment on Mr. Lemons' mention in his letter of resignation concerning his "delusion of being God's man for this period of our school's illustrious history." This writer is sure that it was no mere delusion. Mr. Lemons came to the school at a critical time in the school's history. He was a builder and was able to meet the need of that hour. While he did not have the rapport with the student body and even the faculty that some administrators have had, he did what the school needed at that time. He also did it out of a sense of great dedication to the school and the young people who made up the student body. Mr. Lemons often spoke in chapel concerning his travels, his work on the buildings, and the other duties of his administrative task by saying, "This is all done for you." Some of the students probably did not take this seriously at the time, but



later came to realize the great truth in what he said. On the campus of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy stands as monuments to his great effort and industry and dedication and ability The Atchley Dormitory for Girls, The Ashe Cafeteria, The Tipton Memorial Home for the President, The Schubert Dormitory for Boys, the Hasson Student Activities Building, and the Stokely Gymnasium besides numerous additions and improvements on the campus. And it was "all done for them."

After his retirement as president, Mr. Lemons served well at the academy for three years. The first year he served as Special Assistant to the President and the second and third years he served as Professor of Bible and is at this writing in retirement and teaching in the Bible School for Preachers that is being carried on by the academy for the special needs of preachers who have not had the opportunity of adequate training for the work of the ministry.

Charles C. Lemons came to the helm of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy at a critical time in the school's history. In 1959, the school had been saved from closing by a narrow vote at the Tennessee Baptist Convention meeting in Gatlinburg. Again at the Nashville session the school would come before the convention for discussion and vote. There were those in the convention who were intent on and determined that the school "was no longer relevant to the needs of Tennessee Baptists" and that it must be abolished. This battle was fought again in the convention in Nashville in 1960. The decision as to whether the school would live or die was postponed for another five years. At the end of that period the Committee of the Education Committee of the Executive Board recommended its continuance under the proper support of the Tennessee Baptist Convention. Again, the fight was on. This was in Chattanooga at the 1965 session of the convention. All during the next five years the matter was still brewing. The opponents of the school had not yet admitted defeat. They still were not willing to concede that the convention had spoken, and even though this was after the resignation of Mr. Lemons as president of the school, the matter did come before the convention again in Gatlinburg in 1970.

During all these years the school was making progress. Life was interesting and exciting on the campus of Harrison-Chilhowee and the lives of students were being changed by the ministry of the school. However, the writer submits to any honest reader that it is not easy to lead an institution in a progressive program growth and expansion when many of those who should be encouraging and aiding in the nurture and growth of the institution were trying to close it. Charles C. Lemons is a courageous man; he demonstrated it in the life that he lived on the campus of Harrison-Chilhowee and throughout the state of Tennessee during the ten years that he led the academy from 1960 to 1970. The school and Tennessee Baptists owe to him a debt of gratitude. The thought that "he was God's man for that period in the illustrious history of our school" was not and is not a delusion. True, he made some mistakes, and he would be the first to admit it; but he also stood in the gap and won many tremendous victories.



**Hasson Student Activities Building, 1967-**



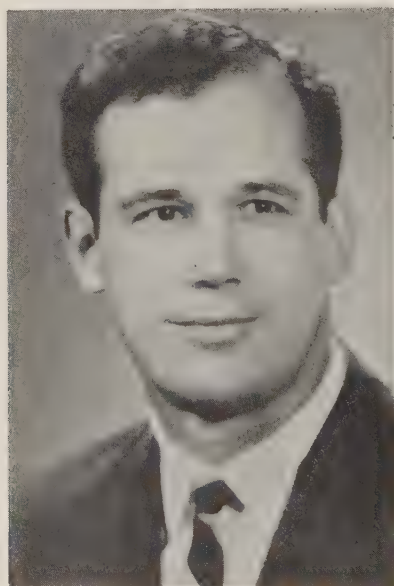
**SIGN CHOIR, 1977-1978**



**W. STUART RULE**  
President 1952-1960



**CHARLES C. LEMONS**  
President 1960-1970



**HUBERT BON SMOTHERS**  
President 1970-



# Chapter XI

## A Decade of Innovation and Challenge

### Administration of Hubert Bon Smothers

The August 5, 1970, session of the Board of Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy was an important and interesting meeting. At this meeting the academy entered into another contract with Sevier County, but this time only to temporarily rent the County school system two rooms; teachers received a \$200 a year raise; teachers were included in Life and Medical group insurance; Captain Jimmy Wade proposed to start a memorial art galler; and Mr. Hubert B. Smothers was elected the fourth president.<sup>1</sup>

Acting on the request by then President Charles C. Lemons for a change in status, the Board ended the search for a new president.

After his election to the presidency of the academy and after appropriate remarks by members of the Board and retiring President Lemons, Mr. Smothers delivered to the Board of Trustees the following address:

Members of the Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy and Mr. Lemons: I want each of you to know this has been an unforgettable experience. The Lord was dealing with me long before the Committee came to me. I understand now they were praying and I was losing the sleep. When the Committee called me at Ridgecrest to ask if I would talk, I answered them that I would come. I began trying to place obstacles in the path to assure me I would know God's will for us. He removed every one of them. As a last desperate move, I said, 'Well, my doctor will not approve.' After I explained to him, he said, 'might be the best thing for you—I went to a prep school.' When the Lord writes it out for you I was really afraid to say no. We come to this position under the definite leadership of the Lord.

I appreciate the work of the Trustees and I'm appreciative of the past and optimistic for the present and future.

Chilhowee will:

Continue to offer a high standard of cultural enrichment, spiritual enrich-

ment, athletics, and student activities. I would like the students to have more opportunities in the fine arts, creative writing and journalism. I am vitally interested in the twenty points from the Burnham Report and many other areas not mentioned nor adopted. I will be presenting these in due time. I want us to preview our basic philosophy and set more short and long-range goals.

I want us to enrich and strengthen the faculty.

I want to enlarge and strengthen the present curriculum which I feel is college preparatory but possibly needs some updating and revisions.

The admission policy must encompass entrance tests and previous school records, as well as interviews with parents and students, and the admissions committee, along with proper recommendations.

We will seek membership in the proper accrediting agencies.

I believe Chilhowee in the past has met a real need and fulfilled a tremendous role as a dedicated faculty have given themselves in such a way the students know the faculty cared about them and was extending a willing and helpful hand. I'm not sure the faculty and students have always felt that willing and helping hand from Tennessee Baptists and the Trustees even though that hand may have been extended. I hope together we as Trustees, administration, and faculty will do our job in such a way that each student, faculty member, and even Tennessee Baptists will develop a positive attitude and be willing to tackle any problem that confronts us.

God has led me to this place in such a definite way, I am afraid to say, 'No', so I am willing to return to the 'pit from which I was digged' (Isaiah 51:1); and along with my wife and six children we pledge to do our very best to lead this work.

We will continue to try to build on the foundations laid by Anderson, Rule, Lemons, and the dedicated faculty of the past and present.

It will be absolutely necessary that we have your financial and prayerful support.<sup>2</sup>

*The Chilhowee Clarion*, official organ of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, had this to say about the election of Mr. Smothers as president of the academy:

Mr. Hubert B. Smothers, director of the Service Division of the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention in Nashville was named president of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy by the Trustees, effective September 1, 1970.

Mr. Smothers succeeds Charles C. Lemons President of the Academy for the past ten years.

A native of Trenton, Tennessee, Mr. Smothers is a second-generation of the academy.

He said his association with the academy, which had a 1969-1970 enrollment of 215, began in 1934 when his father 'felt the call to preach' at the age of 36 and took his family to the academy where he enrolled as a ministerial student.

Mrs. Smothers washed and ironed clothes for students at the academy to make money to send her husband and four children, including the new president, through the school. Mr. Smothers said that because of these early days, he was 'not afraid of difficult situations, but rather was challenged by them.'

He said he felt the position as president of the school was a 'tremendous challenge and I go to the school with a great deal of enthusiasm for the type of work that Harrison-Chilhowee can do.'

Of the academy's future, Mr. Smothers said, 'Chilhowee will continue to offer a high standard of cultural enrichment, spiritual enrichment, athletics,

and student activities.' He added that he hopes students will have more opportunities in fine arts and the faculty would be strengthened, the curriculum enlarged, admission policies strengthened, and membership be sought in the proper accrediting agencies.

Mr. Smothers holds the A.B. degree from Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee (1949) and the M.A. degree from Peabody College (1955).

Other positions held by Mr. Smothers are Coach-Teacher at Greenbrier High School 1949-1953; Admissions Counselor, Shorter College, Rome, Georgia 1953-1954; Director of Public Relations at Belmont College, Nashville, Tennessee 1956-1958; Employment Supervisor, 1958-1961; Assistant to the Director of the Service Division Office, Baptist Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, 1961-1966; Director of the Service Division, 1966-1970.

Mr. Smothers is also President of the Tennessee Baptist State Brotherhood after having served as secretary and vice president. He has served as president and vice-president of the central region of Tennessee Baptist State Brotherhood. Presently he is a Counselor of a crusade chapter of Royal Ambassadors.

In college he was captain of the football team and selected the most outstanding athlete. He is a member of the local chapter of Fellowship of Christian Athletes. He has served for several years as a member of the Board of Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.

We welcome Mr. Smothers, Mrs. Smothers (who is the former Earlene Jones of Nashville) and the children: Linda Gail, Stanley Mark, Brenda Carol, Susan Kay, John Greg and Timothy Drew to the campus of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.<sup>3</sup>

As far back as 1965, Mr. Smothers expressed his great faith in the ministry of Harrison-Chilhowee in an article that appeared in *The Chilhowee Clarion*. The purpose of this article—"God Called-Dad Answered-Tennessee Baptists Cared"—seemed to be to encourage the alumni of the school to ever greater activity than they had at that time manifested in support of the school. The writer feels that the article is revealing of the feeling and attitude of Mr. Smothers toward the academy at that time and is given at this place in full:

I'm so grateful my dad heard God's call in the early depression days and that Tennessee Baptists cared enough to provide Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. This enabled him to better prepare by completing four years of high school in the same school with his four children. I remember all the things that took place, but I did not feel that call because it was God's call to him. I later received my own special calling and will never cease to be grateful for the teaching, leading, directing, and atmosphere of Chilhowee and my home which enabled me to send my spiritual roots deep. My faith in God has never been shaken, but it was severely tested beginning the same month that I graduated and the next three years in service. Many young people were not and still are not as fortunate as I.

Many people discuss Chilhowee with me and say, 'What's the use?' This question brings to mind in these perilous days in which we live the incident in the life of young David when he was sent with food to the side of his warrior brothers. When he arrived at the battlefield, he found them lying about on the ground in an attitude of futility while Goliath taunted them from the valley below. Young David saw it all and in desperation cried out, 'Is there no cause?'



The Alumni Association of Chilhowee is organized and functioning because there is a cause. The cause is Christian Education as conceived and pursued in the development of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. The alumni believe in their Alma Mater and are evidencing it to a greater degree each year.

I am writing from Yerrington, Nevada, where we are in a meeting in a pioneer church. I wish they had a 'Chilhowee' here. On the way out we did some work at 'Our Glorieta Baptist Assembly.' While at Glorieta, I had the privilege of visiting with Rev. Mike Lopez, Pastor of the Spanish Baptist Mission in Santa Fe, N.M. Brother Lopez told me of his thirteen years of radio broadcasting reaching an estimated congregation of 8,000 persons. Through the radio broadcasts Esther Fernandez came to this country from Mexico and came to know the Lord as Saviour. She expressed the desire to train for mission work that she might go back to Mexico and try to win her own people to Christ. Esther went from Santa Fe to Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, to Blue Mountain College, to Carver School of Missions, and is now serving in the city of Guadalajara, Mexico. That's Chilhowee! This is the reason for going forward.

A part of whatever successes are attained by Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy Alumni is directly attributed to the quality education received during the years as students at the academy.<sup>4</sup>

On the day that Hubert B. Smothers was elected President of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, a day—October 23, 1970—was set as the day of his inauguration. The committee to nominate the new President had been composed of Richard Allison, Chairman; St. George Jones, Mrs. R. L. Ashe; Mrs. Breck Ellison; Dr. G. C. Kyker. Mr. Hubert Smothers was ex-officio. The same committee was retained as a Special Committee of The Board on Selection and Inauguration of President.<sup>5</sup>

It was already recognized by the Trustees that one of the major needs of the academy was to push the already started Endowment Campaign to a successful conclusion. Rev. David Sharp had been employed as the first Director of Development; but he resigned just before the coming of Mr. Smothers as president, again leaving a gap in the leadership of the school so far as the raising of funds was concerned. Soon after his election as president, Mr. Smothers recommended Rev. Buck Donaldson, a former pastor of Bethel Baptist Church, Townsend, and more recently missionary in Africa, to the position of Director of Development.

A great day was planned on the campus of Harrison-Chilhowee when Mr. Hubert B. Smothers would be inaugurated as the fourth president of the academy. October 23, 1970, dawned a beautiful fall day. Enthusiasm was in the air. A young man, Mr. Hubert Bon Smothers — a Chilhowee Alumnus; graduate of Cumberland University and Peabody College; a man with experience in teaching, coaching, student recruitment, publicity, and public relations; and more recently Director of the Service Division of the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention — was to be inaugurated as president of the academy. With Principal C. Y. Stewart serving as Marshall of the Day, the program of inauguration was carried out as follows:<sup>6</sup>

## PROGRAM

Henry Chiles .....	Presiding
Pastor, Central Baptist Church Bearden	
Prelude: "Choral Prelude" .....	Bach
Joan Irwin, Organist	
Processional: "Processional In G. Major" .....	Handel
Marshal .....	C. Y. Stewart
Principal, Chilhowee Academy	
Invocation .....	J. H. Smothers
Father of Honoree	
"Declare His Honor" .....	Handel
"O Brother Man" .....	Ringwald
Chilhowee Academy Choir Ann Lambert, Director	

### GREETINGS TO THE PRESIDENT ON BEHALF OF:

Students .....	Janet Wilson
Representing Present Students	
Faculty .....	William F. Hall
Teacher 1926-36; 1938-	
Alumni .....	Carroll Reece Reagan
President, Alumni Association	
Former Presidents .....	Charles C. Lemons
President of Chilhowee, 1960-70 Assistant to President, 1970-	
Trustees .....	Richard Allison
Pastor, First Baptist Church, Jellico	
Sevier County Schools .....	Paul Bogart
Superintendent	
The Chilhowee Community .....	Joe Orr
Pastor, First Chilhowee Baptist Church, Seymour	
Tennessee Baptist Convention .....	Jerry Glisson
President of T.B.C. Pastor, Leawood Baptist Church, Memphis	
Baptist and Reflector .....	James Lester
Editor	
Tennessee Colleges .....	Robert Owens
President, Knoxville College	
Preparatory Schools .....	Robert Webb
President, Webb School	
Associational Missions .....	William T. Atchley
Superintendent of Missions, Sevier	
Tennessee Baptist Children's Homes .....	James Gregg
General Superintendent and Treasurer	
Tennessee Baptist Colleges .....	Herbert C. Gabhart
President, Belmont College	

Southern Baptist Academies .....	David Jackson
President, Oneida Institute, Kentucky	
"A Mighty Fortress" .....	Martin Luther
Congregation	
Introduction of Speaker .....	John D. Freeman
Senior Minister	
Belmont Heights Baptist Church, Nashville	
Speaker Representing Baptists .....	Porter Routh
Executive Secretary-Treasurer, Executive Committee	
Southern Baptist Convention	
Introduction of Speaker .....	Ben Fisher
Executive Secretary-Treasurer	
Education Commission	
Southern Baptist Convention	
Speaker Representing Education .....	Bruce E. Whitaker
President, Chowan College	
Murfreesboro, North Carolina	
Introduction and Installation of President .....	W. Fred Kendall
Executive Secretary-Treasurer	
Tennessee Baptist Convention	
The Inaugural Response .....	Hubert Bon Smothers
Fourth President, Chilhowee Academy	
Benediction Song .....	"Seal Us, O Holy Spirit"
Robert and Jean Norman	
Pastor and Wife	
Belmont Heights Baptist Church, Nashville	
Recessional: "Now Thank We All Our God" .....	Cruger

In his Inaugural Address, President Smothers addressed himself to six areas of considerations: 1. He commended the work of the first three presidents—Roy Anderson, Stuart Rule and Charles C. Lemons. 2. He had no doubt of Divine Leadership that brought him to this position. 3. He accepted the Committee's offer to discuss with them the presidency of the school in order to know God's will for his life. 4. He has had a lifetime connection with Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. 5. Chilhowee has already achieved a high standard in education. 6. He had many hopes, plans, and aspirations for the future. Some of those hopes and plans included such things as plans for new organizational structure, an intense awareness campaign, and an enhancing of the image of the institution, that buildings and grounds always be in best possible condition, to aggressively seek students through every possible avenue, installation of student government, an infirmary/out-patient clinic, to fill any vacancies with Christian men and women who are prepared in their academic field and have ability to motivate students in their academic pursuits, to assiduously pursue accreditation at all areas appropriate to the attainment of the full academic stature for an institution of our kind, to give early attention to a study and restatement of objectives.<sup>7</sup>

This was indeed a great and glorious day for President Hubert Smothers as well as for all connected with Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. The next step was the putting into practice the plans and hopes and aspira-



tions that had been voiced on that day. To this very difficult task, the new president immediately set his heart and head and hands.

At the November session of the Board of Trustees, Buck Donaldson, Director of Development, and Henry Chiles, East Tennessee General Chairman of the Endowment Campaign, reported that about \$100,000 had been pledged and about \$6,000 had been received in cash.<sup>8</sup> At the same meeting President Smothers recommended that the Board of Trustees consider the establishment of a Board of Advisory for Chilhowee Academy. Motion was made by Raymond Smith that the plan be accepted with an unlimited number of members and that the body be called the Advisory Board. The motion was approved, and the body was established.<sup>9</sup> The general purposes of the Advisory Board was adopted to be as follows:

1. Help interpret the Academy to specific groups.
2. Report to the Academy the reactions of the general public and/or specific publics with which each member is associated in business, community and church life.
3. Devise and recommend ways to help the Academy accomplish her long-term objectives as a Christian high school by making recommendations for the betterment of the Academy.
4. Through appropriate meetings each year, develop group consciousness, pride in the Academy and better acquaintance with the work of the institution and its faculty.
5. Be consistently informed on matters relating to the purpose and program of the Academy in order to relate effectively to their respective communities the opportunities of the Academy as a Church-related institution of Christian education.
6. Be diligent in their concern over ways to develop and maintain Chilhowee Academy as an institution or "School of high order."<sup>10</sup>

When Mr. Smothers took over the helm of Harrison-Chilhowee, he inherited an Endowment Campaign that was not a failure; it seems that it was doomed to die an immature death before it was born. On December 6, 1968, an Endowment Campaign for up to one million dollars was authorized by the Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention.<sup>11</sup>

This was the first campaign of its own to raise funds on a substantial scale since the academy was taken over by the Tennessee Baptist Convention in 1932. The difficulty of getting contributors to give generous sums of money to an educational institution just to lay aside for investment purposes has long been recognized as among the most difficult monies to raise. Because for this some were not too optimistic of the success of the campaign from the beginning.

The campaign also began at a time that the school was especially vulnerable. There were financial problems; student enrollment was down; and there was doubt in the minds of many people that the school could survive. There was an active movement in the state to close the academy and lead Tennessee Baptists to go out of the secondary school business.

Mr. Warren Weierman, who was close to the situation at that time, gave the following summary of the events that began with the start of the campaign and led to its final abandonment in December 1971.

By April 1969, following receipt of the letter of campaign authorization the preceeding December, President Lemons was able to report real progress on preparations for the campaign and set November 1, for date of launching the intensive phase.

But then the first symptoms of our still undiagnosed illness appeared. The months-long search into the fall for a full-time director for the campaign encountered a major disappointment when the principle prospect for the position had a last-minute change of heart and in late October accepted another post.

Next, the November and December effort to proceed on schedule as announced, despite the absence of a director, proved unproductive. All looked more hopeful when new director, Rev. David Sharp, arrived in January 1970 and reassuringly announced that by the April meeting of the trustees the enlistment of the Campaign Cabinet would be complete and the Initial Gifts phase of the campaign launched.

The April meeting was something else. Commitments to campaign leadership had been few and unfirm, and the President . . . . resigned from the leadership of the academy agreeing to stay . . . until a replacement was found.

In consequence, without any part of the campaign organization complete enough to function, the entire detailed Campaign Plan for the intensive phase from July through December had to be laid aside. Unable to penetrate the 'courteous indecision' with which he and others were met at every turn, the director suspended his recruitment effort for a desperation two-month, one-man solicitation of churches.

At the end of August (Mr. Hubert Smothers had been elected president of the academy on August 5) the director resigned to accept a call to return to the pulpit ministry.

New President Hubert Smothers arrived in September with no intention of surrender. Rev. Buck Donaldson was selected to carry on the duties of Director. By November he and Rev. Henry Chiles, (Pastor of Central Baptist Church, Bearden) General Chairman for the campaign announced \$100,000 in pledges and \$6,000 in cash on the campaign efforts to date. No signed church pledge cards have ever been found to officially substantiate that report. A report to the trustees by Director Donaldson the following April (1971) acknowledged pledges of \$52,000 and \$40,000 in cash. There had been, however, sacrificial and 100% participation by the faculty and staff.

At the July, '71 meeting, Chilhowee trustees were told by Campaign Chairman Chiles that he and Director Donaldson were still enlisting top leadership, but that the campaign could be expected to proceed rather slowly until after the State Convention meeting in Gatlinburg in November, whereupon the trustees discontinued all campaign activities to focus on pastor support at the Convention.

After a widely publicized convention debate had multiplied doubt about the Academy's future, the final decision on the issue was postponed one year 'for further study.' The Endowment Campaign was dead, and was officially buried by official action of the trustees at their December meeting, discontinuing all campaign efforts and activities until some more propitious time.<sup>12</sup>

Mr. Warren Weierman, who had at one time been a consultant to the academy and at this time was employed by the Consultant Firm of Davis-Newman and Payne of Knoxville, then made the following observation and

conclusion.

When two different directors, ably supported by men like Henry Chiles and others, cannot enlist just three men in each of six different areas in East Tennessee after a year and half of trying—such a campaign was not a failure. It was a campaign that never took off, one helplessly and hopelessly grounded from the start by an impenetrable fog of uncertainty.<sup>13</sup>

While Mr. Weierman's conclusion that the Endowment Campaign never had a chance of success is correct, there are some errors of statement and judgment in his appraisal. President Lemons did not resign because of the apparent failure of the campaign. It has not been established that Director David Sharp resigned because of a sagging effort in the campaign. There was not as much unconcern as is intimated in the statement. Both Sharp and Donaldson gave their best to the campaign as did Henry Chiles. Soon after he came on the scene, President Smothers gave himself to the campaign and in *The Chilhowee Clarion* gave a breakdown of the campaign goals and organization for getting into all the churches of the state.<sup>14</sup> In the January session of the Board of Trustees, a study was made of a plan presented by Warren Weierman and Paul Fogarty of making Chilhowee Academy better known among the churches of Tennessee,<sup>15</sup> but in the February 1971 issue of *The Chilhowee Clarion*, Buck Donaldson wrote as if the campaign were badly dragging its feet.<sup>16</sup> He spoke of "struggles, frustrations, hardship." He seemed, however, optimistic of achieving the goal through awareness and organization. However, this optimism was doomed to disappointment. At the July 27, 1971, session of the Board of Trustees, when it was pointed out that the campaign would proceed rather slowly until after the November meeting of the Convention in Gatlinburg, the Trustees decided to major on making the pastors aware of the school and Trustee Anderson McCulley made a motion that "the chairman appoint a committee to work with the president to evaluate our institution, to gather remarks and accusations, to admit weaknesses, to answer questions which can be answered, to propose a positive goal for our school."<sup>17</sup>

In September the campaign was moving very slowly and was far from the goal.<sup>18</sup> In October the financial situation of the campaign did not seem to be very stable and Pat Landrum moved that "general funds be in one account and campaign funds in another and that they not be interchangeable." After an amendment was passed stating "except by authority of Board of Trustees" was added, the motion passed.<sup>19</sup>

It is true that a widely publicized debate on the future of the school added fuel to the doubt and uncertainty that already clouded the institution. It was this uncertainty and cloud over the school that had made the campaign an impossible task to begin with. At the December meeting of the Board, discussion was held concerning the future of the Campaign. It is true, as Mr. Weierman stated, that a motion was made "that we conclude the campaign activities at this time, but bearing in mind the possibilities of future campaign action." However, a substitute motion was made by Rev. Joe Stacker, Pastor, First Baptist Church, Concord, "That the Chairman appoint a subcommittee to consider the direction change of our Campaign and to bring a suggested set of recommendations concerning the progress and personnel at the January meeting." This substitute motion carried.<sup>20</sup>



This committee was composed of Chairman Joe Stacker, Earl Wilson, Mrs. Breck Ellison, Wilson Lonas, and J. C. Parrish. At the January 25, 1972, meeting of the Board of Trustees, the following report was made by Committee Chairman Joe Stacker and was adopted by the Board:

That the Endowment Campaign be continued and that the Campaign Director be instructed to rework the Campaign structure so as to enable him to devote the majority of his time to raising undesignated gifts which can be used as the administration deems best for the operation of the school. Furthermore, that the director's accomplishments in securing such funds be reviewed by the committee within a period of six months and that a report be made to the Trustees at the April meeting. It is the hope of this committee that this action will enable the Campaign Director to justify the expenses of the office of Director of Development, and it will also free him to use his own initiative in accomplishing this purpose."<sup>21</sup>

At the April meeting Earl Wilson made a motion that "we terminate the position of Director of Advance Campaign and that we discontinue our relations with the public relation firm of Davis, Newman and Payne at the end of April." The motion carried.<sup>22</sup> Granvil Kyker then made a motion that "we construct a half-time position of Public Relations and Director of Development for Buck Donaldson and that we offer him the option of the second half-time on a commission for fund-raising."<sup>23</sup> After two substitute motions failed, Dr. Kyker's motion was approved.<sup>24</sup> Dr. Kyker then made a motion which was later tabled that "we re-define proceeds from earlier sales of properties and assigned to Endowment Fund by trustee action to consider using them for purposes of payment to Foundation and the current fund toward completing our obligations to the Baptist Foundation and reducing amounts to our audit report in 'due to funds'."<sup>25</sup>

Thus, the Endowment Campaign was fully abandoned by the Trustees, not in December, 1971, but in April, 1972, after every effort had been made by good and able men to get it off the ground. It is quite evident to any impartial observer that the greatest mistake of the campaign was in beginning such an effort under the cloudy and doubtful atmosphere that at that time surrounded the academy. This atmosphere and attitude, not only made a campaign unlikely, but also hindered almost completely the recruitment of any special gifts as well as students for the academy.

While it is true that President Smothers understood that he was obligated as head of the school to see the already under-way campaign to a successful conclusion, he also early in his administration made known to the Trustees his views of personal purpose as he understood his task as president of the academy. These were spelled out by him in the April, 1971, meeting of the Board of Trustees:

1. To ascertain and articulate the school's potential for useful service.
2. To identify and, where possible, to remove any disparity between this potential and the academy's present program.
3. To review and, as necessary, to redefine in terms of contemporary relevance, the academy's purpose and goals.
4. To share widely the findings of a steady-based way to high achievement in this vital and timely ministry of Tennessee Baptists who are teen-age youth.
5. To enlist more fully the support of the academy's steadfast and concerned

friends, and, with their help, to move with all reasonable haste toward the best of approved new ways to progress while strengthening what, for the students, is most enhancing and redeeming in that which we already have.<sup>26</sup>

This was simply an abbreviated restatement of the goals set out in his Inaugural Address. In order to achieve these goals, a broad base was imperative. President Smothers moved rapidly in this direction. Early in 1972 the following changes had been made: The position of Assistant to the President had been eliminated, the position of Director of Advance Campaign had been eliminated, and the position of Business Manager had been created.<sup>27</sup>

Earl McFarland was employed as the academy's first Business Manager. Coming from Metairie, Louisiana, he had a degree in business from the University of Mississippi and had been currently Business Manager of Kapco Constructing Company, involved in construction, real estate, development, and management fields. He was active in Baptist life in Louisiana. He was employed at an annual salary of \$12,000 and immediately began a study and analysis of operations and revising procedures including re-evaluation of insurance. It had been agreed that the academy must have a revised system of bookkeeping if it was to secure the type of information needed for proper administration.<sup>28</sup>

William Jackson was changed from Professor of Mathematics to Director of Plant and Properties; C. Y. Stewart's position was changed from Principal to Director of Studies with the same duties and Charles C. Lemons from Assistant to the President to Professor of Bible.<sup>29</sup> William F. Hall had retired from the position of Professor of Bible after forty-four years of service to the academy.<sup>30</sup> Page 173 of the Minutes of the Board of Trustees gives a detailed diagram of Chilhowee Academy Organizational Chart. . . 1971-1972.<sup>31</sup>

On July 22, 1975, the Board of Trustees drew up and adopted General Policy Guidelines for the guidance of the administration of the school. These guidelines included such items as Administrative Policies, Employment and Severance Policies, Fiscal Policies, Retirement Policies, Academic Policies, Scholarship Policies, Advisory Board Policies, and Amending Policies.<sup>32</sup>

At the October 28, 1975, session of the Board of Trustees, a plan was accepted and approved by which a Full-Time Director of Development, Promotion, Recruitment, Public Relations, and Alumni Affairs was to be employed.<sup>33</sup> It is very plain to be seen that the title implied that more was assigned to this office than one person could possibly do, and the duties later were divided among other staff personnel.

In 1977 Mr. C. Y. Stewart retired from his long service to the academy, his last position being that of Principal and later Director of Studies. On his retirement the *Chilhowee Clarion* had this to say:

Mr. Claude York Stewart, Director of Studies, and veteran of forty years of teaching and administrative responsibilities at Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, will retire in 1977. His successor is to be named August 1.

Mrs. Anne Stewart will continue to serve the academy as Registrar. The Stewarts moved from the academy campus into their own home in the Seymour community several years ago.

Mr. Stewart, a native of North Carolina, attended Cleveland High School in Washington County, Virginia, and in 1937 graduated from Carson-Newman College in Jefferson City, Tennessee. That same year, he joined the faculty of the academy as Science teacher and Dean of Men.

He and Ann Vaught were married in 1938, and their first home was the Chilhowee's Boys' Dormitory. Claude, Jr., and Robert, their two sons, started life as dormitory residents. Now, both are academy graduates and are pursuing their own professional careers. Claude graduated from Carson-Newman College and earned the PhD from Harvard University and is now assistant professor of theology at Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary. Robert graduated from the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, and is a building contractor in Morristown.

Mr. Stewart was named principal of the academy in 1945. He gave up his science teaching responsibilities in 1950, but continued to be Dean of Men. His title as Principal was changed in 1971 to Director of Studies.

Beginning in 1956, Mr. Stewart enrolled in night school at the University of Tennessee and began work on the M.S. degree in Educational Administration. He was awarded the degree in 1959. For a number of years he has been a member of the American Association of School Administrators.

Announcing Mr. Stewart's retirement, Academy President Smothers said, 'It is impossible to adequately express our gratitude for Mr. Stewart's services through these many years. It is equally impossible to evaluate the depth of his contribution to the ministry of the academy through academic excellence, loyalty to the school, and Christian character. The Stewarts have been an inspiration to faculty, staff and students through the years. As Mr. Stewart reaches compulsory retirement age, it is great to have Mrs. Ann Stewart remain with us on the staff, for Mr. Stewart will never be far away! We love him, and pray God's blessings on him in the years to come.'

Teacher, Dean of Men, Principal—or Director of Studies, all these heavy responsibilities involving people-to-people contact. With York Stewart, these were goals in life, not chance developments. From the beginning, his teacher father's influence helped mold his career ideas, and his earliest ambition was to teach in a mountain mission school. His association with Harrison-Chilhowee opened the door to this vocational dream.

Now, forty years, and 2,005 high school graduates later, he is ready to retire. He'll do some carpentry, some gardening, and some fishing. . . in his spare time.

Born in 1912 on a farm in Ashe County, North Carolina, York was the second of nine children of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Stewart. Along with farming, the family also operated a small store, and York's father sometimes taught school.

In 1916 the Stewarts moved to Bristol, Virginia. Again, they lived on a farm and operated a store. Mr. Stewart continued to teach school.

All of the Stewart children attended the Cleveland High School near Bristol. York graduated in 1930.

Because of the depression, it was three years before York could enroll at Carson-Newman College. During those years he worked with his father on the farm.

York's college career got underway in 1933. He was a biology major, and his interest in community drew him into a variety of campus activities. He



became a member of the Baptist Student Union, the college newspaper staff, and the annual staff. He became president of the Columbian Literary Society, the Life Service Band, and served as vice-president of the Class of '37.

York's active participation in campus organizations provided him with a wealth of resources for developing programs at Chilhowee Academy. In 1938 he organized the Baptist Student Union, and the academy is still the only Tennessee high school with an active Baptist Student Union organization. York sponsored the first academy annual in 1940. The Beta Club developed at the academy under his leadership, and he is currently a member of the Tennessee Beta Club council.

For two years during World War II, Mr. Stewart left the academy to work in a testing laboratory at the Aluminum Company of America in Alcoa, Tennessee. He resumed his teaching responsibilities in 1944.

When Mr. Roy Anderson's title at the academy was changed from principal to president in 1945, C. Y. Stewart was named principal. He accepted this responsibility in addition to his teaching and his work as Dean of Men. The Stewarts were still living in the boys' dormitory and would continue to maintain that residence for another ten years. Even after a new house was constructed for the principal on the campus in 1955, Mr. Stewart continued to serve as Dean of Men. Today, the large Georgian style boys' residence is named the Stewart Dormitory honoring the Stewarts.

Academics and their associated fields have occupied only a part of Mr. Stewart's academy interests. With farming as a background and with carpentry and electrical work as hobbies, the mark of Stewart craftsmanship is found on almost everything on the campus. In his forty years he has not only seen the campus change completely, he has had a hand in changing it. Never one to call for help unless an extra pair of hands was needed, he is still the campus handy-man. If he's not in the Director of Studies office, chances are he's fixing something.

Always an active Christian layman, Mr. Stewart has served his church, school and community well. His is a ministry to mankind which will continue to be not only remembered but sought for throughout the years of his retirement.<sup>34</sup>

The 1977 *Chilhowean* was dedicated to Mr. Stewart and had the following dedication in his honor:

The 1977 edition of *Chilhowean* is dedicated to C. Y. Stewart for 40 years of faithful service to the academy.  
1937-1950. . . .Science Teacher  
1937-1955. . . .Dean of Men  
1945-1971. . . .Principal  
1971-1977. . . .Director of Studies

Foundations. . .home, church, and school. . .are the symbols of Mr. Stewart's contribution to academy life. The first home of C. Y. and Ann Stewart was the boys' residence hall, now Stewart Dormitory. The campus Prayer Room was furnished in honor of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Stewart.<sup>35</sup>

At the July session of the Board of Trustees, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart were especially honored for their many years of service to the school. On behalf of the Board and school, President Smothers expressed appreciation to them. William F. Hall presented them a Book of Letters from many friends, associates, and former students. Chairman John Buell presented a plaque

to them.<sup>36</sup>

The 1978 edition of the *Chilhowean* took note of many changes and challenges during the school year. There had been changes in the staff and administration, in academic requirements for graduation, and in schedules for classes. However, noted the editors and writers, "There has been no change in character—'Meeting youth's special needs in formative years' is still the slogan, and quality education in the Christian atmosphere is the energizing force behind our activities." The publication also took note of these changes in the organization of the school:

Director of Studies .....	Roger Henry
Resident Counselor .....	Joe E. Hamlet
Dean of Students .....	Rick Schafer
Supervisor of Plant and Properties .....	William H. (Rusty) Phillips <sup>37</sup>

The Chilhowee Campus was not simply going through a series of meaningless organizational changes. The positions of Supervisor of Plant and Properties, Development Secretary, and Public Relations Secretary had been established;<sup>38</sup> and in November 1977, the Executive Committee voted the employment of a student recruiter to be temporarily known as Assistant Admissions Counselor.<sup>39</sup> This was done because it was recognized that the Director of Development could not do an efficient job in the securing of special gifts to the school and also do a good job of student recruitment. The committee faced up to the fact that students were the most important part of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. In May, 1978, Mr. Dave Paxton from Maryville, Tennessee, was elected as the first Student Recruiter.<sup>40</sup>

What had all this change meant to the campus itself? The viewpoint of the students is reflected in an editorial of one of the student publications in 1979:

Christian organizations have done a great job in bringing a noticeable change in the atmosphere of our campus this year. Change not only in the atmosphere (feeling) you get from visiting the campus, but also in the people you meet and talk to in the hallways of the buildings. Chapel programs also changed and contributed a great deal to the spiritual change on the campus.<sup>41</sup>

During all the changes that had to be made in personnel, in finances, in organizations, and in publicity, Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy was still doing the same kind of superb ministry among the young people who made up its student body that it had been doing since its inception. As the school observed its Ninety-fifth Anniversary, it was so characterized:

SINCE 1880...Chilhowee Academy has provided students the best in education...no, Christian education...Christian education which has placed academic achievement in its proper perspective with regard to the meaning of life, the opportunities of service to man-kind, and the privilege of serving God.

The 'Leadership Principle' has been prominent throughout Chilhowee history. The 1880 record of her history talks about her high ranking in the area as an institution for secondary education.

The Chilhowee and Sevier County associations became involved with Chilhowee because they wanted to own an academy. In 1905, her purpose was 'to give a thorough course, such as will give to those who can go no further a broader view of the work, and to those who wish to continue their studies a thorough preparation for their college course.' A later account says the 'college preparatory courses were so advanced in those years that many colleges placed Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy graduates in their sophomore classes.' Through the years, she has been innovative...unique...providing educational demands for Christian service. Always in the forefront of her purpose has been the desire to provide superior educational opportunities for Christian service volunteers.

When schools were not providing assistance for students having a real difficulty with academic achievement, Chilhowee was providing that personal, Christian interest in individuals which make academic achievement possible.

When schools were not interested in the educational needs of over-age students, Chilhowee was providing the incentive to achieve.

Today...in the 70's...that 'Leadership Principle' has a continuing expression. The College Preparatory Program for the Deaf at Chilhowee is opening new doors of an educational endeavor all over our nation, as colleges and universities pick up the challenge to educate the deaf.<sup>42</sup>

Not only was the faculty, staff, and administration organization changed and strengthened. Under the leadership of President Smothers the Board of Trustees took a hard look at itself. It was decided that the Trustees could operate better through the Executive Committee than through standing committees.<sup>43</sup> In 1975 the By-laws of the trustees were amended,<sup>44</sup> and in 1976 committees were set up on Curriculum, Vacation Policy, Scholarship, Church Vocations, Student Program, Physical Plant, and Bible School Feasibility Study.<sup>45</sup> Rev. John Buell, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, was very much interested in the influence of the school and an awareness of the school completely covering the state of Tennessee. Because of this concern and his belief that the school needed to be better organized to go to the people of the state, he proposed a very elaborate system of organization that was adopted by the Trustees. It was called the Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy Association and had for its one purpose the strengthening of the Board of Trustees and making the state aware of what it has at Chilhowee Academy.<sup>46</sup>

An intense awareness campaign to enhance the image of Chilhowee was one of the goals set forth in Mr. Smothers' Inaugural Address. It was very evident that one of the reasons that the Endowment Campaign of the 60's never rose from the planning boards and never began to fly in the state was because the people of Tennessee were not aware of what they had at Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. One of the goals of Hubert Smothers was to correct this. The need for this correction was seen in the problem of enrolling students, convincing people that Chilhowee was a safe and sound place to invest their money in young people, and the efforts during the early part of the 70's to close the school. Leaders and many messengers to the conventions in the early seventies listened with patience—as they should have done—when representatives of Carson-Newman College advised them "not to throw out the baby in the bathwater." However, when they faced problems that existed at Harrison-



Chilhowee, many of them were neither as kind nor as patient. Even though the student enrollment was gradually increasing and approaching the goal that had been set for the school,<sup>47</sup> there were efforts made both in 1971 and 1972 to close the school. At the Annual Convention meeting in Gatlinburg in November 1971, Jimmy Stroud, Pastor of Park Lane Baptist Church of Knoxville, made the following motion concerning the academy:

Mr. President, esteemed messengers to this 97th annual session of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, I move that we discontinue our secondary educational program in June 1972; that the salaries of the administration and full-time faculty members and the interpreter-tutor be paid for one year beyond the closing of the Academy from Co-Operative Program funds, that assistance be offered faculty members in relocation where needed and requested; that the Executive Secretary and Executive Board in co-operation with the president of the academy and the Trustees implement the decision of this convention, and report back to the 1972 convention their actions; that the use and/or the disposition of the property and other matters pertaining to the closing of the school be invested in the Executive Board of Tennessee Baptist Convention and the Trustees of the Academy.

After being seconded, the motion was discussed but had to be rescheduled because of lack of time. On re-opening the discussion, a motion carried to have this motion referred to the Education Commission of the Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention.<sup>48</sup>

The action of the 1971 Convention simply postponed any definite action and stand on Harrison-Chilhowee and continued the atmosphere of doubt and uncertainty that such actions through the years had put over the school. It has been a difficult struggle even to survive to say nothing of growing in such a cloudy atmosphere of doubt. However, the leaders of the academy continued faithfully their tasks. Under the leadership of Hubert Smothers, the school continued to make gains in the financial and enrollment areas.<sup>49</sup> Students were continuing to be blessed by the ministry of the academy, and student life was healthy, normal, and spiritual.

At the October 6, 1972, session of the Board of Trustees, Chairman Richard Allison informed the Trustees that on September 28 the Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention had passed a motion "that the Education Commission confer with the Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy Trustees to prepare and recommend to the Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention a plan of phasing out Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy which will be fair and equitable to faculty, students, and constituents of the Tennessee Baptist Convention."<sup>50</sup> Of course, in view of the continued growth and progress of the school and its enlarging ministry to young people, there was no fair and equitable plan of closing the doors of the school in the face of all those young people who needed and wanted the school. President Smothers had already been informed of the action by the secretary of the Executive Board, and Chairman Richard Allison had talked with Dr. Wade Darby, Chairman of the Education Commission, and told him that a response would be made by the Trustees.

At the October 6 meeting the Board passed the following action:

The Board of Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy respectfully suggests to the Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention that to confer with the Education Commission for the purpose of preparing and recommending a plan of phasing out Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy would be contrary to our judgment as to the importance of this vital ministry, which we believe to be the Will of the Lord. This would put us in a position of working against the best interest of the institution we have been elected by the Convention to serve.

We will not help those who disagree with our evaluation of the importance of this school's ministry to draw up a plan whereby their opinion would prevail. We choose, rather, to submit our case to the parent body, and will, of course, be guided by its decision. Our desire not to confer with the Education Commission for the stated purpose of preparing and recommending a plan for phasing out should not be interpreted by anyone as hostility toward the Executive Board or the Education Commission. Neither are we refusing to confer with the Committee.

We ask the Education Commission to meet with the Chilhowee Trustees on our campus, October 24, at 12 noon, for lunch and a meeting to follow for the purpose of getting their best counsel as to how this institution may more effectively render the ministry it has been given by the Lord and the Tennessee Baptist Convention.<sup>51</sup>

From the events that followed immediately, it was quite evident that the Trustees were in no frame of mind to discuss the closing of the academy. Even though Rev. Earl Wilson, Pastor of City View Baptist Church in Knoxville, notified the Board of Trustees that he had sent a letter of resignation from the Board to the Committee on Boards of the Tennessee Baptist Convention because he could no longer co-operate with the policies of the administration of the school, Rev. Joe Stacker, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Concord, Tennessee, moved that the trustees present the following motion to the Tennessee Baptist Convention meeting in Nashville, November 14-16, 1972:

That the Convention declare its intention to continue the operation of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, one of its important educational institutions, and its only Christian High School; and, further, that the Convention respectfully request the Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention to instruct its Education Commission to dissolve the special Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy Study Sub-Committee which was created two years ago.

The motion passed<sup>52</sup> and at the October 24 meeting on the campus of the academy, at which members of the Education Commission did not appear, plans were made for the presenting of the motion for continued support of and approval of Chilhowee Academy at the convention.

At the meeting of the convention in Nashville in November, Rev. Clarence Stewart, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Pulaski, Tennessee, moved the approval of Executive Board recommendation number seven which reads:

We recommend (1) that Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy be discontinued as of June 30, 1973, (2) that the physical properties be sold for the best possible price to the best possible buyer, (3) that all funds realized from the physical assets of the school be held in trust by the Tennessee Baptist Foundation pending action of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, (4) that the salary

of the administration personnel, faculty members and other employees be held at the existing level and paid for six months or cease if employment is secured earlier.

After being seconded, the motion was discussed. The motion prepared by Joe Stacker and approved by the Trustees in their October 6 meeting was brought to the convention by Richard Allison as a substitute motion. The substitute motion carried by 574 votes to 332 votes and triggered a parliamentary battle between the President and Vice-President of the Convention. President Countney Wilson ruled that since the substitute motion was favorable, the convention must now vote on the original motion. Vice President William F. Hall maintained that the substitute motion was just that...and that its passing had killed the main motion. After several appeals in which the president was upheld by the parliamentarian, Hall appealed to the body to decide whether or not to sustain the Chair. The body voted that the motion had carried.<sup>53</sup>

So sure were some of the leaders that Harrison-Chilhowee would be closed at this convention that the academy was completely left out of the distribution of the recommended \$112,000 overage.<sup>54</sup> However, the school remained open under the provision set forth in the substitute motion made by Allison, and the operation funds were increased to \$100,841.<sup>55</sup> President Smothers in the December issue of the *Chilhowee Clarion* stated that the "vote to continue the support of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy had removed the cloud that had so long hung over the academy."<sup>56</sup> This writer joins in the gratitude that Tennessee Baptists have at last removed the cloud that so long had impeded the progress of the school. Five different times in five different conventions the messengers spoke. They said each time that they approved of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy and its ministry and that they intended to continue to operate it as a vital Christian High School. In 1973 the lost overage that had been deleted from the 1972-1973 budget in the amount of \$10,000 was restored to the academy plus 9% of additional overage funds, the total amounting to almost \$25,000.<sup>57</sup> But most important was the fact that Harrison-Chilhowee was beginning to be accepted "in fact" as a part of the Tennessee Baptist Educational System. She became a part of the planning, expectations, and future of the convention. This image has been changed by personal visits to churches, associations, and state wide meetings; through an enlarging and expanding of the mail-out to pastors, alumni, parents, and friends of the school; through an enrichment of the school publications; and through bringing of important personalities such as Corrie ten Boom to the campus for the 1976 Commencement Exercises and then sponsoring her in the Knoxville Community where more than 8,000 attended.<sup>58</sup> Other outstanding personalities and Christian leaders that have been brought to the campus during the seventies included Dr. Earl B. Edington, Pastor, First Baptist Church, St. Petersburg, Florida; Hollywood and Television personality and one-time Vice-President of the Southern Baptist Convention Greg Walcott; entertainer Grady Nutt; Rev. Courtney Wilson, President of Tennessee Baptist Convention; Dr. W. C. Fields, Public Relations Secretary, Executive Committee of the Southern Baptist Convention; Dr. John A. Fincher, President of Carson-Newman College; Dr. R. Keith Parks, Director of the Mission Support Division of the Foreign Mission Board; Dr. Robert G. Lee, now deceased, Former Pastor of Bellevue Baptist Church, Memphis; Dr. Ralph



Norton, Executive Secretary of the Tennessee Baptist Convention; Dr. Charles Ausmus, Pastor of Lincoln Park Baptist Church, Knoxville; Mr. Owen Cooper, President of Southern Baptist Convention; Richard K. "Pek" Gunn, Entertainer and Poet Laureate of Tennessee; Miss Carolyn Weatherford, Executive Secretary of Woman's Missionary Union of Southern Baptist Convention; Dr. Jesse C. Fletcher, Pastor, First Baptist Church, Knoxville; and Dr. David P. Haney, Director of Lay Renewal for the Southern Baptist Convention.

This awareness campaign has not been simply the bringing of great personalities and leaders to the campus. It has also been the means of planning for Baptist meetings of statewide and of conventionwide significance on the Chilhowee campus. This has brought many people to see and know Chilhowee who other wise would never have become acquainted with the school.

Mr. William F. Hall, then Professor of Bible at Harrison-Chilhowee, best stated the means of coming to know Chilhowee in an article in *The Chilhowee Clarion*, entitled "Now, All Together."

Tennessee Baptists are a great people. They are a free people. They are an unshackled people. They know how to find and understand the mind of God and to follow the definite leadership of the Holy Spirit.

I am grateful for Tennessee Baptists. They have done what only they could do—removed the cloud that has hung so long over Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. I have said to many of you, both in private conversation and before your churches, associations, and other groups: 'You cannot know Chilhowee Academy without spending some time on its campus.' You must come to know its student body—local and international—with its varied interests and ambitions. You must come to know its dedicated faculty with a sense of the call of God to a task chosen for them of the Lord. You must come to know its President, Mr. Hubert Smothers, with his dream for the academy as an integral part of the Tennessee Baptist educational system.<sup>59</sup>

The image of Harrison-Chilhowee has been enhanced during these years of the seventies, and she is now coming to be recognized for what she is—a college preparatory school, with provisions for those students who do not plan to go to college, a school that is ministering to young people during the formative years.

Every school administrator and teacher recognizes that buildings do not make the school. An old definition of education is "Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a student on the other." However, better buildings and facilities make it possible for a school to do more and better for the young people to whom it ministers.

When Mr. Smothers became President of Harrison-Chilhowee, the campus had only recently been led in an intensive building campaign by the former President, Mr. Charles C. Lemons. However, the buildings and grounds had not been maintained as they should have been. Part of this was due to lack of money and part to the fact that the school did not have continuously a Superintendent of Plant and Properties to keep the campus always in order and the buildings in repair. Much work went into the

beautifying of the campus just immediately prior to the Inaugural Program for Mr. Smothers. This, however, was a temporary program. With the coming of Mr. William H. (Rusty) Phillips as Superintendent of Plant and Properties, definite but cautious planning and work in the direction of a more permanent and continuous care of buildings and grounds began to take shape. On January 25, 1972, at a dedication service the chapel building at Harrison-Chilhowee, which had been completed, was named the Woody Auditorium in honor of the late Mr. Oscar Woody and Mrs. Woody (Victoria) in recognition of "the generous gift given on the endowment campaign."<sup>60</sup> Mrs. Woody was introduced by her Pastor, Rev. Joe Stacker, First Baptist Church, Concord, Tennessee and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. He also gave the dedicatory address in which he challenged the congregation to the same vision as the Woodys had. He said, "In the early days when the school was called Boyd's Creek Academy, people in eastern Tennessee—Baptist people, Christian people—had a vision about Christian Education at the High School level. Oscar and Victoria Woody had a vision about Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy."<sup>61</sup> Much remodeling and repair work, as well as beautifying, was done in the Anderson Administration Building, and trees and shrubs were set out on the campus. Mr. C. Y. Stewart and Mr. Charles C. Lemons, by permission of the trustees, tore down the old bowling building, thus removing from the campus one of the eye-sores.<sup>62</sup>

In 1976 Dr. Morris Frank, a dentist from Smyrna, Tennessee, and a member of the Board of Trustees, led a group of Brotherhood men to join a work project to assist in needed renovating of a dormitory;<sup>63</sup> and at the July 27, 1976, session of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Luther Ogle of Gatlinburg, Tennessee, presented to the academy a deed to the Elementary School Building, which he had bought with the express purpose of giving it to the academy. The building was named the Luther Ogle Building.<sup>64</sup> President Smothers had in mind that it would eventually be used for a Bible School Building.

Even with all the changes that were taking place on the school campus, there were still many unmet needs. The basic reason for the needs not being met was lack of money. In December, 1976, President Smothers listed in *The Chilhowee Clarion*, which by this time had a large circulation, eighteen needs of the school. The list included

1. An indoor swimming pool
2. Two vans (12-15 passenger). Our van has over 90,00 miles on it.
3. A car for the president (school car has 95,000....)
4. Eight sewing machines for Home Economics.
5. Air-conditioning units, central air-conditioning for offices and cafeteria.
6. Commercial dish washer.
7. Vacuum cleaners.
8. File cabinets.
9. Window glass, gutter repair, paint, fertilizer, lawn seed, seedlings.
10. Pick-up truck.
11. Roofing for ministerial cottages.
12. Tables for cafeteria.
13. Tables and chairs for Student Center.
14. Dictating machines.
15. Books for library.

16. Office furnishings.
17. Farm tractor and attachments.
18. And Many More Items.<sup>65</sup>

Items like these listed above often were made possible through the generosity of a friend; as a matter of fact, in 1977, through the donation of a friend, two tennis courts were added to the campus at a total cost \$20,000,<sup>66</sup> and in 1978 because of the interest of an Alumnus, Mr. Tim Page, the Metal Builders' Association gave to the academy a 40' x 40' metal building to be used for the purpose of equipment storage.<sup>67</sup> Through these and many other gifts of generous friends, the academy has been able gradually to add to its equipment and facilities, making possible a better ministry to the young men and young women who come as students to the academy. In 1978 at the retirement of Mrs. Ben H. (Pauline Anderson) Clark, the library, over which she had so graciously presided for the last twelve years of her teaching career, was named The Clark Library.<sup>68</sup>

As early as 1975 the Board of Trustees had voted to ask the Tennessee Baptist Convention for approval to operate a financial campaign to be conducted during the Centennial Year of 1980. (More will be said about this later.) As a part of the campaign because of the unusual need and because of the report from the Director of Development that prospective students had failed to come because of the appearance of the dormitory, the trustees entered into a Bold Action Enlistment Plan as a part of this Centennial Campaign for the complete renovation and refurbishing of the Stewart Dormitory.<sup>69</sup> This was accomplished in 1978 and 1979.

As well as Scholarship, Deaf Education, Academic Program Enrichment and Endowment, the Centennial Campaign envisions an addition to the girls' dormitory, a New Youth Life Center, and modernization of existing facilities.<sup>70</sup>

It is a truism to say that students are what the school lives for. Without students, there is no school. One of the goals of President Smothers has been to increase the student enrollment and daily average attendance; and to that end he stated in his Inaugural that he would "aggressively seek students through every possible avenue." Even though he and his co-workers have worked assiduously at this task, there has not been a steady, continual increase in number of students. There has been a steeped-up program of advertising which has made Tennessee Baptists aware of Harrison-Chilhowee and has helped to enroll a greater number of students. Letters have been written to foreign missionaries who have high-school age children, and there have been many responses from this source which President Smothers states, "has actually kept some foreign missionaries on the field rather than to come home so that their children can complete their secondary school training. In order to help with this program the Foreign Mission Board now pays \$1200 per year for each child of foreign missionaries enrolled at Harrison-Chilhowee."

When Mr. Smothers came to the academy, the mailing list consisted of 6,000 names. This has helped and is helping, with the recruitment of students. Three new programs that have helped to increase the enrollment



are the Program for the Deaf, and Adult Bible School and the sending of transportation to the three surrounding cities—Knoxville, Maryville and Gatlinburg.<sup>71</sup>

It is true that the enrollment has not grown as rapidly as the leaders of the school might have hoped. There has not been a continual and rapid growth; however, there has been a steady upward trend which is encouraging and which will be shown with statistics from the Registrar's office. Some of the hindrances to a more rapid growth have been rising costs in tuition and board; a more restrictive policy of admissions; lack of available scholarships; lack of courses desired by some of those seeking entrance and the fact that during the last five years there has been a decided increase in the number of Christian schools being organized over the state. This last is not altogether a minus so far as Chilhowee is concerned. It is, on the other hand, a plus in that it is a vindication of the stand that many supporters took during the days when there were many over the state saying that Baptists do not need to be in the secondary school business. Many others are now realizing the need for Christian schools during the formative years of youth.<sup>72</sup>

Following the coming of Mr. Rob Clark to the academy, enrollment increased; however, he was not able to sustain this growth because he had to turn his attentions more and more to special gifts, and later to the development of the Century II Campaign. On April 25, 1978 Mr. Dave Paxton was elected for the special purpose of student recruitment with the title of Assistant Director of Admissions.<sup>73</sup> This bold move forward will also be of inestimable value in the growth of the school. The enrollment record for the seventies, as stated above, recorded an upward trend and gives encouragement to the eventual time when there will be 300 plus students on the campus at all times. The following figures will reveal more graphically what has taken place in this area of ministry:

1970-1971	Regular term	167
	1971 summer school	<u>112</u>
	Total	279
1971-1972	Regular term	208
	1972 summer school	<u>105</u>
	Total	313
1972-1973	Regular term	207
	1973 summer school	<u>114</u>
	Total	321
1973-1974	Regular term	181
	1974 summer school	<u>94</u>
	Total	275
1974-1975	Regular term	147
	1975 summer school	<u>118</u>
	Total	265
1975-1976	Regular term	144

	1976 summer school	<u>120</u>
	Total	264
1976-1977	Regular term	189
	1977 summer school	<u>150</u>
	Total	339
1977-1978	Regular term	175
	1978 summer school	<u>109</u>
	Total	284
1978-1979	Regular term	190
	1979 summer school	<u>120</u>
	Total	310
1979-1980	Regular term	187
	1980 summer school	<u>111</u>
	Total	298 <sup>74</sup>

It should also be noted that the Adult Bible School begun as a Bold Mission Thrust by the Trustees and Administration of the school in 1978 has added over 50 students to the total ministry of the school.

In order to help those who desire to come to Harrison-Chilhowee but who do not have the money for tuition and board and other fees, the trustees have inaugurated scholarship programs, work scholarship programs and other means of helping those who need to come but who are hindered financially.

As far back as the administration of W. Stuart Rule as president of the school there was begun a degree of student participation. Under the leadership of President Smothers, Student Government was inaugurated at the academy, and the school now has a strong Student Government Association which "is the voice of Chilhowee's student body. They work closely with the administration in performing activities to improve the school."<sup>75</sup>

One of the areas of interest in the students at Harrison-Chilhowee has been the physical. Where there are as many people assembled together as there are on the campus of Harrison-Chilhowee, there is need for some kind of medical care. This President Smothers tried to provide through an infirmary/out-patient clinic. The first on-campus clinic was established in 1971. Miss Arlene Rogers, missionary on furlough, came to the academy as the campus nurse. Miss Rogers, born in Fresno, California, received her education at Fresno High School, Lillie Jolly School of Nursing (R.N.), Memorial Baptist Hospital, Houston, Texas, Howard Payne College, and the Bachelor of Science Degree in nursing from Vanderbilt University. She was assisted by Miss Martha Guerrero, a Colombian nurse completing her high school at Chilhowee. Miss Rogers was also assisted by Dr. Barbara Donaldson, Health Director for Sevier, Blount, and Monroe counties.<sup>76</sup> Since this beginning there has been a school nurse on the campus on a continuing basis.

One of the dreams of Mr. Hubert B. Smothers as President of Harrison-

Chilhowee Baptist Academy has been that the ministry of the academy will be a spiritual ministry. To this end he has studiously sought to fill all vacancies only with men and women with a vital Christian experience and with deep Christian convictions questioning them concerning personal habits, conviction, and their willingness and ability to lead a young person to faith in Christ. This leadership in the administration and faculty is what makes the difference in Harrison-Chilhowee and many other schools on the secondary level.

When Mr. Smothers became President of Harrison-Chilhowee, the school was already accredited by the Department of Education of the State of Tennessee, was approved by the United States Immigration Authorities to accept international students and was a member of the Southern Association of Baptist Colleges and Schools.<sup>77</sup>

Accreditation was one of the goals of the Smother's administration. Under his leadership the academy became a member of the following accrediting agencies:

Tennessee Association of Independent Schools.

Mid-South Association of Independent Schools.

The next move in seeking the highest possible accreditation was application for admission into the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. On January 25, 1972, the Board voted strongly authorizing the Administration to make such application.<sup>78</sup> This involved a detailed, systematic, and continuing self-study on the part of the faculty and administration of the school after which the school, self-study, and all other matters pertinent to the admission into the association would be reviewed by an impartial committee of educators set up by the association which, in turn, would make recommendations to the state committee concerning the admission of the academy to the association.

This was done and during the years following the faculty and administration assiduously put themselves to the task of making preparation for the self-study. All departments of the school were involved. On June 5, 1978, the trustees approved a request by President Smothers that the academy seek membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. This is what really put the preparation in motion. When the self-study was completed, a committee of educators met on the Harrison-Chilhowee campus and made their own study of the academy, its purpose, its work, its mission. This meeting was held on April 8-10, 1979, and the committee voted favorably on recommending the acceptance of the academy into the Association. On May 22, 1979, President Smothers received notice that the academy had been approved by the State Committee and that the academy would go before the National Committee in December, 1979.<sup>79</sup> On May 1, 1979, President Smothers made the following recommendation to the Board of Trustees: "That we accept this Evaluation Report of the Visiting Committee for the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools as printed and further suggest that we adopt their recommendations as goals for us to earnestly and diligently pursue over the next five years. The accomplishment of these goals will ensure continued membership in the organization when a second evaluation team visits in five years." This recommendation by Mr. Smothers was adopted.<sup>80</sup> At its December, 1979,



meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools awarded full accreditation to Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.<sup>81</sup>

During this administration Harrison-Chilhowee has come to the end of a long climb to accreditation. It is quite evident that in 1926 when Professor J. E. Barton left the school to go back to his native North Carolina, it was partly because he could not conscientiously accept what to him appeared to be compromise in seeking accreditation. Professor John Henry Cates came to succeed him and remained with the school only one year. However, during that time, due to his leadership and the professional help of Professor B. O. Duggan of the University of Tennessee, the school received accreditation by the State Department of Education. Since that time the school has become a member of the Southern Association of Baptist Colleges and Schools, the Tennessee Association of Independent Schools, the Mid-South Association of Independent Schools and of the prestigious Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. This has been a journey forward, and the academy has reached the highest accreditation.

The decade of the seventies was a period of challenge and innovation. Harrison-Chilhowee Academy specializes in programming education to meet the special needs of young people. Along with other advancements in this program at Chilhowee, during the 1970-1971 session of school the academy entered into a College Preparatory Program for Deaf Students. Deaf students participate in all school activities with hearing students. Interpreter-tutors bridge the communication gap in the classroom. Classes are small, and the motto of classroom instruction is "individual attention." Interpreter-tutors provide assistance with class work as needed by the students; boarding students share in dormitory life and responsibilities with all other students; and the interpreter-tutors make possible the participation by deaf students in all clubs and organizations as well as in sports and athletics.<sup>82</sup>

It may be interesting to the reader to know how all this got started at Harrison-Chilhowee. Many years ago William Cowper wrote:

God moves in a mysterious way  
His wonders to perform.

This has certainly been true of the beginning of the College Preparatory Program for Deaf Students at Harrison-Chilhowee. Rev. William E. Davis, then Minister to the Deaf at First Baptist Church in Knoxville, Tennessee, had a son who felt that he had been called of God into the ministry. Knowing the work among deaf people as Mr. Davis did, he knew that there was no provision for his son to get the preparation for college in a state school for the deaf. He came to Chilhowee and appealed to President Smothers to help. Like other presidents of the academy had been before him, Mr. Smothers had a heart that would take in the world of needy people. He was especially challenged by the needs of young people. He thought, "if there is a need for this young man, possibly there is for others. This may be God opening the door for a special ministry to youth." Mr. Smothers, after much prayer, discussed the matter with the trustees, Dr. Fred Kendall, Executive Secretary of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, and others and

the College Preparatory Program for Deaf Students was born.<sup>83</sup>

The administration, faculty and staff members participated in an in-service-training program to insure the growth and quality of the program. Courses in manual communication were offered and are still offered as a credit course, to enhance the ease of communication between deaf and hearing students.<sup>84</sup>

Mr. William E. Davis made the following appraisal in the November, 1971, issue of *The Clarion*:

Have you ever prayed through a long dreary night of apparent hopelessness waiting for the dawn, a dawn that seemed further in the future with each passing moment? I have been among those praying for an educational break-through for our deaf people for many years. Not only have we prayed, we have done everything in our power to put legs on our prayers. Yet, we waited.

In 1970, the Home Missions Board and the Southern Baptist Conference of the Deaf finally appointed a Higher Education Committee to survey Baptist colleges and possibility of an interpreted program for deaf students in one of our schools.

As those of us who are aware of the educational problem of the deaf people predicted, Baptist colleges were happy to have students who were ready to do college work. The fact is, that a student who graduates from a school for the deaf can do college work is the rare exception. State school for the deaf graduates today do not have the equivalent of a high school education. Again, the door of a college program for deaf students was closed.

The Higher Education Committee recommended that one of our Baptist academies initiate a program on the secondary level that would prepare deaf students for college work. Without a college preparatory program, there was no hope for a college program for our deaf students.

The long-awaited dawning of a new day is here. Time will not permit me to tell you all of the exciting story, but Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, our own Tennessee Baptist Institution, began a college preparatory program for deaf students this fall, the only program of its kind in existence in the United States, and so far as we can determine in the world.

Guidelines for admission have been set up. A full-time professional interpreter has been employed. The academy has accepted five deaf students on the ninth grade level—two from Oklahoma, two from Tennessee, and one from Alabama. The program has intentionally been kept small this first year. President Smothers receives inquiries daily from all parts of the country requesting information about the program.

You ask, 'Why is such a program so critical?'

If we hope to have strong church programs for deaf people, we must have deaf people who can assume strategic places of leadership. Deaf people who can assume these responsibilities are few. They do not have the training and background necessary for leadership.

Baptist leadership traditionally has come from Baptist homes and Baptist schools. We have seen the need for quality academic training for our hearing

children and have provided it, while our deaf children have not fared so well.

Deaf children lose most of the Christian training and influence of the home because their parents cannot communicate with them. To compound the problem, deaf children must live away from home in a state school for the deaf for most of their lives between the ages of six and nineteen.

The few who go on to college must attend the only college for the deaf in the world in Washington, D.C., which is supported by federal funds. This means that none of the schools where deaf students receive their education are even permitted to provide Christian training. Only the students who live in Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas have the advantage of a full-time ministry such as ours during the time they are in school.

Under these conditions, we can never hope to have capable Christian leadership among deaf people. But, a new day is dawning. Prayer is being answered. Those of us who are privileged to be involved in a church which ministers to deaf people and are close to the heartbeat of new programs for which we have long prayed and waited, see a new day.

Now that our college preparatory program is underway, the door is open for our college program for deaf students. Hopefully, we will soon be able to rejoice together in the official beginning of our Baptist college program for the deaf.<sup>85</sup>

This phase of the ministry of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy has grown and prospered. There have been a total of sixty-four deaf students since the program started. As of May 1979, there have been thirty-four deaf students graduated from the academy. These students have done well in their classroom work and have adjusted well to the other activities of the campus. Of the number graduated twenty-nine have been admitted to eleven colleges of their choice.<sup>86</sup> Gary Schoemaker lived in Birmingham, Alabama. He was totally deaf and a graduate of the Alabama School for the Deaf. He said that many times he had prayed: "God, if there is no place for me to receive training, why did you call me to preach?" Then he heard of the College Preparatory Program for the Deaf at Chilhowee. He came, was an excellent student, and graduated. He went to Mobile College in Mobile, Alabama, and while there served as Minister to the Deaf at the Dauphine Way Baptist Church. He is presently a pastor-evangelist in Colorado.

Mrs. Irma Kleeb became the first interpreter-tutor in this program for deaf students. She had experience in the business world, had been an interpreter in courtrooms, doctors' offices, in counselling and assisted in a pilot program at Delgado College for college education for the deaf. She came to the academy well prepared and dedicated to service to deaf people. Soon after coming to Harrison-Chilhowee, Mrs. Kleeb won Certificate Interpreter for Deaf recognition in 1972.<sup>87</sup> The second year of the program three more interpreters were added—Tim and Pat Jones from Denver, Colorado, and Miss Doreen Maxfield from Texas.<sup>88</sup> Mrs. Pat Jones, employed by the academy as an interpreter, served from 1972 to 1980 as interpreter, Co-Ordinator of Deaf Program, and also as Secretary in the office of the Director of Development.

At the Tennessee Baptist Conference of the Deaf held in Newport, Ten-



nessee, in 1972, Rev. William E. Davis praised highly the work that Harrison-Chilhowee was doing to help deaf young people. Quoting Mr. Davis, "...it is a step in the right direction. It is my dream that we will have a Baptist school that will take deaf children from the early years through college. We now have a part of that dream at Harrison-Chilhowee." Mr. Davis further stated that Baptist colleges must be willing to accept deaf students.<sup>89</sup> It is interesting and revealing to note that since the College Preparatory Program for the Deaf was started at Harrison-Chilhowee at least two Baptist Colleges—Dallas Baptist College and Gardner-Webb in North Carolina—now have provision for and are accepting deaf students. A neighboring college, Maryville College at Maryville, Tennessee, now also has a program for deaf students. Thus, Chilhowee has pioneered in a very needed field and has led the way in making inroads into a lack of training for deaf people who aspire to go into any of the professions or other type of work that calls for college training.

The summer of 1972 saw the entrance of the first international deaf student at Chilhowee. Michael Mwangi Ndurumo entered from Kenya, East Africa, during that summer and took sign language lessons from Interpreter Mrs. Irma Kleeb in preparation for school in the fall.<sup>90</sup> Kenya was not equipped to provide Michael Mwangi Ndurumo, this deaf student, the kind of education he needed. He had been deaf since age seven as a result of an accident.

He was attending Nyeri Baptist High School when Lowry Mallory, Southern Baptist missionary and headmaster of the school, became acquainted with Michael and was impressed with the young student's intellectual drive.

Most schools for the deaf would not accept foreign students or deaf students who have not been trained in use of fingerspelling or the language of "signs"—manual communication. In Kenya, Michael stated that the signs of deaf people had less vocabulary than those used here and that finger-spelling was rare.

Finally, Mallory heard about the academy's deaf education program and contacted Rev. William E. Davis, who at that time was the consultant to the deaf education program as well as minister to the deaf at First Baptist Church, Knoxville.

Mallory said, "I believe you have more to offer Michael than any other school I know about; in fact, more than I had hoped. I am very excited about the possibilities and I do feel that at last God has led us to the right place for this boy. It is a small miracle that I learned of you."

That first summer Michael learned the sign language and also took a class in algebra. By the time of the regular school session, he was able to read signs of the interpreter in the classroom.

Deaf educators in America have been arguing for years over methodologies of teaching language to the deaf. Michael's language progress was considered astonishing, as compared to his peers in America. Most deaf students at Chilhowee are separated from other students for one course in remedial English and reading. However, that was not a problem for

Michael, who entered the eleventh grade prepared for any course in the curriculum. In his home country and at Harrison-Chilhowee, Michael was among the top students in grades. By September he knew four languages: Swahili, English, his mother tongue, and sign.<sup>91</sup> When he arrived at Harrison-Chilhowee, he surprised the officials of the school, one of them a former missionary to Tanzania, with his proficient use of the English language—in written form. A year before this young man had no hope of realizing his ambition to prepare himself for work among the deaf people in his home country. Then Missionary Mallory found the College Preparatory Program for the Deaf at Harrison-Chilhowee.<sup>92</sup> In an interview with the Knoxville Journal, Michael not only corrected the Journal reporter in a written error but also answered questions in a learned script which one of his peers said, “is highly superior to most of our American students who have the ability to hear.” Questioned about his family, Michael responded, “I was my Mother’s fourth child. She has eleven children.”<sup>93</sup> Michael’s father worked in a hospital at Gilgil, and his Mother stayed on the farm on a beautiful landscape on the slopes of Mt. Kenya, the second highest peak in Africa.

Michael was graduated from Harrison-Chilhowee in the top ten in the Senior Class. This was characteristic of him because in his school in Kenya he was among the top students in his class. Having received his diploma from Chilhowee, Michael entered Gallaudet College in Washington, D.C., where he studied two years before transferring to Peabody College in Nashville. Here he received both the B.S. and the M.S. degrees and on July 8, 1980 received his PhD degree from Peabody-Vanderbilt. His life-long ambition is to become an educator among the deaf in Kenya.<sup>94</sup>

In 1973 two additions were made to the deaf education program. Mr. I. L. Estus gave the school a teletype machine for deaf students in memory of his wife. At the time of the gift, Mr. Estus had a deaf granddaughter attending the academy. This machine is set up with the telephone in such a way that a deaf person can call another deaf person who has access to the same type of machine and talk on the telephone by this teletype machine.<sup>95</sup> This has been a great blessing through the years to the deaf students at the academy.

In 1973 also the Fanshaw Memorial Scholarship Fund for Georgia Baptist deaf student was established at the academy and is used to help deaf students from Georgia, who attend Harrison-Chilhowee.<sup>96</sup>

This program has continued to grow and has included deaf students from foreign countries, numbers of states in the United States, as well as from Tennessee. It has received the encouragement and blessing of those who are involved in work with deaf people. In 1979 the Trustees approved the employment of a full-time Co-ordinator of the College Preparatory Program for the Deaf. Mr. Richard Keller was employed, and in the 1979-1980 school year was busy at the job helping to promote and enlarge the program.<sup>97</sup> Previous to going to Harrison-Chilhowee, Mr. Keller had served as Assistant Director in the Office of Financial Aid at the University of Tennessee; and for the year preceeding his moving to the academy, he had been the Co-ordinator of Deaf Youth Ministries at First Baptist Church in Knoxville.

His official title at Harrison-Chilhowee was Co-ordinator of Deaf/Guidance Counselor, and his responsibilities with the deaf program included providing additional service to meet the special needs of the hearing impaired: development and implementation of recruitment procedures; design development course work, coordinate school interpreters; their selection and assignment training; development of extra curricular activities; design and implementation of local, regional, and national programs such as the Deaf Leadership School; and the responsibility for any activity related to the hearing impaired that will enhance their personal, social, and spiritual development. His duties as guidance counselor involved all the students on the campus.<sup>98</sup>

In 1977 a Sign Choir was organized under the leadership and direction of Miss Diane Robinette, teacher and interpreter at the academy. Miss Robinette, a graduate of Carson-Newman College and Gallaudet College with a Master's degree in deaf education, has given the benefit of her background in working with deaf students to the music program of the academy. The program promoted by this choir hints at the movement away from the traditionally accepted limitations of deafness—an attempt to fully realize the right to “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.” The complete solidarity between hearing and non-hearing persons is achieved instead of just remaining a lofty ideal. This choir, under the capable leadership of Miss Robinette, has toured the country making appearances at churches, associations, civic organizations, and the Tennessee Baptist Convention; and it is believed that this choir has been able to help people with deaf children or relatives as well as to help the academy program with the deaf.<sup>99</sup>

There have been many people who have erroneously contended that Chilhowee was established to educate preachers. This is altogether incorrect. This would not have been a bad motive for the organization of the school, but it is just not according to the facts. This is true of Carson-Newman College, which was born in the desire of some stalwart leaders of Noli-chucky Association and the surrounding area to do something for those noble men of God who were struggling with the task of pastoring churches in East Tennessee with a vast lack of training for the job. The college since those days has broadened its scope and today ministers to men and women who are interested in being prepared in a larger circle of professions, businesses, and other work.

However, there has been no lack of interest at Chilhowee for the man who is called of God to the ministry and who lacks training to do the job. During the days of Roy Anderson, preachers were encouraged to come. Even before those days, they came; it is said that Dr. J. H. Sharp, former Pastor of First Baptist Church, Sevierville, Tennessee, was the first Baptist preacher to attend the academy. While Mr. Anderson was principal and president, there was a beginning of providing housing for preachers who wanted to come and live on the campus.

Through the years Chilhowee has ministered to these students. As a part of the innovative program of the seventies, President Smothers and the Trustees sought ways to provide for those who could not come for the full academic course at Chilhowee. Thus, the seed for the Bible School at



Chilhowee was planted. It began to bear fruit. On July 3, 1973, the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees authorized President Hubert Smothers and several trustees to make trips to the Baptist Bible Institute in Florida, Fruitland in North Carolina and to Clear Creek Mountain Preachers' School in Kentucky to study their Adult Education Program in view of expanding Chilhowee's ministry in a Friday night class for Bible study and the possibility of a full-time Bible School.<sup>100</sup>

On October 29, 1974, the Trustees approved the following resolution: "That the trustees give their endorsement to exploring the feasibility of evening Bible classes designed to help pastors and other church workers who have not had the opportunity for high school, college, or seminary Bible training."<sup>101</sup> It was not, however, until 1975 that something actually began to move in this direction. Mr. Smothers announced that classes had begun on Saturday mornings and the Board approved the following motion, "That the Committee previously appointed pursue immediately the steps needed for a feasibility study and subsequent recommendation concerning a Bible School operation on our campus in conjunction with our present operation."<sup>102</sup>

The first meeting of a group had been held in mid-December, 1974, to determine interest in the program. Representatives from Knox County, Sevier County, Chilhowee, Sweetwater, Cocke County, McMinn County, and Jefferson County associations attended this meeting. Those attending the meeting, which was held on the campus of the academy, were impressed and were interested in the program. Of course, there were still problems and details to be worked out. The program began in January, 1975, as a Saturday morning Bible Study for pastors, Sunday school teachers, and other church workers. It was to include both adult and young people who were interested. Bible Professor Jerry Heflin taught the course. Beginning in March, the Study was changed to Thursday evening as the best time for those attending.<sup>103</sup> Interest was good, but this study did not endure. This was an innovative program seeking to help in Bible study, but it still had some problems to overcome.

The next step was the possibility of an extension of Boyce Bible School on the Chilhowee campus. This was discussed by the Trustees, and President Smothers was instructed to contact the Executive Director of Boyce and arrange a meeting between Chilhowee's Bible School Committee and the authorities of Boyce School to deliberate on this matter.<sup>104</sup> This was done, but nothing substantial resulted.

In January 1976, John Holland gave a Bible Study Committee feasibility report to the trustees. In April a motion carried to approve the Bible School concept and leave details to be worked out by the Bible School Feasibility Committee with the Education Committee and/or the Executive Committee of the Tennessee Baptist Convention.<sup>105</sup> On March 8, John Holland, John Buell, Bill Cope, Jane Ellison, Jesse Fletcher, Ted Huckaby, and Luter Ogle were appointed as a Bible School Feasibility Study Committee with John Holland as Chairman.<sup>106</sup> On July 27, 1976, the committee made the following report to the trustees:

1. A weekend Boyce Bible School be instituted on the campus of Harrison-

## Chilhowee Baptist Academy.

2. It begin at the earliest possible time as funds are made available.
3. The initial year's budget not to exceed \$50,000.
4. As the School merits full time status proper requests will be made for Convention approval.<sup>107</sup>

In order to implement this action, Jesse Fletcher made a motion that additions be added to the Program Statement of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy and that the Tennessee Baptist Convention be asked for approval. The Program Statement follows with the additions suggested in capitals:

### Purpose

To conduct a coeducational secondary school founded upon Christian values, in which the atmosphere for learning motivates the student to excel in his academic pursuits, broaden his intellectual horizons, know God's word better, find vocational direction and deepen his capacity and desire for service to God and his fellowman, AND TO CONDUCT BIBLE STUDY TRAINING ON A LEVEL, OTHER THAN COLLEGE OR SEMINARY, FOR PERSONS CALLED INTO CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.

### Functions

1. Conduct an accredited school for grades eight through twelve for those desiring an education in a distinct Christian setting for needs of students such as those students who want an excellent college preparatory education, who desire the advantages offered by a Christian boarding school, who plan to enter the pastorate or other church-related vocations, deaf students desiring to participate in a specially designed program of college preparation, international students, youth who for various reasons need a change in environment, overage students, creative young people with special gifts, young people from our Baptist Children's Homes and PERSONS CALLED TO CHRISTIAN MINISTRY WHO ARE NOT IN A POSITION TO PURSUE COLLEGE OR SEMINARY TRAINING.
2. Provide separate dormitories for boys and girls, and housing for faculty, staff, and married students.
3. Maintain boarding facilities for students and others related to the school.
4. Conduct recruitment of students interested in this style of education throughout Tennessee, other states, and foreign countries.
5. Maintain inter-scholastic athletic and intramural programs.
6. Maintain offices to handle matters related to business and financial affairs, buildings and grounds, development and public relations, admissions and recruitment, health services, guidance and counseling and student services.
7. Provides each student with opportunity for meaningful understanding and experience in the Christian way of life through chapel programs, B.S.U., Christian guidance, church attendance and ministerial association and related organization for Christian vocation.
8. Provides for cultural development both on campus and in neighboring colleges and cities affording a full range of programs involving the world of music, arts, and the sciences, concerts, exhibits and seasonal festivals.
9. Provides for development of the students' leadership and social life through various student organizations.

## Relationships

1. To the Tennessee Baptist Convention and its Executive Board, and to all associations and churches. The Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy is owned by the Tennessee Baptist Convention and its trustees are elected by the Convention.
2. To the Southern Association of Baptist Colleges and Schools.
3. To the State Board of Education and the Tennessee Secondary Schools and Athletic Association.
4. To the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service to receive international students.
5. TO APPROPRIATE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES.<sup>103</sup>

When this recommendation and request were presented to the Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, the additions to the program were disallowed on the contention that Tennessee Baptists do not need such a work for pastors who have not had the advantage of high school, intimating that this could be cared for by other programs such as college and seminary off-campus courses and the Clear Creek Mountain School for Preachers in Kentucky. However, it was still the feeling that Tennessee Baptists needed to do something for those many faithful and devoted Baptist preachers who were in need of more training to do the job to which God had called them. Thus, the Board of Trustees turned in another direction. Maybe such a school could become an arm or an extension of Carson-Newman College meeting on the Chilhowee campus. On September 13, 1976, Carter Davis made a motion that John Holland, Jesse Fletcher, Jane Ellison and President Hubert Smothers meet with President John Fincher of Carson-Newman College to discuss such an arrangement for a Bible School.<sup>109</sup>

This, evidently, did not produce any results for the Bible School Committee was requested to meet again with the Program Committee of the Tennessee Baptist Convention Executive Committee and was given full authority to work out any necessary details.<sup>110</sup> In a motion of proposals to the Tennessee Baptist Convention, the Trustees offered to the Education Committee of the Tennessee Baptist Convention any information they had gained concerning a Bible School in a recent feasibility study that had been made. They also assured the convention that interest in a Bible School was not to limit the primary ministry but was simply a step toward providing for a need currently not being met by Tennessee Baptists.<sup>111</sup>

This proposal and statement was taken to the Program Committee of the Convention. This committee, however, determined that a Bible School was not needed in Tennessee. The academy was told that it, along with other institutions, could promote Seminary Extensions and/or have adult education classes on campus or as an extension.<sup>112</sup> When this report was made to the trustees, they voted that President Smothers activate the Bible School Study Committee and/or appoint another for the purpose of setting up Adult Education classes in keeping with the spirit of the action to be taken by the convention in November. Mr. Smothers appointed William F. Hall (chairman), Jane Ellison, Luther Ogle, and Raymond T. DeArmond to serve on this committee.<sup>113</sup>



This committee met along with President Smothers in the President's office at the academy. In this meeting the following definite plans were made:

1. To ascertain the number of pastors in surrounding associations without high school education.
2. To hold meetings with Directors of Missions and Pastors and wives in surrounding associations.
3. To learn from them their interest and what subjects they would be interested in studying.
4. To find out the best possible time for meeting.
5. To secure suitable teachers for Bible Study.

These plans were carried through. Meetings were held in several surrounding associations, and a positive attitude was found toward a Bible Course leading to the awarding of a certificate.<sup>114</sup>

At the June 5, 1978, meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, Chairman William F. Hall reported that work was in progress on a curriculum for the Bible School and plans were to begin classes on September 15. The report continued:

Since this committee was appointed we have worked toward the realization of an established Bible School at Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. We are looking forward to studies by ministers and laymen under two arrangements:

1. Classes conducted on the campus of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy taught by qualified teachers.
2. Centers in other locations—associational—also taught by qualified teachers.

We have gone to the pastors in associations to find out their needs and desires in this matter. We have found an enthusiastic response. We believe that the time is ready for the opening of the first classes, so, we have, worked out a curriculum for the first eight (8) weeks of study to begin on the campus of Harrison-Chilhowee on September 15, 1978. This curriculum consists of three courses for ministers and two courses for laymen.

#### THE CURRICULUM:

For Ministers—New Testament - Friday evening,  
Bible Doctrines - Saturday morning,  
Preparation and Delivery of Sermons -  
Saturday morning.

For Laymen—How to Understand the Bible - Friday  
evening,  
A Study in Acts - Saturday morning.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Bible School be established with a curriculum that will culminate in a period of study lasting two years or more in a Certificate of Pastoral Training and a Certificate for laymen.
2. Faculty:
  - (1) That the faculty be elected by the Trustees or the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the academy on recommendation of the administration of the school.
  - (2) That the faculty members shall be Baptist who have demonstrated

in academic work and practical experience their understanding of the gospel and appreciation for and ability to interpret the divinely inspired scriptures and ability to give leadership in the work of the church and the denomination.

- (3) Faculty members will agree to teach in accordance with and not contrary to the Baptist Faith and Message Statment adopted by the Southern Baptist Convention in 1963.
- (4) Faculty members shall have proven ability in the fields in which they teach as shown by advanced study or by extensive experience in the field in which they will be teaching.

These recommendations setting guidelines for a Bible School were adopted,<sup>115</sup> and the first classes started September 15, 1978. The first teachers elected under this arrangement were Dr. John Franklin, Pastor of Everett Hills Baptist Church, Maryville, Tennessee; Rev. Glenn Grubb, Pastor of Madison Avenue Baptist Church, Maryville, Tennessee; Rev. Raymond Smith, retired Baptist Pastor of long standing and experience, his last pastorate being the Broadway Baptist Church, Maryville; and Rev. Jerry Heflin, Bible Professor at Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.<sup>116</sup>

This was another of the innovative programs that were born during the decade of the seventies. The program has attracted pastors and laymen from much of the surrounding area vindicating the belief of those associated with the academy that this was a need that Tennessee Baptists were not meeting. Men were enrolled during the first year of the school from Knox County, Sevier County, Chilhowee, Midland, Loudon and Monroe County associations. Beginning with the fall session of 1979, an off-campus center was established at the Sweetwater Associational Office in Madisonville, Tennessee, to accomodate men in the Sweetwater and Loudon County associations and the surrounding areas. The first session of the Bible School on the campus enrolled 38 students; the second session enrolled 55. The enrollment and interest has continued to grow in this special project.<sup>117</sup>

The first meeting at the Sweetwater Associational Building—serving the Sweetwater and Loudon County associations—enrolled 66 making over 100 enrolled in the Adult Bible Education Program in an eight week session.

When the contract with Sevier County Board of Education was terminated by the academy, there was, of course, a drop in the number of students enrolled. As a matter of fact, some who had advocated the closing of the school said that without these Sevier County students the school could not exist. Even though that statement was proven to be wrong, the school certainly suffered a setback in enrollment when this took place. This not only hurt the school in the matter of the number of students to whom to minister, but also the financial structure of the school was adversely affected.

Both President Smothers and the faculty were constantly on the alert to find different and better ways of enlarging the ministry of the school. From the beginning of the period of separation in 1960, Sevier County students were invited and even recruited to come to the academy on the same terms as other students. Some did but not in numbers as before. It is understandable that with a tax-supported high school in the same district

the number of Sevier County students enrolled would be considerably decreased.

Prospective patrons in Knoxville, Maryville, Gatlinburg, Pigeon Forge, and Sevierville were invited to send their children to Harrison-Chilhowee. It was found that there were people in these cities as well as in other surrounding areas who preferred Harrison-Chilhowee to the state schools but did not want their high school age children to go away to stay in a dormitory. The problem was that if their children could stay at home and attend Harrison-Chilhowee, they were interested; if they would have to go away from home and stay in a dormitory, they were not interested.

The administration first publicized the fact that if there were a certain number of students in a certain area who desired to have transportation provided, then a bus would make a route in that direction. This approach was not successful. The next step was to initiate routes from the academy and to announce that a bus or a van would pick up students at certain points on given routes beginning on an announced date. Thus, the busing of commuting students to Harrison-Chilhowee began with the 1972-1973 school year.<sup>118</sup>

This has been a very successful operation in enrolling students in the school. The vans were kept busy as will be seen by a request by President Smothers in 1976. Asked to name some of the needs, he published a list in *The Chilhowee Clarion* which included "two vans (12 to 15 passenger). Our van has over 90,000 miles on it."<sup>119</sup> It is also noted that from the 125 community students in 1960 the number dropped in 1961 to 28. However, by 1978-1979, the number had grown to 80 commuting students which was for that year 42% of the enrollment.<sup>120</sup> During the 1979-1980 session of school, three vans made daily routes to Knoxville, to Maryville, and to Gatlinburg.<sup>121</sup>

On February 8, 1934, on recommendation of Principal Roy Anderson the Board of Trustees voted to establish a summer school of ten weeks with six days a week and that the amount collected on tuition be paid to the teachers.<sup>122</sup> This also helped the enrollment as well as the finances. The summer school has continued and is still a part of the ministry of the school.

The following will show the fluctuating enrollment of the school and how the Sevier County contract sending Sevier County students to the academy as well as the summer school and the elementary school affected the school:

Year	High School	Elementary	Summer School	Total
1889-1890	64	149		213
1892-1893	83	125		208
1897-1898	185	85		270
1900-1901				192
1901-1902				217
1902-1903				214
1903-1904				238



1904-1905	117	92	209
1908-1909			171
1909-1910			134
1910-1911			262
1911-1912			234
1912-1913			
1913-1914			222
1914-1915			295
1915-1916			301
1918-1919			285
1919-1920			362
1920-1921	84	211	305
1921-1922			300
1923-1924	101	163	264
1924-1925	79	165	244
1925-1926	80	194	274
1928-1929	72		
1929-1930	82	168	250
1930-1931	121	183	304
1931-1932	110	145	255
1932-1933	106	135	241
1933-1934	86	147	233
1934-1935	91	150	252
1935-1936	110	150	260
1936-1937	125	160	285
1937-1938	141	180	321
1938-1939	170	180	369
1939-1940	149	156	38
1940-1941	188	182	40
1941-1942	168	182	34
1942-1943	159	207	39
1943-1944	156	217	46
1944-1945	165	232	70
1945-1946	165	229	85
1946-1947	236	223	120
1947-1948	232	246	115
1948-1949	203		90
1949-1950	227		83
1950-1951	230		81
1951-1952	227		81
1952-1953	220		79
1953-1954	248		66
1954-1955	267		89
1955-1956	250		58
1956-1957	272		95
1957-1958	286		78
1958-1959	245		77
1959-1960	241		80
1960-1961	244		105
1961-1962	196		102
1962-1963	190		66
1963-1964	163		91
1964-1965	186		91
1965-1966	207		122
1966-1967	202		96
1967-1968	184		115
1969-1969	177		77
1969-1970	167		76
1970-1971	167		112

note 123

1971-1972	208	105	313
1972-1973	207	114	321
1973-1974	181	94	275
1974-1975	147	118	265
1975-1976	144	120	264
1976-1977	189	150	339
1977-1978	175	109	284
1978-1979	190	120	310 note 124

Some of the years are missing from this tabulation because figures for those years were not available. The reader will note that from 1889 to 1948 Harrison-Chilhowee had both the high school and the elementary school. In 1948 the elementary school was discontinued because the building in which the elementary school was meeting became unsafe for further use. When this happened it, of course, cut down on the total enrollment. It was in 1934 that the academy conducted the first summer school with only eleven students.

This part of the program has grown until by 1979 it has reached a figure beyond 100. When the contract with the Sevier County Board of Education was terminated, this took over half of the students from the enrollment of the school. All these things have had an effect on the school enrollment. The highest total enrollment was in 1947-1948 when the academy had the elementary school and a summer school and still had the Sevier County students. The enrollment that year was 593. When the elementary school was discontinued, the enrollment was cut almost in half. In 1960 when the Sevier County contract was terminated, the school found it difficult to keep the enrollment up to the place that would justify keeping the school open. The lowest enrollment since that time was in 1969-1970 when the school plunged to an all time low of 243. However, from that point the enrollment began to gain ground—not a gain every year, but a continual move upward. Possibly the cause of this improvement could be attributed to a better climate being created in the state for the school, the improvement of the buildings and grounds to make them more attractive for the students, the enlargement and enhancing of the curriculum, and the employment of an Assistant Director of Admissions with special responsibilities in recruitment of students. The 1978-1979 enrollment, as shown in the statistics above, was 310. In order to view the total ministry of the school, there could be added to this number 127 enrolled in the Bible School begun in 1978, as a total enrollment or an average of more than 40 persons per session. This will give some idea of the total ministry of the school which reached 350 people during the school year.

These are all opportunities for ministry. In every area the academy took advantage of the opportunity to help those who came to the campus whether they were hearing or non-hearing, native or international, ministerial or those who had other vocations in mind. The admission into various accrediting agencies indicated the academic excellence of the school; the enlarging of the athletic program indicated an interest in the physical development. By the 1979-1980 school year, the athletic program had been enlarged to include football, basketball for both boys and girls, baseball, tennis, soccer, and golf. There were by 1979 a variety of publications on the campus, including the *Chatter*, *The Chilhowee Clarion*, *The Bridge*, and the *Chilhowean*—the school yearbook. One of the interesting sidelights of any

group is its mode of dress. By studying the publications of the academy, the reader can see the changes in styles and fashions that prevailed both in the students and faculty. The administration through the years tried to practice an attitude toward dress that was philosophized by Alexander Pope:

"Be not the first by whom the new is tried  
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

Yearbooks, papers, handbooks point out that the school officials tried to guide the students to be neat dressers, clean, decorous, but not extreme in any way. Because of this there were often disagreements between students and administration and sometimes differences between faculty members and administration as to what should be allowed in dress and style and what should not be. The students were during these years active in the organizational life of the campus. These other activities in addition to classroom work occupied time and energies of the students and kept them from being directed in the wrong avenues. This gave an outlet for much of the enthusiasm and ambition and energy of youth and gave training for their places in the world of work after completing their formal education. By 1973 there were fourteen clubs and organizations on the campus.<sup>125</sup> These organizations were continually expanded, allowing the students more participation in the life of the school.

During these years the curriculum was being continually expanded in order to give the students a wide choice. In 1971 Driver Education came to Chilhowee under the direction of Coach Lester McCarter, and Mrs. Thomas Wayne (Kay) Jursik became the first full-time teacher of art. She developed the Art Department, containing courses in art history, career study, illustration technique, composition, graphic design, photography, etching, stichery, painting, macrame, batik, tie dye, rug hooking, silk screen, collage, woodcarving, drawing, pottery, glazing, enameling, plaster sculpture, wood assemblage, wood block printing, sandcasting, candles, and weaving.<sup>126</sup> During the decade of the seventies, there were four distinctly related attempts to upgrade the curriculum and faculty efficiency. These were Curriculum Committee, A self-study by Faculty and Administration, Trustee Evaluation Committee, and A Comparative Report with the Mount Herman Academy, known as the Burnham Report, from which as many as twenty objectives were listed for the attainment of the academy.

During the seventies the spiritual life of the campus was high. Much of the time there was a spirit of revival, and the students realized that with all the problems and disciplinary actions that sometimes had to be enacted the faculty was a caring group who loved the students and wanted them to be and do their very best. There was also a patriotic spirit manifested, and the March 1976 issue of *The Clarion* pointed this out with the Theme—"A Ministry with the Spirit".<sup>127</sup> Other comments by the students of the academy express the same feeling that they find at Chilhowee that caring attitude on the part of the faculty and administration. For example:

Chilhowee Academy recognizes the importance of fellowship and fun in campus life and attempts to provide an atmosphere conducive to wholesome relationships among its students.<sup>128</sup>



Academics is the core around which all other school activities revolve. Knowledge can be expressed in many areas, and Chihowee Academy attempts to prepare the student for service in his chosen field. Chilhowee offers a wide variety of courses in order to produce graduates who will be well-informed and well-rounded to meet the challenge of tomorrow.<sup>129</sup>

At Chilhowee Academy worship is recognized as one of man's basic needs and is strongly emphasized and not sub-ordinated to the development of the physical, mental, and social aspects of life.<sup>130</sup>

In 1972 Dr. David P. Haney, Pastor of Heritage Baptist Church, Annapolis, Maryland (later became Director of Lay Renewal in the Brotherhood Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention) and a graduate of Harrison-Chilhowee wrote: "I doubt if Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy is for everybody, but it was for me. As a teenager searching for a sense of vocation, it provided me with a context in which it was more clearly discernable. As one who counted academic preparation a corollary of effective Christian living, it handed me the tools. As one seeking avenues of service as an integral part of academic training, it offered me countless opportunities. All in all, it gave me a headstart. For that, I am eternally indebted."<sup>131</sup> In 1975, the editor of *The Chilhowean* wrote: "Because both the administration and the faculty of Chilhowee Academy feel genuine concern for the personal welfare of each student, much attention is given to encourage the spiritual growth and understanding as well as the development of maximum academic capabilities. Along with the academy's objectives, including high scholastic standards and student self-discipline, such personal interest has assisted Chilhowee's graduates in their becoming successful, competing students in colleges and universities. Former students and alumni of the school are leaders in many fields in the business, industrial, civic, and religious life of our country."<sup>132</sup>

Other indications that Harrison-Chilhowee is a ministry to students and that "it is all for them" that everything is done at the academy is pointed up by the following facts. In 1972 Sharon Watkins, a sophomore from Nashville, Tennessee, led the state as high scorer with 553 points in 15 games, or an average of 36.9 points per game. This young lady was not simply an athlete; but Sharon, who came to Chilhowee to get a quality education, was elected class beauty and sophomore class representative in the Miss Yearbook contest.<sup>133</sup> Estella Florez from Chicago, Illinois, was named All-District during the regular season and All-Tournament during the tournament held in Maryville College.<sup>134</sup> Estella returned to Harrison-Chilhowee in 1979 as teacher and coach of girls' basketball.

In 1974 a former student and alumnus of the school, William Hensley, who was a member of the Alaskan Legislature, ran for United States Senate from the State of Alaska.<sup>135</sup> Roy Blaylock, a deaf student at the academy and a senior, was elected Vice-President of Boys' Nation.<sup>136</sup> Roy, who was the first deaf student ever selected for Boys' State, was the first deaf person ever to get an embalmers license, and is presently working for a funeral home in Memphis, Tennessee.

Life on the campus was described by J. Rob Clark, Director of Development as "people with needs being loved by faculty who cares. A senior young

lady who spent four years at Harrison-Chilhowee said, 'at Harrison-Chilhowee I have been loved'—people who really know what love is, a deaf ministerial student who has grown confident." These things have been happening on the campus of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.<sup>137</sup>

Abdu Latief Amin Almatari, a native of Yemen, from a child had an ambition to become a doctor. He said, "I am sorry for all the sick people in my country." Growing up in a village of 20,000—Gibla, Yeman—Abdu had the joy of beginning to see that possibility grow into Bold Reality. It was through the help of Missionary Doctor David Dorr and Harrison-Chilhowee President Hubert Smothers, as well as the cooperation of the Yemen government that Abdu recieved permission to enroll in the academy to turn his dreams and hopes into the stages of reality. He came to the academy to learn English so that he could continue his pre-medical studies at Carson-Newman College and medical schools in the United States and return to his native Yemen as a doctor.<sup>138</sup>

In 1979 President Smothers reported a student revival with 15 professions of faith, 30 rededications and two called into the ministry. The ninth Annual Prayer Sunrise Easter Service met with 93 present, and the Spring Prayer Breakfast met on March 25, attended by friends, faculty, staff, and students.<sup>139</sup> Statements of students and graduates concerning the deepening of their spiritual life, great spiritual triumphs, and encouraging attendance at Prayer Meetings certainly did not mean that the academy did not often face grave problems in dealing with students and in encouraging them to prepare themselves to achieve the best in life. Objectives and regulations had to be constantly reviewed and often corrected and upgraded. In 1974 Trustee John Buell made a motion that the chairman appoint seven members to serve on a committee "to determine the direction of the school for the future."<sup>140</sup> This committee reported back to the Trustees in October of that same year, and the following recommendation was approved:

It is the purpose of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy to conduct an accredited school for grades eight through twelve (in 1979 the seventh grade was added. Hall) for those desiring an education in a distinctly Christian setting. The Academy shall seek to meet the needs of students such as those students who want an excellent college preparatory education and desire the advantages offered by a Christian boarding school, who plan to enter the pastorate or other church-related vocations, deaf students desiring to participate in a specially designed program of college preparation, international students, youth who for various reasons need a change of environment, overage students, creative young people with special gifts, young people from our Baptist Children's Homes, and children of foreign missionaries.

In keeping with its purpose the academy shall provide each student an opportunity for meaningful understanding and experience in the Christian way of life through chapel programs, B.S.U., Christian guidance, church attendance and ministerial association and related organizations for Christian vocations.

It shall also provide for cultural development both on campus and in neighboring colleges and cities affording a full range of programs involving the world of music, arts, and the sciences, concerts, exhibits and seasonal festivals.

It shall provide for development of the students' leadership and social life through various organizations.<sup>141</sup>

Where there are more than one person, there is need for some kind of rules and regulations. This is the very basis of law. Some might say, "Why not simply expect everyone to act as a Christian?" This is good philosophy, and some of the early catalogs gave this as the basic policy of the school, but these same catalogs laid down guidelines for the conduct of students. There have been many areas in which students through the years have needed guidance. The *1979-1980 Handbook* for students and parents illustrates this need. In it are recorded specifics such as expectations (standards), grades and reports, guidance and student government, philosophy of student life, dress for girls and boys, absences and tardies, leaving campus, organizations, tobacco, alcohol, drugs, disciplinary action, and dormitory life.<sup>142</sup>

Through the years one of the troublesome problems at the academy has been tobacco. When this writer came to the academy, the school followed a policy of long standing—no use of tobacco at all, either on campus or off campus. He has also known of students who were expelled from school because of the breaking of this rule. One young man, a ministerial student, came to Mr. Roy Anderson's office and announced that he was leaving school. Mr. Anderson asked him why. He said, "I am not going to continue to live a lie. I signed a pledge when I came not to smoke. I have been smoking and I do not intend to quit." Mr. Anderson said, "Do you mean that a little thing like a cigarette is bigger than you are and you will let it knock you out of an education?" He replied that that might be the case and that rather than be dishonest about it he would leave. He did. In those days every student who enrolled in the academy signed a pledge not to use tobacco.

Later the academy became more lenient toward the use of tobacco. This happened shortly after World War II when the school had many veterans who either before or during their military service had formed the habit of smoking. Students were allowed to smoke in designated places; nothing was done about a student smoking off campus. All this time the rule was still very rigorous as applied to girls. Such charges as double standards in both tobacco use and other regulations were heard on the campus. One of the gripes through the years among faculty members was that trustees came to the campus for Board meetings smoking cigars or cigarettes and students were disciplined if they did the same. During the last decade, the administration has grappled very courageously with this problem. On July 23, 1974, the trustees adopted the following regulation on the use of tobacco:

The academy maintains a policy prohibiting smoking by students. Two exemptions from this policy are possible:

1. Parents may request that their son or daughter be exempt from the no smoking policy.
2. Students age 18 or above may request exemption for themselves.

Any such exemption will mean that the exempt student will be allowed to smoke in designated smoking areas. Smoking in other than the designated areas will constitute violation of the no smoking regulation and will be dealt



with in the same manner as violations by students who have no exemption.

The action further stated the reason for this kind of a regulation. It seemed that it was a step back in the direction of total no smoking on the campus.<sup>143</sup> At the July, 1980 session of the Board of Trustees action was taken prohibiting the use or possession of tobacco in any form by students of the academy.<sup>144</sup>

The rise of the drug use among young people presented another very difficult problem for the administration of the academy. During recent years some parents have sent their children to Harrison-Chilhowee to keep them out of an environment where drugs were used. The administration, and later the Board of Trustees, struggled with the problem of keeping the academy that kind of place and at the same time showing compassion and Christian concern for the young person who really needed help in this direction. The major concern of the academy has always been for the well being of the student. In 1979 the Board of Trustees adopted and there appeared in the Student Handbook the following regulations on alcohol and drugs:

Alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs are strictly prohibited.

Appropriate disciplinary measures will be taken upon first violation of alcohol use. Students will be dismissed from the Academy upon a second violation of alcohol use.

Use or possession of illegal drugs by Chilhowee students will result in the immediate and swift dismissal from the Academy for the first offense.

If dismissal occurs, the student may re-apply to the Academy and if admitted, the student will participate in an intensive program administered by the Academy Counselor.<sup>145</sup>

While this did not seem to be a complete resolving of the problem by some of the trustees and administration, it was at the time evidently the best way to handle the situation for the best interest of all concerned. The well-being of the young people was uppermost in the minds of these men and women as they sought to guide the destiny of this institution.

Finances continued to be a problem and to consume much time and interest of the Trustees and administration. In 1971 Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Woody of Concord, Tennessee, made a gift to the school that amounted to \$97,300.<sup>146</sup> This was invested with the Tennessee Baptist Foundation with the interest to aid ministerial students. In 1972 first suggested by Fred Lawson, member of Monte Vista Baptist Church, Chilhowee Baptist Association promoted a Chilhowee Day in the association which resulted in a gift of \$25,000 to help the academy with its monetary problems.<sup>147</sup> Following the leadership of the Chilhowee Association, other associations also observed Chilhowee Day and sent donations to the school to support the ongoing program of the academy. In 1972 Charles Lemons, former President of the Academy, announced that Chilhowee Academy had been named beneficiary in a man's will that would amount to approximately \$100,000.<sup>148</sup> President Smothers announced a gift of 1,000 acres of mountain land and also the gift of \$5,000 from a Texas business man.<sup>149</sup> In 1972 the academy received two anonymous gifts amounting to \$100,000. In announcing the

gifts, Board Chairman Richard Allison said, "This generous gift is an answer to prayer. It comes at a time of need and it says to those of us who feel so strongly about the ministry of Chilhowee Academy that God still supplies all our needs according to His riches in glory by Christ Jesus."<sup>150</sup>

In addition to these and other very generous gifts, scholarships and memorials were set up that helped to care for the needs of students who were not able to pay the expense of attending the academy. As generous as these gifts were, the school still had many financial needs. One of the reasons for the continued financial strain was that many people still were hesitant to send their children to the school and others to give substantial gifts because of the cloud of uncertainty that hung over the school. In 1974 the administration, under the directions by the Board of Trustees, began to turn this atmosphere into a more palatable situation by a program of public relations that sought to dispel the cloud of uncertainty about the security of the academy and its future; to identify and cultivate the loyalty of area Alumni whose support—moral and financial—could be of immeasurable help to the academy; and to keep the preparatory school aspect of the school and its genuine appeal to good students in the fore-front of its interpretive efforts.<sup>151</sup> This has helped in the recruitment of students and in the growth of a strong financial base for the school. In 1974 it was announced that the school year would close with a surplus through the economy and wise guidance by the Trustees, the President, and the Business Manager. A solid financial base had been established on which the school could build in the future.<sup>152</sup>

There were still many needs, and during the continuation of the decade of the seventies they became larger and more pressing. President Smothers conceived the idea of a financial campaign to provide some of these needs. In 1980 the academy would celebrate its one hundredth anniversary, and he suggested the name—Century II Campaign. This was approved by the Board of Trustees; priorities were selected;<sup>153</sup> the campaign was moving forward in 1980.

Commencement 1980 was indeed a gala occasion. A class of forty-six seniors was graduated on this one hundredth anniversary of the academy. The Baccalaureate Sermon was preached by Dr. William Palmer, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Morristown, Tennessee; President of the Tennessee Baptist Convention; and State Chairman of the academy's Century II Campaign. The Commencement Address was delivered to the One Hundredth Anniversary Class of forty-six seniors by Dr. Michael M. Ndurumo of Nyeri, Kenya. Dr. Ndurumo came to Harrison-Chilhowee in 1972 as the academy's first deaf international student. After graduation from the academy, he attended Gallaudet College in Washington, D.C. He holds a Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees from George Peabody College in Nashville, Tennessee. Michael became the first deaf graduate to earn the Doctors Degree—received from Peabody-Vanderbilt in Nashville. He plans to return to Kenya where he will be engaged in deaf education in his home country.<sup>154</sup>

Mr. C. H. Faber, Jr. was elected in 1980 as head football coach. A graduate of Carson-Newman College, the Virginia native had previously worked with the coaching staff of Georgetown College. Mr. Daniel W. Kellum of

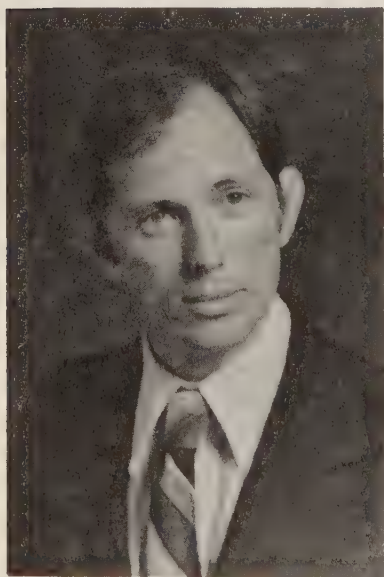
Clarksdale, Mississippi, was elected principal in July 1980 on the resignation of Principal Roger Henry to accept a position in Florida. Mr. Kellum, a graduate of Mississippi College, has earned the Doctor of Education from the University of Mississippi. He was formerly Headmaster at West Talahatchie Academy in Tutwiler, Mississippi and worked as a teacher at Delta Academy in Marks, Mississippi.

At the July meeting of the Board of Trustees final authorization was given for the beginning of a Child Development Center under the Home Economics Department of the academy. However, the Program Committee of the Tennessee Baptist Convention interpreted the program statement of the academy as not providing for this type of ministry by the academy even under the work of the Home Economics Department; this vital ministry to the people of the community must wait for approval from the proper authority under the agreement with the Tennessee Baptist Convention.

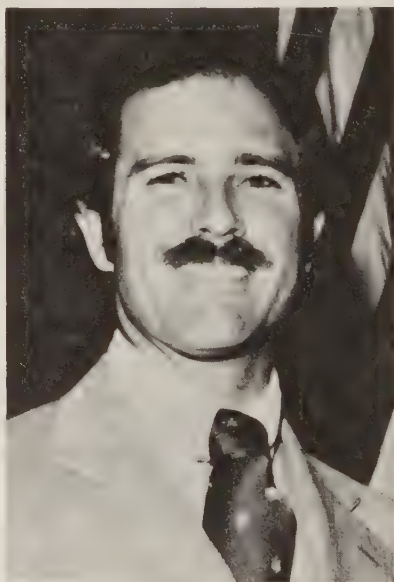




Mr. W. O. Wallace presents Certificate of Accreditation from SACS to Principal Roger Henry and President Hubert Smothers, 1979.



**ROGER HENRY**  
Principal, 1977-1980



**DANIEL W. KELLUM**  
Principal, 1980-

# Chapter XII

## Finances

The story of the financial structure of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy is the story of struggle, hardship, sacrifice, victory, defeat, failure, and success. During the earliest days of the school—Owl College—that was taught by John and Sam McCallie is the period of 1840 to 1880, there is no record of anything concerning money. No record reveals how the school was financed. It was not financed by the county, because there were no county schools in the Sevier County at that time. No record tells of any pay for the teachers, money for fuel, or other supplies for the school. Only one supposition is practical concerning this period of the school's history—it must have been a subscription school in which the expenses of the school and the salaries of those who taught were paid from the money the parents paid for their children attending the school. There is one other supposition—those who taught in the school were farmers and simply taught so that their own children might have an education, and they admitted the children of others with no cost. All of this is speculation. Money was not mentioned.

The first mention of finances is in 1888. Harrison Seminary at Trundles (now Seymour) included in its advertisement the expenses to the students. Tuition varied from \$4.50 to \$9.00 a term. Board was from \$6.00 to \$7.00 a month.<sup>1</sup>

One of the earliest references to the financing of the school was in 1893, which was 13 years after the school moved to its present location in 1880 and became known as Harrison-Chilhowee. The minutes of the Chilhowee Baptist Association recorded that

Professor W. S. Bryan and Peter Brakebill, as financial agents of the Academy have raised in cash and pledges about five hundred dollars as an improvement fund. This fund is now being expended for the above named purpose. Our buildings are being repainted and will soon be reseeded and will be far more conveniently arranged than they have ever been.<sup>2</sup>

The 1895 minutes of the same association reported that the indebtedness was over one hundred dollars. From 1895 to 1905, there is no record concerning the financial welfare of the school. It is known that by 1905 the school was under the Home Mission Board. In 1906, Dr. A. E. Brown, Superintendent of the Mountain Schools of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, proposed that the Chilhowee and Sevier County associations raise \$4,000 and the Home Mission Board would give \$2,000. This \$4,000 was raised in notes, and the building program (the old brick administration building which has since been razed) was begun. In January of 1908, the trustees borrowed \$3,000 to complete the building and repair the dormitories. In May, 1907, the trustees voted to raise \$10,000

and also \$237.65, which was due on teachers' salaries.

Records of 1910 show a debt of \$4,637.23 with a bank balance of \$39.84. Gift subscriptions covered about two-thirds of this debt. In March of the next year, Dr. Brown instructed the Board of Trustees to raise \$2,000 by May 1, 1911, to apply on the indebtedness, and he would authorize the Home Mission Board to pay \$2,000—provided \$2,000 was spent on the girls' dormitory. A year later the treasurer of the Board reported an embarrassing financial standing. The Board borrowed \$1,000 to apply on the debt, part of which was for teachers' salaries.

In August of 1912, the Trustees accepted laboratory equipment, which was a gift from Professor J. L. Jeffries.

The next year the Reverend W. W. Bailey took to the field and raised \$5,000 in notes to cover the debt.

In the construction of the boys' hall, plans were under way by July, 1914, and the Home Mission Board and the Trustees were to raise \$2,000. Two years later, a report was made that \$3,000 had been raised, and work was ready to begin. The dormitory cost more than the amount raised, and this indebtedness was the ever present subject of frequently called Board meetings.

The construction of a modern sewer system and the installation of a lighting system added another financial burden—so great that it was more than five years before this work was completed.

In 1920 the movement to complete the girls' dormitory began, and the committee was instructed to borrow from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars; this amount was to include the cost of a steam heating plant.

In December, 1921, the Trustees endorsed notes having been made to the Bank of Sevierville, totalling \$500—money needed to pay the debt on the girls' dormitory. In 1925 other notes were made for \$3,000 to complete the purchase of the Johnson farm.

In May, 1927, the Board again borrowed \$600 to cover a deficit in the current year's expenses. Two months later, Dr. O'Hara (who had succeeded Dr. Brown as Superintendent of Mountain Schools) announced that the Home Board's usual contribution would be cut from \$4,000 to \$1,700 per year. Trustees that year found it necessary to borrow \$3,000 to make necessary repairs on the building.

In May, 1928, money had to be borrowed to pay the balance on teachers' salaries for the year; and again a campaign was launched to raise funds to pay off the indebtedness.

In the spring of 1929, the cloud of indebtedness was hanging so low that the Trustees considered liquidating in order to satisfy the creditors.

In June, 1929, on the day that Roy Anderson moved on the field to begin his duties as principal of the school, the Home Mission Board held a meeting



in Atlanta; at this meeting it was decided that the Mountain System of Schools could no longer be given financial aid by the Home Mission Board. This left Chilhowee with an additional debt of \$4,000. Trustees met again and again, calling Baptist pastors and laymen from Knoxville and other East Tennessee towns, to consider what was to be done about the further operation of the school. Many advised liquidating to satisfy the creditors, but always there were a few who would not give up. All during the years of the 1900's, there had been one emergency campaign after another to keep the academy financially afloat. Trustees had borrowed from the banks again and again in order to save the credit and the good name of the academy. The cloud of discouragement was made darker because some of the leading pastors had arrived at the opinion that there was no place for Chilhowee in the Baptist program. However, there were always those dedicated men and women who would not give up believing that Chilhowee had a mission to perform in the lives of young men and young women who needed a Christian education.

The principal was given freedom to go afield among the churches and solicit interest and help. The first year more than \$4,000 was sent in as gifts (cash—not notes). This was encouraging; although this did not lift the debt, it proved that people still believed in the academy.

The small tuition fee charged was not sufficient to care for current salaries, so each year showed a deficit in current expenses. Gifts sent in by friends of the school were small in amounts, but the number of individual donors was on the increase, which in itself was reason to take courage. Student enrollment began to increase. This brought in more revenue but not enough. The year 1932, for instance, showed a deficit of \$1,190.67 in current expenses, and salaries due teachers amounted to \$3,781.72.

This situation presented a challenge to the principal and trustees. Something had to be done if the school continued. Another campaign was launched to raise money to pay the school out of debt. Approximately \$25,000 was raised in "promises to pay," extending over a period of five years. Teachers generously accepted a twenty per cent reduction in the amounts due them and the balance in these five-year-notes. Many of these notes were never paid. The writer still has some of the notes that were never collectable, and it is certain that most of the teachers of that day had the same experience.

There was hope in connection with this debt-paying campaign that after the debt was lifted Chilhowee might be accepted as a part of the Tennessee Baptist Educational System, in which event some financial support would come from this source. In an effort to stabilize finances, the Trustees asked the teachers to accept salaries to be paid on the percentage basis; that is, pay all other current obligations and whatever was left to be divided among the teachers. The faculty at that time, for the most part, had enough grace to stick to the school. For two years the teachers were paid by this plan. Sometimes the check was for \$25, sometimes for \$10, and sometimes nothing at all. At the close of one of these years, the teachers received nothing for the last month of school; and one of the teachers, who lived in another state, had to borrow money to buy a bus ticket home.

This was the financial condition when the boys' dormitory burned in 1935, Hardly had the sun set that day before the Trustees again convened and began plans to rebuild. In a matter of years, a \$24,000 building had been erected, most of which was paid by gifts received by the time the building was ready for occupancy. School sessions were not halted because of lack of a building. The girls' dormitory was partitioned to care for the boys on the third floor and the girls on the second floor. (This was the Mary Ellis Home, which has since been razed.)

The following year work was started on a gymnasium, which was finally completed through great sacrifice and endurance. The desires of married students to come to school started a movement to build cottages. During the years that Roy Anderson was principal and president, a large number of Preachers' Cottages were built—at least ten by 1944. Money for most of these cottages was sent in by churches, Sunday School classes, W.M.U. Organizations, and individuals—designated for this purpose. A Principal's Home was constructed largely by money sent in by churches of Chilhowee Baptist Association.

By 1944 the school had grown from a beginning of nothing to a plant with property value of \$188,879.88. For the first time in the history of the school, the property was debt free because there were enough Baptists throughout the state who believed in the mission of this academy and were willing to contribute to its support.<sup>3</sup>

After the school was taken over by the Tennessee Baptist Convention, it did receive financial support from the convention. This support through the Co-operative Program has indeed been the lifeline for Harrison-Chilhowee.<sup>4</sup> Even with this support, along with tuition and fees and special gifts, salaries of teachers remained low. An example of salaries in the forties for teachers, most of whom had college degrees, is shown below:

Principal	\$100 per month
Dean and Bible	80
Bookkeeper and History	65
Home Ec. and French	60
English and Latin	60
Math and Coach	80
Science and Dean of Boys	75
Matron	15
Dietician	30 <sup>5</sup>

This debt-free condition mentioned above continued for a short while. The first time that the academy had ever actually been able to operate free from indebtedness ended with another tragedy on campus. In December, 1945, the boys' dormitory was entirely destroyed by fire. The academy had no money with which to rebuild, and it was necessary to launch an Emergency Campaign to raise fifty thousand dollars for the rebuilding of this building.<sup>6</sup> All of this amount was never raised, and the trustees were forced to borrow money to complete the building. However, by October, 1949, all outstanding notes and bills against the school were paid.<sup>7</sup>

In 1951 an Enlargement Campaign was launched to raise two hundred thousand dollars for capital improvements.<sup>8</sup> In 1951 the Chairman of the

campaign reported good progress in the campaign, but in October of the same year reported that the campaign was moving rather slowly. Even though the Chairman of the campaign reported through the *Baptist & Reflector* that the campaign had by 1952 produced \$160,000,<sup>9</sup> the trustees never reported more than \$130,000 in cash and pledges and only \$60,233.71 in cash. The same report pointed out that 51 of the 67 associations in the state had been heard from and that only 384 different churches had made any contribution to the campaign.<sup>10</sup> In April of 1952, a motion carried that the Campaign Executive Committee be authorized to dispose of whatever property had been secured for the campaign operation,<sup>11</sup> so it is assumed—especially since there is no further reference to it—that the campaign was officially over.

In 1953, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Swain of Memphis, Tennessee willed an estate to the school.<sup>12</sup> After being loaned to the Auditorium Fund and repaid, it was used to build a new home for the Principal of the School in 1955. This building is now (1980) being used for an overflow building for the girls' dormitory, and a new President's Home has been built across the road from First Baptist Church. Even though there were still many unmet needs at the school, the trustees voted in January, 1953, to proceed with the construction of the auditorium and go forward as long as the money lasted. A new water system had been completed at a cost of \$35,000, and the remainder of the money on hand was to be used on the auditorium.<sup>13</sup> Amid many struggles and much sacrificial giving, the auditorium was finally completed in 1954; during that same year, lights were installed on the football field.<sup>14</sup>

In 1953, the Tennessee Baptist Convention entered into a United Campaign for Christian Education. The goal of \$1,800,000 was to be distributed between the schools on an agreed basis: with \$600,000 each to Carson-Newman College and Union University; \$430,000 to Belmont College; and \$170,000 to Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.<sup>15</sup>

Harrison-Chilhowee had in its long-range planning the first item to be the completion of the auditorium, which at that time was still incomplete.

In 1955 President Rule gave to the Board of Trustees an encouraging picture of the campaign. He pointed out that of the first \$252,000 of designations, \$47,000 had been for Harrison-Chilhowee. "The campaign," he said, "had reached \$1,593,000 less designations; and according to this, the academy would likely receive at least \$180,000."<sup>16</sup>

The campaign, however, did not measure up to expectations. The total payments on the amounts pledged were disappointing. Although Chilhowee through designations received a good portion of her goal, in 1956 the amount collected for Chilhowee was \$57,835.54 or only about 34% of the goal.<sup>17</sup> It has been found that it was extremely hard to get people to give to education—as a matter of fact, much harder than it was to get them to give to orphaned children and other causes.

During the fifties money was still tight. The campaign had not been as successful as was hoped, and the needs of the school continued to increase.



Support from the Tennessee Baptist Convention, though not enough to meet the added needs of the school, continued to be a life-line of the school. Budgeting was a problem, and the administration of the school was forced to walk a tight rope in balancing the budget from year to year. In 1954, the projected budget for 1954-1955 was \$107,800; the projected budget for 1955-1956 was \$120,980; the projected budget for 1956-1957 was \$117,047; and the projected budget for 1957-1958 was \$122,125.<sup>18</sup>

Quite often it was not possible to meet the budget, and the administration found it necessary to cut corners, do things the cheaper way and leave off something until a later time. In this kind of situation, it was very difficult to increase salaries, keep buildings in proper repair, and increase and enrich the curriculum. When the problem came before the convention of possibly closing the school in 1959, the administration and Trustees, by being very careful and economical, had about enough money to build the new girls' dormitory. However, in all the confusions, motions, and counter motions at that convention, the money was frozen, and the hands of the academy were tied.<sup>19</sup> Thus, the hands of the school were tied until after the report of the special committee to the convention the following year.

This special committee made suggestions of progress for the academy; and under the administration of President Charles C. Lemons, the school made phenomenal strides in financing a building program, which from 1961 to 1968 amounted to \$595,604.14.<sup>20</sup>

In order to carry out many of the goals of the school, President Lemons realized that the school was at a distinct disadvantage because it had almost no endowment. In 1968 he secured permission from the Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention to conduct a campaign to raise \$1,000,000 for endowment. Even though the campaign was launched and the people worked hard at the job, the campaign never really got off the ground. At this writing, the academy still has a very small endowment. During the administration of Mr. Lemons, the Ogle farm was sold for a subdivision, and the money received was put into a continuing fund to help worthy students.<sup>21</sup>

Even though clouds still hung over the school because of those in the convention who would close the academy, people were becoming more and more interested in helping worthy students. Some made wills and gifts in such a way that if the school closed the money would still be safe. During the administration of Mr. Lemons, there were numerous gifts, scholarships, and will made to the school.

When Hubert Smothers was elected president of the academy, the Endowment Campaign was already under way. Even though he entered into the campaign with a vim, it still did not succeed. Mr. Smothers had a vision of many new and innovative programs for the benefit of students. These cost money—so much so that the budget adopted for 1979-1980 was almost a million dollars. The added cost under Mr. Smothers was not for new buildings but for new programs and added personnel. The office force was increased, the administration was enlarged, and salaries were increased. Through these years, it has been hard to keep ahead financially. It seemed that each time student expenses were raised, enrollment suffered a loss,

and the net result was the same—not enough money to meet all obligations. The school still found it advisable to borrow. Money was borrowed from Foundation Funds and put in the general fund; money was borrowed from the sale of the Ogle Farm, which had been designated as student aid fund. All of this caused disagreement among the trustees and between some trustees and the administration.<sup>22</sup>

When Earl McFarland was employed as the first Business Manager of the school, his first task was to straighten out the accounts of the school and get the business of the school on a firm and stable basis. This was done, and on June 30, 1972, Mr. McFarland made recommendations of changes in the financial structure of the school which put the business of the school and the different funds in the proper perspectives.<sup>23</sup> In 1973 Mr. McFarland reported that the school was solvent and that there had been a change in the financial trend of the school. He pointed out that one of the reasons for this change in trend was the restoration to the Academy of the \$10,000 overage from the Tennessee Baptist Convention and the wise and economical management of business manager and president of the school.<sup>24</sup> In 1974, the fiscal year ended with a slight surplus. Mr. McFarland was responsible for getting Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy finances on a firm footing. He got the different accounts in stable condition and made it possible for the academy to know just what it had in the different funds. Decisions were made that corrected some irregularities in the accounting of the school.<sup>25</sup>

At this writing, every fund is set up under a separate account; each fund is separate; and all monies have been paid back to funds from which they had been borrowed. All funds in the Tennessee Baptist Foundation are intact and stable. The endowment of the school is (1980) about \$200,000 and grows some each year. The Business Manager reports that the school should close the present year (1979-1980) in the black.<sup>26</sup> These facts mean that the school is financially stable and solvent.

There have been numerous gifts of various sorts to the academy by friends and supporters of the school. Mr. Jack Carpenter, Business Manager of the academy, furnished the writer a list of existing gifts, funds, and scholarships and aids of the school. These were made for the purpose of helping worthy students who need the ministry of the academy but who did not have the money to pay the expenses of attending the academy. These gifts were in the form of trust funds, loan funds, wills, ministerial aid funds, scholarship funds, insurance policies, and endowment funds. These help to make possible the continued ministry of the school, and friends of the academy are encouraged to continue such help that worthy students may benefit from the ministry of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.

## CENTURY II CAMPAIGN

The Century II Campaign was conceived in the mind and heart of President Hubert Smothers. In 1980 the academy celebrated its one hundredth anniversary, and the name—Century II—was suggested for this reason. The campaign was approved by the Board of Trustees<sup>27</sup> and priorities were selected. The Education Committee of the Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention recommended that the request for such a campaign

be granted. This recommendation was approved with the dates for the church campaign set as October 1, 1979, to December 31, 1980.<sup>28</sup> The Cargill Associates, Institutional Fund Raising Consultants, from Fort Worth, Texas, were employed as consultant firm for the campaign.<sup>29</sup> With the blessing and approval of the convention, the academy plunged into the campaign with a goal of \$2,000,000. The campaign consisted of four campaigns within (1) the faculty and staff; (2) the Board of Trustees; (3) the Knoxville area; and (4) the churches of Tennessee. The need for the \$2,000,000 was set up by the Steering Committee as follows:

Modernization of Existing Facilities	\$600,000
New Youth Life Center	450,000
Addition to Girls' Dormitory	225,000
Academic Program Enrichment	300,000
Deaf Education	150,000
Scholarships	75,000
Unrestricted Endowment	200,000
Total	<u>\$2,000,000<sup>30</sup></u>

The campaign got off to a good start. Goals for the different segments were adopted:

Fall of 1978	Faculty/Staff	\$ 20,000
Fall of 1978	Trustees	80,000
Fall of 1978	Knoxville Area	360,000
	Challenge	100,000
Fall of 1979		
1980	Church	<u>1,440,000</u>
Total		<u>\$2,000,000</u>

Before the date prescribed in the campaign the Faculty/Staff and the Trustee campaigns had already over-subscribed the pledges asked of them.<sup>32</sup>

The organization of the campaign came together very rapidly and successfully. Dr. William Palmer accepted the position of state-wide chairman of the campaign. Dr. Palmer is Pastor of First Baptist Church of Morristown, Tennessee, and was the 1979-1980 President of the Tennessee Baptist Convention.<sup>33</sup> Dr. A. Douglas Watterson, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Knoxville, was selected East Tennessee Chairman.<sup>34</sup> Dr. Bill Brewster, Pastor of Central Baptist Church, Knoxville, was selected chairman of the central region; Dr. Ed Johnson, Pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, Kingsport, chairman of the northeastern region; and Dr. Jack McEwen, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Chattanooga, chairman of the southeastern region.<sup>35</sup> Rev. Raymond Langlois, Pastor of Judson Baptist Church, Nashville, was chosen as Middle Tennessee Chairman,<sup>36</sup> and Dr. Earl Davis, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Memphis was chairman of West Tennessee.

In the midst of the Knoxville Campaign and in the midst of the preparation for the church campaign the Director of Development, J. Robert Clark, resigned to accept a similar position with Carson-Newman College. Of course, this hurt the campaign effort because this was, to say the least, a very inopportune time for the Director of Development to change positions. There was a break in continuity of leadership; there was a gap in



finishing the Knoxville Campaign; and there was the wait on the selection of the proper person to take up the lead in planning and promoting the church campaign.

However, as has always been true in the history of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, God had a man in readiness for this position of leadership. Dave A. Paxton, who had already been serving on the staff as assistant Director of Development with special duties in recruiting, was named Campaign Director and continued to lead the academy in the campaign. Under the leadership of Mr. Paxton and President Hubert Smothers the remainder of the organization was completed for the church campaign and readiness was made for going into every church in Tennessee in the final stage of the campaign. From the regional meetings the next step was in the associations. The campaign was launched in the associations of the state,<sup>37</sup> after which associational volunteers began taking the story of Chilhowee to the churches over the state. The base of the campaign was 2700 Baptist churches. The program, purpose, and needs of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy were presented to the churches. Each church was given an opportunity to make a commitment to the educational ministry of the denomination, and in particular to Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. Tennessee Baptist churches were called upon to consider a three-year commitment of 10% of the church's 1979 budget income to be paid over a period of three years. This was, of course, an increase of three and one-third per cent per year in the Bold Mission Thrust of giving to the ministry of Christian Education at Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.

# Chapter XIII

## Organization

In the pre-1880's, in the beginning of school in the community that is now Seymour, organization was extremely simple. So far as any record is concerned, the people in the community simply began a school that was primarily for their own families. The neighbors' children were admitted to this school. As I have previously stated, this could have been a school in the form of a subscription school; it could also have been a school to which there was no charge, and the teachers supported themselves and their families in other occupations. There is no record. It is quite evident that the McCallie family was one of the leaders in the move for education, and John McCallie was the last principal who taught at "Owl College".

This evidently continued until the school was moved to its present location in 1880 under the leadership of Principal John McCallie. Even after moving to its present location, the school organization seemed to have been simply a principal and one or two or three other teachers, determined by the enrollment of the school. It is not definitely known how long John McCallie continued as principal of the new school. However, this is what appears from existing writings to have been the relation of John McCallie to the school. He remained for about a year as principal after which he entered Grant Memorial University (which is now Tennessee Wesleyan College in Athens, Tennessee) from which he received an A.B. degree. After about two years of teaching, he entered Teachers' Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, where he graduated with honor. He returned to Trundles Cross Roads Academy where, along with his brother Sam McCallie, he taught until 1886. At that time he was elected to teach in the Old Peabody School in Knoxville.<sup>1</sup>

There is no record of a Board of Trustees during the days of "Owl College" and, so far as is known, there was none at this time. In 1881 the faculty consisted of Professor John McCallie, teachers R. G. Palmer and P. A. Fagala.<sup>2</sup> By the next year interest grew in the school until it became necessary to employ an additional teacher, and Mr. Sam McCallie came to the school as the third teacher. In order to provide classroom space, it was also necessary to use the abandoned "Owl College" building again.<sup>3</sup>

From the beginning in 1880 until 1945, the head or administrator of the school was designated as principal. In the 1945 reorganization, the head of the school was designated as president and the man designated as principal served under the general direction of the president.

The first trustees of record were mentioned in 1880, the year that the school located on the present campus. These men were A. P. Hodges, Dan Pitner, J. M. Wade, A. J. McCallie (father of John McCallie), R. H. Whittle, J. H.

Ellis, and Hugh Cox.<sup>4</sup> For a number of years after 1887 the trustees were elected by the sponsoring associations. The committee—evidently representing the school and also the two associations—transferring the school to these two associations were A. P. Hodges, Peter Brakebill, J. L. Kinnick, J. H. Morton, Will A. Cate, Callie Hodges, John Sharp, B. A. Cate, and W. L. Bean. This took place in 1888.<sup>5</sup> After the school came under the sponsorship of the two Baptist associations, the trustees were elected in equal number by each association, and these trustees were elected for a period of three years.<sup>6</sup> In 1906 it is recorded that "Baptist control of the school was secured in By-laws adopted. It reads: '....provided that no election is valid which reduces the ratio of the number of Baptists to the entire number of the Board below the three-fourths'."<sup>7</sup>

The earliest list of trustees giving officers of the Board is in the 1889-1890 catalog and is made up as follows: J. H. Morton, President; J. F. Sharp, Secretary; Will A. Cate, Corresponding Secretary; A. F. Hodges, Treasurer; L. W. Johnson; J. A. Nelson, A. D. Hines; R. C. Barefoot; Dr. B. A. Morton; W. A. Cate; F. M. Webb; E. L. Tittsworth; Hugh Cox; Andrew Rogers; James Bowers; J. M. Wade; D. R. Pitner; J. N. Whittle; J. W. Sharpe; J. N. Ellis; Noah Ogle; Pink Whaley; John Waters; Caleb Rule; B. M. Atchley.<sup>8</sup> In 1802, two members of the Board were named as financial agents—Caleb Rule of Sevier County Baptist Association and W. A. Catlett of Chilhowee Baptist Association.<sup>9</sup> They served through the year 1905.<sup>10</sup> In 1910, J. R. Dykes was named financial agent.<sup>11</sup>

The catalog of 1908-1909 gives the Board of Trustees as follows:

Sevier County Baptist Association

1 year term—W. D. Atchley, R. W. Ownby, E. D. Massey, M.D.

2 year term—J. W. Ingle, A. J. Temple, W. A. Bowers

3 year term—John Sharpe, S. A. Blalock, B. F. Ownby

Chilhowee Baptist Association

1 year term—J. R. Dykes, J. R. Davis, W. A. Catlett

2 year term—J. C. Hodges, A. P. Hodges, D. R. Pitner

3 year term—J. W. Duggan, G. E. Sharp, M.D., A. E. Brown, D.D.

Officers elected were J. W. Duggan, President; D. R. Pitner, Vice-President; J. R. Davis Secretary; R. N. Ownby, Treasurer.<sup>12</sup>

The catalog for 1923 lists the Board of Trustees as follows:

Chilhowee Baptist Association

1 year term—M. P. Hatcher, James Harris, John Hitch

2 year term—W. H. Ingle, A. A. Ledwell, J. L. Jeffries

3 year term—Ben P. Clark, A. P. Hodges, Alex Wolf

Sevier County Baptist Association

1 year term—H. D. Bailey, E. P. Ownby

2 year term—W. W. Bailey, W. M. Davis, R. E. Corum

3 year term—Reverend B. C. Atchley, A. H. Robertson, Burke Hodge

Officers elected were Ben P. Clark, President; J. E. Barton, Secretary; A. A. Ledwell, Treasurer.<sup>13</sup>



In 1929 J. N. Haddox became Chairman of the Trustees and C. A. Massey was elected Secretary. The Executive Committee was made up of A. A. Ledwell, Chairman; J. E. Hicks and M. P. Hatcher. The other members of the Board of Trustees were J. O. Law, G. A. Atchley, J. R. Dykes, Ben P. Clark, C. C. Self, George D. Roberts, James H. Atchley, C. A. Kyker, H. D. Bailey, Arthur T. Ingle, H. D. Rule, and Dr. J. Walter McMahan.<sup>14</sup>

In 1934 the following By-laws were drawn up for the trustees:

1. The Board of Control shall consist of the incorporators, and shall be known as the Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowe Baptist Academy and shall direct the business of said Institution, said Incorporators shall serve as Trustees holding office until such time as their successors or the successors of any one of them shall be chosen by the Tennessee Baptist Convention. The number of Trustees may be increased at the will of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, which said convention shall have authority to prescribe the term of office and the manner of electing members to fill vacancies.
2. The Board of Trustees shall consist of fifteen and shall be elected by the Tennessee Baptist Convention for a term of three years. One-third of said Trustees are to be elected every year.<sup>15</sup>

On August 10, 1950, the Board of Trustees recommended and the convention approved that this number of fifteen be changed to a maximum of twenty-one members and that the Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention change the charter so that one of the six additional members would come from Middle Tennessee and one from West Tennessee.

The present Board of Trustees elected by the Tennessee Baptist Convention in November, 1979, is composed of the following people: Term expiring in 1982 are Wes Goddard, Alcoa; Glenn Grubb, Maryville; Luther Ogle, Gatlinburg; William F. Hall, Seymour; Ed R. Seanor, Chattanooga; John Buell, Knoxville; R. H. Filler, Knoxville. Term expiring in 1981 are Mrs. George B. Clark, Nashville; Mrs. Keith McBrayer, Maryville; Sam King, Seymour; Robert E. Hill, Knoxville; Robert LeMay, Nashville; Mrs. H. Breck Ellison, Knoxville; Fred Lawson, Maryville. Term expiring in 1980 are R. T. Bales, Morristown; McKinnley Braden, Knoxville; Thomas Cate, Maryville; Don Dills, Dyersburg; Russ Dunham, LaFollette; Mrs. Lanier Ferguson, Memphis; Morris Franks, Smyrna.<sup>16</sup>

As far as available records are concerned, Rev. J. H. Morton was the first Chairman of the Board of Trustees after the school came under the sponsorship of the Chilhowee and Sevier County associations. Rev. J. H. Morton, an active minister and pastor in the newly formed Chilhowee Baptist Association, was elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees in 1888. In 1880 he had been the pastor of First Baptist Church of Maryville, Tennessee; and when the Piney Level Baptist Church was organized in 1883, he was called as the first pastor.<sup>17</sup> He was possibly Chairman of the Board of Trustees until his death in 1892. During those days, the chief officer of the Board of Trustees was called President of the Board and was so called until the latter part of the twenties when the title was changed to Chairman. In 1892, possibly following the death of Morton, L. W. Johnson was elected President and served until 1900 when T. O. Cowan of Trundle's Cross Roads was elected President. He served until 1908 at which time he was

succeeded by J. W. Duggan, who served until 1911 when Mr. Ben P. Clark of Seymour was elected President of the Board. He served until 1929 or a total of eighteen years, the longest term that anyone had served up to that time. J. N. Haddox was elected in 1929, and the title was changed to Chairman of the Board and has remained the same until the present.<sup>18</sup> Mr. Haddox resigned as Chairman of the Board in 1952, having served a total of twenty-seven years in that capacity. This was the longest that anyone had ever served as Chairman of the Board of Trustees and at his retirement from the Board the following resolutions were read by President Roy Anderson and made a matter of record of the Board of Trustees:

Whereas, Mr. James N. Haddox has served continuously as Chairman of our Board of Trustees for 27 years, and through these years has been a loyal supporter of the school, many times signing papers to maintain the credit of the school, assuring the continuation of the school, BE IT RESOLVED

That the Board of Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, in session, express to him our deep appreciation for his untiring efforts for the school, and wish for him continued health through many more years.

Second, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mr. Haddox, and that a copy be entered as part of the minutes of this Board.<sup>19</sup>

Others have served the academy with distinction as Chairman of the Board of Trustees. They are as follows:

George D. Roberts	1952-1954
John O. Hood	1954-1956
T. L. Seeber	1956-1957
Homer A. Cate	1957-1959
Lewis D. Ferrell	1959
Paul R. Phelps	1959-1960
Charles C. Lemons	1960-
Resigned to accept position of President of the Academy	
Shields R. Webb	1960-1962
E. B. Roberts	1962-1963
John C. Parrish	1963-1964
Henry Ogle	1964-1966
Wilson Lonas	1966-1967
Raymond T. Smith	1967-1969
Hubert B. Smothers	1967-1970
Resigned to accept position of President of the Academy	
Granvill Kyker	1970-1972
Richard Allison	1972-1975
Carter Davis	1975-1976
John Buell	1976-1978
William F. Hall	1978-1979
Mrs. H. Breck (Jane) Ellison	1979- <sup>20</sup>

These people who have served as Chairman of the Board of Trustees have come from all walks of life—ministers, teachers, business men, lawyers, one judge, executives, scientists, farmers, and housewives. There have been a total of twenty-six who have served in this office; all of them have served faithfully and well. Many have made great sacrifices in order that the school might continue its ministry.

There have been literally hundreds of dedicated men and women who have

served sacrificially as Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. Many hours of work, prayer, and planning have been freely given and unselfishly used by these people for the purpose of having a better Chilhowee. The organization of all boards of trustees under the Tennessee Baptist Convention precludes any of them from serving continuously for more than six years; the men who served earlier than the 1950's often served as trustees for a long period of time. Mr. A. P. Hodges served on the Board and most of that time as Treasurer from 1889 until his death in 1924. D. R. Pitner, who also became a trustee in 1889, served at least until 1910, holding the offices of Secretary and Vice-President. Others are J. R. Davis, J. C. Hodges, J. R. Dykes, A. A. Ledwell, G. A. Atchley, S. C. Grigsby, George D. Roberts (1929-1954), and Ben P. Clark, who served for forty years until his death in 1950. James N. Haddox served continuously as Chairman of the Board for twenty-seven years. C. A. Massey, who served from 1928 until he resigned in 1944, and was Secretary and Treasurer during some of Chilhowee's most trying years. When he was relieved of his duties as Secretary and Treasurer in 1937, the Board extended a vote of thanks and appreciation for "his untiring efforts and helpfulness, financially and otherwise" during his services as Secretary and Treasurer. The auditing committee on the new boys' dormitory especially commended Mr. Massey for the "detailed, systematic, and economical way in which he handled funds." Others who served for many years on the Board were B. C. Ogle, C. C. Self, Frank A. McSpadden, Charles Hasson, and John O. Hood.<sup>21</sup>

"We owe much to the faithfulness, fortitude and the devotion of these men who have served as trustees of the academy from its beginning to the present. It is this devotion of service, rendered by her presidents, her principals, her trustees, and her teachers, that has made possible the outstanding work of Harrison-Chilhowee all these years."<sup>22</sup>

The first woman to serve on the Board of Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee was Mrs. H. A. Schubert of Knoxville.<sup>23</sup> She was elected to serve by the Tennessee Baptist Convention in November, 1961. Mrs. Schubert was a long-time friend and supporter of the academy and showed a continuing interest in Harrison-Chilhowee, giving not only of her interest and time but also of her money to help keep the school in the ministry of young people. It was through gifts from her and her husband that a boys' dormitory was made possible, and the present Schubert Dormitory for boys stands today on the campus as a monument to her love and faithfulness to the school. On her death, her daughter, Mrs. H. Breck Ellison, was elected to fill out her unexpired term and has served with distinction on the Board almost continuously. Other women who have served with great faithfulness and honor on the Board of Trustees are Mrs. G. B. Clark of Nashville; Mrs. Keith McBrayer of Maryville; Mrs. Lanier Ferguson of Memphis; and Mrs. Martha Ashe of Knoxville.

In 1979 Mrs. H. Breck Ellison was elected Chairman of the Board, becoming not only the first woman to serve in such a position at Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy but was also the first woman to serve as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of any of the Tennessee Baptist educational institutions.<sup>24</sup>



Until 1943, the only committee of the Board of Trustees mentioned was an executive committee that was provided for by By-laws adopted in 1934. The Chairman of the Board was empowered to appoint an Executive Committee of not fewer than three members.<sup>25</sup> In 1943 the trustees authorized the following committees which appear to be standing committees: Teachers Committee, Budget Committee, and Executive Committee.<sup>26</sup> By 1951 the committees had grown to include Finance, Executive, Teacher, Campaign, and Buildings and Grounds;<sup>27</sup> and by 1962 the organization consisted of the following committees: Executive, Budget, Insurance, Curriculum, Farm, Long Range Planning, Personnel, and Promotion.<sup>28</sup> Committees were again defined in 1969; and at the November 19, 1970, session of the Board, the minutes stated that Chairman Kyker would appoint standing committees before the next meeting.<sup>29</sup> This was the last record that mentioned committees other than the Executive Committee. President Hubert Smothers pointed out that the Board of Trustees had decided that the work of the school could be carried forward more efficiently with an Executive Committee and such special committees that needed to be named from time to time.<sup>30</sup> This Executive Committee, appointed by the Chairman of the Board, consisted usually of from five to seven members, and met monthly.

By-laws of the Board of Trustees were drawn up, presented, and adopted by the Board in 1934. These By-laws covered the personnel of the Board, officers of the Board, Executive Committee, duties of the officers and meetings of the Board.<sup>31</sup> These By-laws were amended through the years to meet the changing needs of the school. The trustees now (1980) meet four times a year and are guided by a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Secretary. There is an Executive Committee that meets monthly and for such called meetings that are required by necessity. On July 22, 1975, the Board adopted General Policy Guidelines which included:

- I. Administrative Policies
- II. Employment and Severance Policies
- III. Fiscal Policies
- IV. Retirement Policies
- V. Academic Policies
- VI. Scholarship Policies
- VII. Advisory Board Policies
- VIII. Amending Process<sup>32</sup>

These policies have, of course, been enlarged and enhanced as the needs have become apparent in the ongoing of the academy.

One of the innovations that President Hubert Smothers brought to the academy was the election of an Advisory Board. At the November, 1970, meeting of the Board of Trustees, Raymond Smith made a motion that the recommendation of President Smothers be adopted authorizing such a body. The motion carried and the Advisory Board is an unofficial board without legislative power but of tremendous value in helping to interpret the academy to the community and state and to publicize the work of the school. Many special projects have been undertaken by the Advisory Board for the benefit of the school. The members of the Advisory Board was elected by the Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee of the Board on recom-

mentation of the president of the academy or members of the Board. Mr. Dick Filler of Shennandoah Life Insurance Company, Knoxville, was the first Chairman of the Advisory Board and led numerous individuals to invest in the ministry of Harrison-Chilhowee. The Advisory Board continues to undergird and strengthen the work of the Board of Trustees in the ongoing program and ministry of the school. The Advisory Board is made up of business and professional persons who have an interest in the school without any requirement of church affiliation.

The General Policy Guidelines of the Board of Trustees adopted in 1975 spelled out the place of the Advisory Board in the life of the academy in a more detailed way:

1. MEMBERSHIP: This board shall be composed of Tennessee Baptists who are non-trustees plus three members from the Board of Trustees; except that the Executive Committee may elect other Christians as members who are not Tennessee Baptists. The membership shall be those officially approved by the Executive Committee of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.
2. DUTIES: They shall work co-operatively with the Board of Trustees. Their authority to act shall issue from the Board of Trustees by direct vote. Also as set forth in the statement adopted by the Board of Trustees on November 19, 1970, and General Policy Guidelines, Division VII.
3. RESTRICTIONS: They shall direct all requests for official information, authority to act, an in other matters affecting the policies, By-laws, and Charter to the Executive Committee through the president. The Executive Committee will decide what the Advisory Board may do and what must await action by the Board of Trustees.

Any and all actions of the Advisory Board shall be in harmony with the policies, etc., of the Tennessee Baptist Convention. (See fuller statement adopted by the Board of Trustees on November 19, 1970).<sup>33</sup>

Seventeen, and possibly eighteen, men have headed Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy as principal or president in its ministry to young people. As stated above the years of service of Professor John McCallie are not sure. He was the last principal of "Owl College" and led in the movement to the present campus. He was the first principal of the new school. He left and was elected to teach in Knoxville in 1886. During this time, it is quite evident that some of the years he was principal of the young school and some of the years he was away in school. Those serving as head of the school are:

John McCallie	1880-
O. T. Tindell	1888-1889
J. F. Sharp & J. J. Crumley	1889-1891
W. S. Bryan & J. F. Sharp	1892-1897
W. S. Bryan	1897-1900
George Sanders	1900-1902
D. W. White	1902-1903
Clarence Thompson	1903-1908
H. J. Massey	1908-1910
R. C. McElroy	1910-1912
J. E. Barton	1912-1926
John H. Cate	1926-1927
J. L. Jeffries	1927-1929

Roy Anderson	1929-1952
W. Stuart Rule	1952-1960
Charles C. Lemons	1960-1970
Hubert B. Smothers	1970- <sup>34</sup>

From the beginning of the school until 1945, the head of the school was designated principal. In 1945 under the reorganization of the school, the head of the school was designated president. Four men have served as president of the school: Roy Anderson, W. Stuart Rule, Charles C. Lemons, and Hubert B. Smothers. Roy Anderson served the longest period of time of any administrator of the school—a total of twenty-three years as principal and president. In the reorganization of the school, Mr. C. Y. Stewart was elected principal in 1945 and served in this position until his retirement in 1977—having served a total of thirty-two years as teacher, Dean of Boys, Dean, Principal and Director of Studies. He was succeeded as principal by Mr. Roger Henry, who served until August, 1980, when he was succeeded by Daniel Kellum of Clarksdale, Mississippi.

Under the administration of the school have served teachers and other assistants. The first faculties were of simple organization. So far as is known the school grew steadily under the leadership of John McCallie and the teachers he assembled to work with him from 1840 to 1880, when the school was moved to its present campus. Little information is available from 1880-1888 when O. T. Tindell was mentioned as principal of Harrison-Seminary.<sup>35</sup> In 1889-1890 J. F. Sharp and J. J. Crumley were co-principals, assisted by teachers Sophia Morton, Sarah Kear, and Fannie Lee.<sup>36</sup> This continued to be the pattern of organization until the 1940's. The first mention of a president and a principal, as stated above, was in 1945; the first faculty committees are mentioned in the catalog of 1949-1950. The committees consisted of Athletic Committee, Buildings and Grounds Committee, Discipline Committee, Library Committee, Religious Activity Committee, Social Activities Committee, and Extra-Curricular Committee.<sup>37</sup> It is not known how well these committees functioned; President W. Stuart Rule pointed out that when he became president of the school he began the organization of the faculty into committees and gave more voice in the running of the school to faculty members as well as giving the students a greater opportunity to participate.<sup>38</sup> However, this was not completely accurate because this writer served during the years before 1952-1960 and remembers that some of these committees were very active and aggressive.

After 1945 the next complete reorganization of the administration and faculty of the school took place in 1971. At that time the whole structure was reorganized for greater efficiency. The president, subject to the trustees of the school, headed the organization. The office of principal was changed to director of studies. With this change the school was structured as follows:

- President, with an assistant (which has since been abolished)
  - I. Director of Development
    - 1. Secretary
  - II. Director of Counseling
  - III. Director of Studies
    - 1. Faculty



- 2. Dormitory Deans
- IV. Director of Plant and Properties
  - 1. Maintenance
  - 2. Student help
- V. Director of Business Office
  - 1. Clerk
- VI. Registrar
- VII. Nurse
- VIII. Dietician<sup>89</sup>

This is essentially the present (1980) organizational structure of the administration and faculty of the school. The president is subject to the will of the trustees and is over all departments of the administration and faculty. Each department is equal in its own sphere of responsibility. There has, of course, since 1971 been additions in faculty and administration. Under the Director of Development, there are now an assistant with special duties in student recruitment and an assistant with specific duties in publicity. With the coming of the College Preparatory Program for the Deaf, it was necessary to add a Co-ordinator of this program with interpreter-tutors. The Adult Bible School began in 1978, and it will eventually become necessary to remove it from the direct supervision of the president and volunteer help and put a person in direct charge of this very important ministry of the school. The school is organized and geared for ministry to the students who come to the campus; this ministry is a special service to the whole person and has for its objective the giving of proper training for entrance to college or to go directly into business or a trade.

In service the academy looks beyond the 1980's to another hundred years of special ministry in Christian Education and will make whatever changes and adjustments that are necessary to meet these needs in the present and in the future.

# Chapter XIV

## Curriculum Commencement Change Challenge

From the very beginning, Chilhowee has had a reputation for academic excellence. "Owl College" was a good school as is evidenced by the fact that it grew to such an extent that under the principalship of John McCallie the school had to seek for enlarged and more adequate facilities. This was what facilitated the move across the branch to properties given by J. Harrison Ellis and John McCroskey—the present campus.

There is scant record of what was taught in the old school that served the community from about 1840 to 1880. The usual course of study in those days was reading, writing, and arithmetic. There was no description as to whether the school was divided into elementary (primary) school and high school. It was customary in those days that each student progressed as rapidly as he was capable, regardless of the progress of the rest of the class. Dr. J. M. McCallie (then of Princeton, N.J.) did say, "One reason that induced my father to go to this neighborhood was the good schooling facilities."<sup>1</sup> The father of Dr. J. M. (Madison) McCallie had moved away from Sevier County in 1857 to Bradley County, twelve miles below Cleveland, Tennessee. It was in 1865 that he moved back to Sevier County,<sup>2</sup> and it is to this move that Dr. J. Madison McCallie (brother of John McCallie) evidently referred in the statement above. So it is a well established fact that the community school known as "Owl College," "The McCroskey School", "The McCallie School" gave good training and the highest calibre of instruction available anywhere.

The move across the branch under the leadership of John McCallie, the last to serve as principal of "Owl College", was a good move—"One Giant Step" that was to affect the destiny of many young people through the years to come. It must have been in the late summer or early fall when school started in 1881 on the location of the present campus because the first public program was given on December 23, 1881. The school was divided into primary and grammar grades. There was also a music teacher for anyone who wanted to study music. The average student was older than students found in the school of today. Many of them were teachers who came to the academy to further their own education during the days that their own schools were not in session.<sup>3</sup> In those days the academy also did the work of a Normal School for teachers.

The earliest extant record that gives a course of study at the academy was published in 1888. This was a one-page piece of literature that served for a catalog of the school. The piece stated the course of study was more comprehensive than what was found usually in high schools and academies. Courses listed were Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, Natural Science, Bookkeeping, Theory and Practice of Teaching, Elocution, and Parliamentary Practice. The course of study was divided into Primary and High School. There was special preparation for those interested in continuing in college and for those who were interested in teaching.<sup>4</sup>

The first available course of study was in the 1889-1890 catalog.<sup>5</sup> The courses of study were divided into eleven years and were classified into three Departments:

- I. Primary Department—Four grades, D C B and A, corresponding to the First, Second, Third and Fourth Years.
- II. Grammar Department—Four Grades, D C B and A, corresponding to the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Years.
- III. Academic Department—Three grades, Junior Year, Middle Year and Senior Year, corresponding to the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Years.

Then the course of study was detailed as follows:

Primary Department—First Year—D Grade

First Term, Chart reading, first reader, word building, spelling by sounds, writing words and short sentences and counting.

Second Term—New American First Reader

Drills of first term continued.

Second Year—C Grade

First Term—Reading, Spelling, Writing, Numbers

Second Term—Reading, Spelling, Writing, Numbers.

Third Year—B Grade

First Term—Reading, Spelling, Writing, Oral Arithmetic, Geography.

Second Term—Reading, Spelling, Writing, Oral Mathematics, Geography, Elocution.

Fourth Year—A Grade

First Term—Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Composition.

Second Term—Reading, Spelling, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, Elocution.

Grammar Department—Fifth Year—D Grade

First Term—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Elocution.

Second Term—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Elocution.

Sixth Year—C Grade

First Term—Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Elocution.

Second Term—Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Composition.

Seventh Year—B Grade

First Term—Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Composition.

Second Term—Elocution, Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar.

Eighth Year—A Grade

First Term—Arithmetic, Grammar, U.S. History, Geology of Tennessee.

Second Term—Arithmetic, Grammar, U.S. History, Composition, Agriculture.

Academic Department—Junior Year

First Term—Grammar, Geology, Elementary, Algebra, Arithmetic.



Second Term—Rhetoric, Elementary Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Bookkeeping.

#### Middle Year

First Term—Latin, Higher Algebra, Botany, Latin Composition.

Second Term—Latin, Higher Algebra, Psychology, Roman History.

#### Senior Year

First Term—Latin, Geometry, Greek, Astronomy, German.

Second Term—Latin, Greek, Geometry, Chemistry, German or French.

#### College Preparatory Course

##### Junior Year

First Term—Arithmetic, Grammar, Latin, Elementary Algebra.

Second Term—Rhetoric, Elementary Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Latin.

##### Middle Year

First Term—Algebra, Caesar, Greek, Roman History.

Second Term—Algebra, Virgil, Greek, Psychology.

##### Senior Year

First Term—Cicero's Orations, Anabasis, Geometry or Zoology, German (Optional, Bookkeeping).

Second Term—Sallust, Anabasis, Geometry or Astronomy, Chemistry, German or French.

Textbooks to be used were listed along with the subjects. This course of study allowed for no electives; the student simply completed this schedule of study in order to get his diploma.

The 1892-1893 catalog listed a much more abbreviated and compact course of study as follows:

#### Primary Department

Chart Reading, First Reader, Spelling, Writing and Numbers, Second, Third and Fourth Readers, Geography, Mapdrawing, Arithmetic and Language Lessons.

#### Grammar Department

Reading, Writing, Practical Arithmetic, Spelling, Geography, Mapdrawing, Primary History and Primary Grammar.

#### Academic Department

Junior Year—Higher Grammar, Geology, Elementary Algebra, Complete Arithmetic, History, Physiology, Bookkeeping, Agriculture and Beginner's Latin.

Middle Year—Latin Reader and Grammar, Higher Algebra, Botany, Complete Grammar, First Lessons in Greek, General History, Caesar, German, Physics, and Rhetoric.

Senior Year—Latin—Cicero's Orations, Greek—Composition, Geometry, Rhetoric, Astronomy, German, Latin—Vigil, Greek—Anabasis, Literature, Ancient History and Zoology.<sup>6</sup>

In 1897-1898 the catalog listed the professor teaching each course along with the course of study. This was also the first catalog that listed only the course of study for the high school.

#### LATIN—Professor Bryan and Assistants—

This entire course includes Beginners' Latin, Gradatim, Caesar, Cicero's Select Orations and Armacitia, and Virgil. Harkness' Latin Grammar is used throughout the course.

#### MATHEMATICS—Professor Sharp, assisted by Mr. Rogers

Practical and Higher Arithmetic. Elementary and Complete Algebra, Geometry

and Trigonometry.

GREEK—Professor Bryan  
Beginners' Greek and Xenophon's Anabasis.

ENGLISH—Professor Bryan, assisted by Mr. Gilbert  
English Grammar, Rhetoric, American and English Literature.

NATURAL SCIENCE—Professor Sharp and Assistant  
Geography, Physiology, Philosophy, Botany, Geology and Astronomy.  
General History, United States History, Political Economy and Bookkeeping received special attention.

MENTAL SCIENCE—Professor Bryan  
Psychology, Ethics.

MUSIC—Mrs. Moore  
Piano and Theory.

This catalog also mentioned the fact that the Primary Department was taught by Miss Miller; the Common School Branches were taught to the Fifth Grade, and the Department used the books adopted by Sevier County.<sup>7</sup>

In 1910 the catalogs began listing the curriculum under the title of Departments of Instruction instead of under Courses of Study. The catalog stated, "The regular literary course covers six years' study and is divided into Preparatory, two years, and the Collegiate, four years." This was a Classical Course of Study.

Preparatory, First Year

Fall Term  
Arithmetic  
Elementary Geography  
Beginner's History  
Grammar  
Spelling and Writing

Spring Term  
Arithmetic  
El. Geography, Finished  
Beginner's History  
Grammar  
Spelling and Writing

Preparatory, Advanced

Fall Term  
Arithmetic  
Complete Geography  
History United States  
Grammar  
Spelling and Writing  
Physiology

Spring Term  
Arithmetic, Completed  
Complete Geography  
History United States  
Grammar  
Spelling and Writing  
Elements of Agriculture

Collegiate

Sub-Junior

Fall Term  
Beginning Latin  
Elements of Algebra  
Literature I  
History England  
Civil Government

Spring Term  
Beginning Latin  
Elements of Algebra  
Literature I  
History Tennessee  
Physical Geography

Junior

Fall Term  
Caesar, Books I and II  
College Algebra  
Literature II  
Physics  
Bible

Spring Term  
Caesar, Books III and IV  
College Algebra  
Literature II  
Physics  
Bible

## Intermediate

### Fall Term

Cicero

Plane Geometry

General History

First Greek Book

Literature III

### Senior

#### Fall Term

Virgil, Books III to VI

Algebra Reviewed

Xenophon's Anabasis

Rhetoric

Composition

### Spring Term

Virgil, Books I and II

Solid Geometry

General History

First Greek Book

Literature III

#### Spring Term

Livy

Trigonometry

Xenophon's Anabasis

Rhetoric

Elementary Psychology

There was also a "Latin-English Course," which was identical to the "Classical" except that it left out Greek. The student could also study Music, Oratory, and Penmanship as special studies.<sup>9</sup>

It was in 1923—so far as available records are concerned—that the address of the school on the catalogs was given as Seymour.<sup>10</sup> It was also in 1923 that Departments of Instruction were divided into Classical and Scientific, and in 1929 that the terminology returned to Courses of Study instead of Departments of Instruction.<sup>11</sup> In the 1939-1940 catalog, the subjects were listed with the number of units the student could earn in each subject. At that time sixteen units were required for graduation.<sup>12</sup> By 1960 the requirements for graduation had been raised to seventeen units with four units required in English, one in American history, one in Bible, two in mathematics, one in science, and one in health. The school also required the student to follow a system of majors and minors in the selection of subjects. Seventy-five was the passing grade at this time.<sup>13</sup>

The latest published catalog states that the school follows the graduation requirements as defined by the Tennessee State Board of Education for both public and private schools. These requirements are satisfactory performance in the classroom and a completion of eighteen units of study. The courses (given and listed under Subjects Offered) are English, Speech Arts, Latin, Spanish, Civics, World History, American History, Sociology, Psychology, Bible, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Advanced High School Math, Physics, General Science, Biology, Chemistry, Senior Science, Home Economics, Physical Education, Applied Science, Health, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, General Business, Shorthand, General Music, Chorus, Art, Driver Education, and Bachelor Living. The passing grade is seventy-five, and Honor Rolls are posted of students achieving excellence in scholastic work.<sup>14</sup>

Through the years, the curriculum at Harrison-Chilhowee has been outstanding. As a matter of fact, for a number of years some of the area colleges would admit graduates of the academy and place them in their sophomore class. However, this kind of scholastic achievement had not been reached simply by having an outstanding curriculum. The teachers of Harrison-Chilhowee have been outstanding people. They have been conscientious, dedicated, scholarly people interested in the intellectual



growth and achievement of their students. The school in 1880-1881 had three teachers; by 1979 the faculty had grown to fifteen teachers, four administrators, and seventeen in the administrative support staff. Of course, these included dormitory deans, dieticians, maintenance, counsellor, and interpreters in the Program for Deaf Students. Of the present faculty, four have Masters Degrees; all other have at least a Bachelor's Degree from a standard recognized college.<sup>15</sup>

Commencement time is always an interesting, exciting, and inspirational time. This is true, not only for the graduating students, but for all the faculty and staff as well. The oldest copy of a Graduation Program at Harrison-Chilhowee is for the graduating class of 1890. This was described on the program as the second Annual Commencement of Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy.<sup>16</sup> This class had had ten people consisting of Jim Boling, Add Keener, Alice Sharp, Lillie Mooney, Charlie Ellis, Will Harris, Ellen Davis, Mat Hall, Edith Hines, and Rachel Davis.<sup>17</sup>

Commencement in 1890 was quite different from commencement in 1980. The program was in three parts. At 9:30 a.m. on Friday were orations by R. A. Brown of South Knoxville, A. A. Whittle of Trundle's Cross Roads, and Sarah Kear of Eusebia. The subjects discussed were "National Aid," "Lafayette," and "Nature's Law." There were also music and a Lecture by the Honorable Henry Gibson. In the afternoon at 2:00 p.m., there was a medal contest in which the following students proclaimed with fervour and determination:

The Double Sacrifice	Jennie Cox
The Vision	Lizzie Hines
The Night After The Wedding	Alice Sharp
The Last Hymn	Velma Keener
The First Settler's Story	Edith Hines
On The Judgment Day	Lillie Johnson
The Girl's Resolution	Margaret Kear
Charlie McCree	Emma Hines
Flowers on Father's Grave	Nannie Johnson
John Maynard	Bettie Davis
The Drunkard's Daughter	Emma Wade
Jane Conquest	Mary Hines
The Ride of Jennie McNeal	Millie Drake
The Stray Sunbeam	Hattie Whittle

On Friday evening at 8:00 p.m. the Commencement closed with entertainment. This consisted of Welcome, Declamations, Music, and Sermon. Even though there were ten people who graduated, there was nothing on the program about the awarding of diplomas. It is quite certain that this was a part of the celebration.<sup>18</sup>

Since the school began on its present site in 1880 (probably in the fall) and since at this time the course of study was divided into primary, grammar, and academic, it is altogether in keeping with probability that in 1881 there were those who graduated from the school. School continued on this site, and in 1886 and 1887 the following students were in all probability enrolled in the school: Allie A. Whittle, G. N. Burns, W. H. Braden, M. J. Beck, K. C. Yarnell, W. R. Messamore, Emma Pitner, Minnie Fagala, John Fallenstein, Velma Keener, Minerva Underwood, P. H. Hickman, Nannie B. Hodges,

J. C. Ellis, Blanche Chandler, Arthur F. Ford, Louis Fagala, C. A. Whittle, Belva McCallie, S. G. Randles, Monroe Johnson, T. O. McCallie, Maggie Pitner, Nelia McCroskey, M. M. Mc....(probably McCallie), V. A. Huffaker, Ella Wade, Lillie Johnson, John M. Felker, and J. P. Cox. It seems entirely within the realm of possibility that some of these people were seniors; they wrote in a Book of Memories for Miss Hettie McCallie, sister of John McCallie and a teacher at the academy at that time. She later married O. M. Whittle of Knoxville. These writings, characteristic of the day, were both profuse and sentimental. One by her brother, T. O. McCallie, is characteristic of such writings in the late 1800's. It goes:

"Nor need we power in splendor  
Wide hall or lordly dome;  
The good, the true, the tender,  
These form the wealth of home."

This little book also pointed out the fact that all the students even in that early day did not live in the community but some were forced to board at the school. Such addresses are found as Clinch River, Tennessee; Ocona Lufte, N.C.; Clinton, Tennessee; Mount Airy, N.C.; Sinking Springs, Tennessee; Knoxville, Tennessee; Trundles Cross Roads, Tennessee; Asbury, Tennessee; Boyd's Creek, Tennessee; and Cox, Tennessee.<sup>19</sup> Even though there must have been those completing the course of study during these years from 1881 through 1888, the earliest recorded graduation that has been preserved is that of 1889. In that year, there was one graduate, R. A. Brown of Knoxville, Tennessee.<sup>20</sup> R. A. Brown continued an interested and supportive alumnus of the school till his death. This writer recalls that R. A. Brown, then a Judge in Knoxville, Tennessee, often came to the campus and served as Toastmaster, with humor as well as dignity, at the Alumni Banquets of the school.

In 1913, when the school was Harrison Chilhowee Institute under the administration of Professor J. E. Barton, the graduating class consisted of Ada Carolyn Mize, Ellen Pearle Ogle, Alfred Wendell Ogle, Ruben Thomas Sharp, Thomas Phillips Sheffey, Nannie Velma Tinsley, Susie Anne Williams, and Moleda Elizabeth Williams. Even though there must have been a graduating program, none was indicated on the invitations that were sent out.<sup>21</sup> There were graduating classes all during the 1890's, and the school has the diploma issued to a Nathan P. Suttle in 1898 when the address of the school was Latonia, Tennessee.

The last graduation under the administration of Professor J. E. Barton consisted of James Hawkins, Deema Mize, Anna Keller, Paul Rogers, and Catherine Baker. By 1979 the Commencement Exercises at Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy had become a very elaborate affair. They covered the better part of a week in length, consisting of Class Day and Awards Day, Baccalaureate Service in which the sermon was preached by Dr. Tom Madden, Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Tennessee Baptist Convention; and the Commencement Day, at which time the Commencement Address was delivered by Dr. Arthur Walker, Executive Director, Education Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention; and diplomas were delivered to thirty-four young people including native and international students and hearing and non-hearing students.<sup>22</sup>

Commencement through the years has been a gala day on the campus of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. Young men and young women who did not seem to have a chance have walked across the stage and received their coveted diplomas from the Academy Principal or President. One such young man (Charles Ausmus) wrote to Professor Roy Anderson in 1931:

"I have been instructed to write to you concerning your school. Mrs. Henderson of LaFollette tells me your school is a Baptist Mission School and would be the very place for me to attend school. I feel my calling to preach the gospel and I only have an eighth grade education; I am not able at all to go to any expensive school. I have been told by this lady and others that a mountain school would be more the thing for me because I intend to give my life to preaching the gospel of Christ in these mountains.

I am just an eighteen year old boy without any financial aid whatever. I do not doubt my calling in the least and fear nothing except the Almighty. All I want is a chance to work my way thru.

I can do any kind of work and it doesn't get too hard. I have supplied seven times for my Pastor during his absence. Please write and tell me if you can do any thing for me. I am willing to do anything to get a schooling."

This young man came to Chilhowee; he graduated as valedictorian; he graduated from Carson-Newman College and Southern Baptist Theological Seminary and became a very successful pastor. He held many important denominational offices, including one term as President of the Tennessee Baptist Convention.

In 1938 Mr. J. H. Smothers graduated from the academy at the age of forty. He came to Harrison-Chilhowee with a wife and four children, stayed four years, and graduated with a good scholastic record. He was called to preach while a farmer in West Tennessee.<sup>23</sup> One daughter, Hazel, graduated the year before; and another daughter, Mary Edith, graduated the year following. His son, Hubert Smothers, who is now (1980) President of the academy, graduated in 1943. J. H. Smothers is now retired, having served well as a pastor in Tennessee.

In the 1937 Senior Class, there was a wide variation in ages. The youngest senior, Frank Rose, was fifteen; and the oldest, Homer W. Farris, was thirty-one<sup>24</sup> Age has never seemed to be a factor at Harrison-Chilhowee. In 1941 the fourth member of the Johnson family graduated as Valedictorian. Miss Mary Ruth Johnson was preceeded in this accomplishment by two sisters, Louise and Christine, and by her mother, Mrs. Charles Johnson.<sup>25</sup>

In 1952 James A. Wesbecker and his wife from Louisville, Kentucky, enrolled at Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. Mr. Wesbecker was thirty-eight years old at this time. He had only been through the fifth grade on arrival at the Chilhowee campus. However, he remained and graduated. After graduating from the Baptist Bible Institute in New Orleans, he became involved in work under the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, where he served well and efficiently until his retirement on account of his health.<sup>26</sup>

If this part of this history reads as if Harrison-Chilhowee is simply a



ministry to preachers, it is not intended that way. Many people in all professions and occupations have received their high school education at Harrison-Chilhowee. They include lawyers, doctors, teachers, engineers, farmers, housewives, and many, many more who have gone out from the academy after graduation and served well in their churches and communities.

As is inferred above, there have been many changes since the beginning in 1880. The first school was proposed mainly for the local community; and, for a short time, the school was simply a community school. Others wanted to come and did come and board on the campus. Room and board were made available for these students. After the school came under the control of Baptists, it began to appeal more and more to men who had been called into the ministry. For many years one of the strong features of the school has been the Bible Department. This appealed especially to the men who were called to preach and many came. During the forties, after World War II, there was almost an influx of older preachers on the campus. This was true because many of them were veterans and could come to school under the G I Bill. The first international student came during the administration of Roy Anderson. The first students from Cuba could speak no English, and the school program had to adapt in order to minister to them. During the administration of Mr. Charles Lemons, three young people from Cuba whose father was a prisoner in Cuba because of his gospel preaching were given a home and an education by Harrison-Chilhowee. Through the years, since these first two Cuban boys arrived, there have been many international students on the campus of Harrison-Chilhowee. It is really a cosmopolitan place today because of this fact.

The ministry at Chilhowee has always been a challenging one. Mr. Hubert Smothers became president in 1970 and has brought in innovative changes. Today a visitor would find deaf students on the campus attending the same classes and engaging in the same activities as the hearing students. This has been because the academy has been willing to change to meet their needs. This has brought about unique programs. Language Development is "a non-credit course in basic English Language skills for deaf and foreign students who demonstrate need for instruction in addition or in lieu of regular English courses. It includes vocabulary building, written and oral composition, grammar, pronunciation, reading and listening exercises."<sup>27</sup>

Another unique course of study is a multiple course. It is Sign Choir—"a choral group which communicates music through signs. It is open to students in grades 9-12." "Deaf Studies is a course designed to acquaint the students with sign language and various aspects of deafness." The mainstreamed program for deaf students places deaf students in classes in the academy with hearing students.<sup>28</sup>

A unique and special program begun in 1978 was the Bible Education Program. This program is indeed an extra that the academy is doing for those who can not attend the academy. It is a program of Bible Education planned especially for ministers and pastors who for any reason were denied the opportunity of a high school education or who have entered the ministry late in life and could not return to regular school. Bible and

related subjects are taught in this program to both ministers and laymen.<sup>29</sup> A local newspaper describes this program as a Christian Academy with a solid grip on ministry and a strong desire to meet needs both on its campus and in its community, as accepting another teaching challenge.<sup>30</sup>

Through the years curriculum has changed. Many people have been graduated from the academy. These commencments have been glorious days to many. The academy has always been willing to meet change with change when it is to the advantage of the academy and the student. During all these years, however, it has stayed steadfastly with the objectives of the school which include meeting youth's needs during the formative years.

# Chapter XV

## Athletics

Just as it is impossible to keep young people apart socially so it is impossible to keep people from spending part of their time in play. Even in the beginning of things at Chilhowee—Owl College—and even though no accurate record was kept, it is outside the realm of reason to think that there was no play at the school. Many of those who attended the school even in those early days tell of pranks on one another—of “snipe” hunting, of playing cat, and playing bull pen. Marbles and horseshoes later came in for their share of the play on Chilhowee campus.

While it is true that there was not much said on the subject of athletics or games or sports of any kind until about 1910, the interest was there all the time. As far back as the catalog of 1901-1902, the school property was described as “comprising a beautiful campus, a well-shaded park and an excellent ball and croquet yard.”<sup>1</sup> However, not much else is said about the matter and possibly not much else was done about the matter until 1910.

In 1908 the following article was included in the catalog by Professor Massey on the subject of athletics:

All things in proportion is a safe and sound rule. The law of compensation decrees that all true growth and development shall be normal. One part must not receive over-due attention and another be neglected. In athletics, as elsewhere, the law of proportion applies. An all round man develops along three lines—physical, intellectual, and spiritual. One cannot be over emphasized without detriment to the others. Education in the true sense means the development of these three parts of man. A sound mind in a sound body should be accompanied with spiritual development. A proper amount of athletics is encouraged and supported. Clean, wholesome games on the athletic field develop the body and train the mind to be accurate and active.<sup>2</sup>

All that was said in this article in the 1908-1909 catalog was certainly good and the position on athletics well taken. However, it was not accompanied with any definite plan or program for any form of athletics at the academy, and there is no record that at that time such was promoted.

More definite work was done in the area of athletics under the administration of Professor R. C. McElroy, who came to the school in 1910. The catalog of 1910-1911 mentioned an Athletic Association composed of students and teachers. Governing rules were laid down as follows for the participation in athletics on the part of the students: 1. The principal was in charge of all athletics; 2. only matriculated students could play; 3. team was allowed only four trips from school; 4. any member of an athletic team who neglected duty or attendance on classes could be asked to sever his connection with the team; and 5. athletic teams were allowed to engage



in contests only with teams of other schools.<sup>3</sup> In the 1911-1912 issue of the catalog was a picture of a basketball team, possibly the first at the academy, although it is quite evident that baseball had been played by students at the school for some time (even though unallowed).

All this progress did not mean that athletics was enjoying smooth sailing at the school. At the Board of Trustees' meeting in 1911, member W. W. Bailey made a motion that no ball be allowed to be played on the grounds of the academy. Two other motions were made at the same meeting that were aimed at destroying the possibility of any form of athletics at the academy. Even though both motions lost, they revealed the opposition among the men who guided the destiny of the school. One motion was that Principal McElory be required to pay the expenses of any boy that he allowed to play ball, and the other was that he be made responsible if he allowed anything to any boy who played ball. This certainly did not help the relationship between the principal and the trustees and could have been part of the reason for Mr. McElroy resigning in 1912.

During all thise time, the school did not have an indoor basketball court, and all the games were played on an outdoor court. This continued to be true until the first gymnasium was built in 1940. When this writer came to the academy in 1926, there was a tennis court back of the girls' dormitory and a basketball court beside the old Masonic building, which at that time stood on the southwest corner of the campus.

## BASEBALL

These were perilous days at Chilhowee so far as athletics was concerned. Ballplaying continued without the active support and sometimes against the actual opposition of some of the people who should have given encouragement to this phase of the school program. There was no time during the school day for practice, and students were not excused from classes to go and engage in athletic contests. But as was stated above, young people will find a way of expressing themselves athletically, as well as intellectually, spiritually, and socially. Things began to change, and more encouragement was given by the administation and trustees to this phase of school life.

Without doubt there were ball teams at the academy as early as 1911. There was certainly a baseball team at the academy as early as 1922. Some of the members of the 1922 team were Shirley Connatser, James Rule, Kirby Roten, Bill Clabo, Drew Davis, Jepp Helton, Missie John Allen, Earl Edington, Bruce Drinnen, and Henry Hastings. The baseball diamond was on a lot back of the old Seymour Elementary School. At that time, the Baptist Church was located on that lot, and the home plate was so situated that the baseball was batted in the direction of the church building.<sup>4</sup>

The 1923 catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute carried a picture of a baseball team which included Howard Bailey, Jepp Helton, Bill Rogers, Garland Davis and John Allen. Andy Davis was the baseball coach that year.<sup>5</sup> In 1925 Professor J. E. Barton asked Earl Edington, a 1923 graduate, to come back to the school and teach the seventh and eighth grades and

coach the baseball team. Davis and Edington are the first coaches mentioned connected with any sport at the academy.

In spite of early opposition to athletics, baseball became an organized sport at Harrison-Chilhowee. As has been stated before, there had probably been baseball teams made up of students but without the sanction of the administration and faculty of the school. Baseball continued to be a sport at Chilhowee until about 1928. With the coming of football, interest in baseball was given to football. There was no baseball team at the academy after that until 1971, when a baseball diamond was built east of Ashe Cafeteria and north of the Atchley Dormitory for Girls. Even though opposition had appeared repeatedly, baseball continued and was evidently the major sport until football was begun in the fall of 1929. The 1925-1926 catalog carried a picture of the team coached by Mr. Edington in 1925. made up of the following: Earl Edington, Coach, Earl Bohanan, Merle Burns, Jep Helton, James Hawkins, Rhondy Burns, John Allen, Paul Rogers, Lonnie Ogle, Joe Moore, and Baron Davis.<sup>6</sup>

## BASKETBALL

Not much has been preserved concerning the early days of basketball at Chilhowee. The earliest known team of basketball players was in the catalog of 1911-1912.<sup>7</sup> The members of this team were Arthur Jeffries, Garfield Blair, Roy Cusick, Edward Cowan, Alfred Davis, and Coach James Carson.<sup>8</sup>

There was also a small picture in the 1924-1925 catalog. It is beyond all doubt true that between this time and 1930 there was a basketball team at the academy. Mrs. Ben Clark records that her husband, Ben H. Clark, has a picture of the 1927 team, which was made up of Ben Clark, Merle Burns, Rhonda Burns, Sanford Tutterow, Fay McClure, Glenmore Garrett, and Roy Ownby.<sup>9</sup>

A basketball team that had an unusually good record was the 1948-1949 team. This team was composed of Richard Flannagan, Robert Elliott, Norris (Zip) Long, Charles Groves, James Chesney, Cecil Carrier, Robert Thomas, Bill DeLozier, Roy Green, Fred Henry, and Donald Owen. Zip Long in thirty of the games scored a total of 523 points while Robert Elliott had a season's total of 506 points.<sup>10</sup>

Possibly, the highest score Chilhowee has ever made in basketball was the one hundred and one score to forty-seven against Friendsville Academy in 1955. This team included Corbin Burnett, Billy Ray Henry, Ralph Flynn, Kenneth Carnes, Frank Carnes, Charles Johnson, and Glen Taylor.<sup>11</sup>

One of the earliest sports that appeared on the Chilhowee campus, basketball has remained a sport that holds the interest and support of the faculty and students until today. Coach Lester McCarter came to Harrison-Chilhowee as assistant coach and teacher in 1955. In 1956 he was promoted to the position of Head Coach, which meant that he had the responsibility of football and basketball for both boys and girls. Since 1956 he has had the total responsibility for all the athletic teams except in recent

years when he has had assistants—some in football, some in basketball, and some taking over the girls' basketball team. In 1979 Miss Estella Florez (the first of a minority group to be added to the Chilhowee staff) was employed as girls' basketball coach. Beginning in 1980, Coach McCarter was allowed to give all his time to coach baseball and basketball and relieved of the responsibility of football.

With the disadvantage of a high degree of fluctuation in enrollment, Coach McCarter has produced successful basketball teams. He early recognized in basketball as well as in football that with the low enrollment of the school it was extremely hard to compete on an even basis with schools of larger enrollment and with a more steady enrollment than the academy had. During the last twenty-five years, he has produced several winning basketball teams. The 1970 season was illustrative of this record, with a season record of 13-9. This team consisted of Eddie Brannon, Phil Davis, Tony Hester, Ricky Graves, Randy McCarter, Michael Grandstaff, Steve Williams, Lynn (Moose) Cox, Buster Woody, Steve Kitts, Gary Brown, Dwight Stokes, and Jerry Brown.<sup>12</sup> In 1972-1973 the basketball team won All-District, winning seven games and losing two by a very small margin, and went on to win the District Tournament. The next year the team was third in the Region. In a period of five years the boys' basketball team won a total of 100 games.<sup>13</sup> The 1979-1980 team, coached by Lester D. McCarter, ended the season with a record of fourteen wins and twelve losses.

## BASKETBALL FOR GIRLS

There was no girls' basketball at Chilhowee until 1925. At that time, the Board of Trustees granted them permission to play. This, however, was not without strict regulation with a standard costume, consisting of black bloomers, middies, and long black stockings. Even as late as 1930, the advisability of the girls wearing socks instead of the long stockings was questioned.<sup>14</sup>

There was no official coach at this time. The first basketball coach for a girls' team at Chilhowee was William F. Hall, despite the fact that he had no training, knew practically nothing about the game, had never thrown a ball through a basket, and had no interest in learning to play the game. Principal John H. Cates requested him to coach the girls' basketball team during the 1926-1927 season. At this time, he was teacher of the fifth and sixth grades and taught one class of high school Bible. He consented and did principally what Mr. Cates asked him to do—kept the girls from fighting on the court and went with them to play away from the campus. They did as well as many modern teams winning half the games they played. Some of the girls who played on these early teams were brave young ladies who went against the sentiment of many supporters of the school. The writer remembers that Lois Ledwell, Grace Lequire, Leona Breeden, Ruth Hodges, Martha Walker, and Stella Cox were among those playing on these early teams.

So far as any record is concerned, Miss Myrtle Treece was the first girls' basketball coach with any training for the position. In addition to her position as coach, she also taught science and Latin at the academy.



She coached the girls from 1929 until 1931. After that time, the responsibility of both boys' and girls' basketball teams was in the hands of the football coach.

Pauling Clark mentions some of the girls' teams that made outstanding records. According to Mrs. Clark, the 1941 team was runner-up in the regional tournament, and the 1951-1952 team, coached by Benton Williams, advanced to the semi-finals in the regional tournament. This team was composed of Yolando Sanchez, Barbara Johnson, Shirley and Sylvia Lopasser, Mary Ruth Flynn, Velma and Zelma Reed, Reva Finchum, Jerry Graves, Helen Taylor, Mary Michaels, Peggy Rogers, Mary Lou Pitner, Anna Reed, Katy Pyle, and Ann Ailey.<sup>15</sup>

During the first nineteen and a half years of Lester McCarter's service at Harrison-Chilhowee, he coached all the athletic teams, in addition to his regular classroom work. In 1972 Coach Jim Phillips took over the responsibility for girls' basketball, and with the help of some changes including some new players wrapped up a winning season. The girls won fourteen games, lost seven, and rolled up total points of 1133 to their opponents' 825. Sophomore Sharon Watkins at the end of the season was leading all Tennessee girls in scoring and was chosen to the All-District team. Guard Evelyn Huff received honorable mention. This team was made up of Barbara Lankford, Suzy Little, Jane Wilson, Estell Florez, Jackie Whittle, Evelyn Huff, and Brenda Smothers.<sup>16</sup> Coach Phillips continued to tutor the Lionettes during the next year, and even though he did not produce another winning team, their fighting spirit kept up the enthusiasm of the fans.<sup>17</sup> In 1974 the coaching of the girls' basketball fell back upon the board shoulders of Lester McCarter. While again the girls did not have a winning season, fight was the word in keeping in the game, and Coach McCarter produced a high-scoring player in Estella Florez, who made a total of 497 points during the season.<sup>18</sup> The good work continued during the next season with Coach McCarter carrying all the load, but in 1975-1976 he was given an assistant in Bo Franklin. The girls continued to play good ball but not good enough for a winning season. In 1976 Dan Schlafer became the Girls' Basketball Coach, in addition to assistant football coach and head resident of Stewart Dormitory. During the next two years, he was the mentor of girls' basketball and built a smooth-running team. In 1978 Schlafer became coach at Tennessee School for the Deaf in Knoxville, and Donald "Doc" Wilson became Head Coach for Girls' Basketball and Tennis and assistant in Football. In 1979 the girls again had a woman coach, Miss Estella Florez, a 1975 graduate of Harrison-Chilhowee and a graduate of Virginia State College. She coached the team through a successful season and helped the team to maintain a good scoring record.

## FOOTBALL

Professor Roy Anderson was interested in the development of the whole person. He enjoyed seeing young people enjoy the company of one another; he knew that the person must grow intellectually; he was keenly aware of the spiritual needs of the individual, for he was a very spiritual person; and he loved athletic contests of all kinds. When he came on the scene,

interest in baseball had wanned to the extend that there was no longer a school baseball team; tennis was limited to one tennis court back of the Mary Ellis Home, where students and faculty members sometimes played on a voluntary basis—but no school team. Basketball was played on an out-door court by the boys as well as girls with a reasonable success. Harrison-Chilhowee had never had a football team. As a matter of fact, there were some that questioned the advisability of a football team at all. However, one of the first things that this writer remembers hearing Mr. Anderson say after he became principal was, “Yes, we will have a football team.”

Football began at Harrison-Chilhowee in the fall of 1929. Mr. Anderson employed a young man fresh out of college, Jack Sherwood, to come to Chilhowee to teach mathematics and coach football. This was his first assignment; this was Chilhowee's first football team. Mr. Sherwood, now a business man of Knoxville, Tennessee, led some of these boys into the first football game they had ever seen. The squad was made up of Ben Clark, Cecil Clark, Otis Cusick, Otha Graves, Clyde Johnson, Simmie Johnson, Howard Johnson, Glen Kerley, Elmer King, Jack Moore, Milton Ramsey, Albert Ramsey, Hugh Ramsey, Hollis Rolen, Milas Rollen, Luther Rule, Bart Sizemore, Albert Sizemore, Dan Sizemore, and Bob Tipton.<sup>19</sup>

While it is true that the team had very little expertise in football and it was the first experience of Jack Sherwood as a coach, the team finished the season with an eviable record. The team played eight games, won five, and lost three. They made a total of eighty-four points during the season as opposed to their opponents seventy-six.<sup>20</sup>

There were many interesting stories that could be told about this team. Since the football field was also used for a cow pasture at that time, the cows would have to be driven to another field and the playing field cleaned off before the game could start. On one occasion, when the game seemed to be going against him, the coach threatened to put one of the players on the bench as coach and go into the game himself and score.

The coach was a very young man. During one game, one of the players got a lick on the head during the first half and played all the second half without knowing where he was. This was a great team—some of them playing in the first game they ever saw, boys fresh off the farms of several different counties of East Tennessee, but with a fighting spirit that gave them victory after victory over teams that were rated to win. Everyone was pleased with football at Chilhowee in 1929. Since that time football has been a part of Chilhowee life except for the years of World War II, 1943-1945.

Football continued to be the important sport at Chilhowee. Jack Sherwood was coach during those first important years of 1929-1931. In 1931 he entered business with the O. P. Jenkins Furniture Company in Knoxville and John L. Taylor was elected coach. He remained until 1935 when he resigned and was succeeded by Harold Leftwitch, who remained one year, 1935-1936. Stanley Pope coached the football team during the period of 1936-1938 after which Glenn Kerley served as coach in 1938-1939. Clifton Meredith coached for one year, 1939-1940, and was succeeded by Marshall Bible, who came in 1940 and stayed only one year, going from Chilhowee to

the Knoxville city schools. Millard Saylor was elected coach in 1941 and stayed less than one year at the academy. However, the football season would have been called a success by all the players because the team beat Sevierville by the score of 6 to 0.<sup>21</sup> Daniel Harrison took over the helm as coach in 1942. He found a very small and inexperienced team. The academy had lost most of her key football players to the armed services (our country had entered World War II). The boys played hard but lost every game they played. It was hard to keep up their spirits, but Coach Harrison was an inspiration to every boy on the team.<sup>22</sup> During the season of 1943, 1944, 1945, there was no football team at Chilhowee because of the war. During these years, Sanford Davis, who was at this time teaching at Prospect School, came and helped the basketball team; and in 1946 Clyde Huskey gave his time to coaching the football team. He led the team through a very successful season—winning five games, tying two, and losing three. The 1947 season was a thrilling and successful one under Coach Patrick “Buddy” Pike.

From 1948 to 1956, the following coaches served with distinction with the Chilhowee football team:

Vivian Carrier	1948-1950
Dewey Lee	1950-1951
Vernon Hyde	1951-1954
C. Benton Williams	1954-1956

Lester D. McCarter became Head Coach at Harrison-Chilhowee in 1956. He had come to the academy in 1955 as a teacher and assistant coach responsible for basketball. Since 1956, the story of athletics at Harrison-Chilhowee is the story of Lester D. McCarter. He led in changing the old gymnasium into a more adequate building for basketball. He was of invaluable help in planning the Stokely Gymnasium so that playing court, offices, and dressing rooms would be so placed that convenience would be predominant over all the building.

As a football and basketball coach, Mr. McCarter has majored on character building. Especially, after the building of Seymour High School in 1962 and most of the community students left Chilhowee, it was hard to build a successful team so far as winning games was concerned. There has always been quite a turnover in the student body, and this has made building a strong team very difficult. The students and players have always respected Coach McCarter, both in the classroom and on the football field or basketball court.

When Coach McCarter came to the academy, he had all the athletic program. Later he was given some assistants. Some of the people who have been a help to Coach McCarter in the athletic program were A. C. Galyon, a graduate of the school, and Charles Ivey, also a Chilhowee graduate. Both of these men had played football and basketball at Harrison-Chilhowee. Ed James, Dean of the boys' dormitory, also served as assistant coach. The man who served with Coach McCarter longer than any other man was Mr. Ray Williams, also a Chilhowee graduate. He served as a classroom teacher and an assistant coach for eleven years and gave invaluable help in the athletic program. Later, Jim Phillips, Bob Collins, and Dan Schlafer,



all of whom at different times served in the boys' dormitory, were assistants in football and basketball. At present, Miss Estella Florez is the Girls' Basketball Coach, taking this load from the already burdened shoulders of Mr. McCarter.

Coach Lester McCarter has not only coached East Tennessee and Sevier County boys but boys and girls from all parts of the world. He has coached an Eskimo from Alaska, a Choctaw Indian, a Cherokee Indian, Cubans, boys from Thailand, and South America, and other parts of the world. Some of the time he has had a hard time communicating to some of them because he knew no Spanish and could not speak the language of others on his team.

Coach McCarter has also welcomed the non-hearing students on his teams. It is true that there were times when someone would have to relay signals by sign from the sidelines, but some of the non-hearing students who made the teams were of great strength and value to the teams; and they were also given a sense of importance and well-being by being able to play on the teams.<sup>23</sup>

When Lester McCarter became coach at Harrison-Chilhowee, there were only two competitive sports at the school—football and basketball for both boys and girls. In 1970 baseball was renewed as a competitive inter-school sport. Since that time, Coach McCarter has fielded teams that have held their own among some of the best high schools in the area.

In 1968, with the help of Professor William Jackson, who at the time was teacher of mathematics at the academy, a soccer team was organized. The coaches were very fortunate in that they had enrolled at the academy boys from some Asiatic countries where soccer was the major sport; this team was a winning team beating some of the college in the area. Since then soccer has been a part of the athletic program of the school and has done well in competition. The 1978 soccer team, coached by Mr. Ken Frazier, was composed of Kourosh Tahmassebi, Farmand Davachi, Chupong Laohopornsvan, Sherman Kuo, Benjie Hill, Kamyar Nikbakht, Reza (Chico) Majedi, Kianoush Beijs, Joey Arnwine, Yung Hong Yang, James Johnson, Mike Crawford, Keith Hurst, Mark Lang, Neddai Ali-Adeeb, Kamran Nemptolla, and Joey Arthur.<sup>24</sup>

In 1970 under the tutelage of Professor Jerry Breedlove, golf made its debut at Harrison-Chilhowee. The first year it was simply a class for instruction in golf, and the following people made up the class to learn to play the difficult game of golf: David Franz, Dallas Bell, John Gossett, Phil Davis, and Patricia Fain.<sup>25</sup> Since that time, golf has been a popular sport at the academy, even though the producing of a golf team has depended on securing a teacher who could also teach and coach the game.

Sports are important at Harrison-Chilhowee. Playtime is provided for all students. Not only are competitive sports emphasized, but a full-rounded sports program is provided that includes all students. Tennis courts and shuffle boards are provided for those who enjoy such sports. There are many opportunities during the week for enjoying these activities.<sup>26</sup>

In 1979-1980, competitive sports were on the upswing at Chilhowee. The teams fielded during that year consisted of the following: Football coached by Coach Lester D. McCarter, 1979-1980 — Neddal Ali-Adeeb, Todd Allen, Jack Batista, Billy Boring, Jim Bailey, Richard Carpenter, Kenny Cawood, Stuart Cutting, David Elmore, Mike Fraice, Dallas Gibson, Greg Harris, Jeff Hayes, Nathan Hudson, Doug Ivey, Greg Ivey, Mike King, Sherman Kuo, Warren Kuo, Randy Leming, Jay London, Brad Loy, Dale McCarter, Tim Minter, Sandy Newman, Todd Perkins, Greg Smothers, John Stamps, Tad Stephens, and Kurt Zetzsche. Managers were Brian Casey and Drew Smothers.

Baseball coached by Lester D. McCarter, 1978-1979 — Mark Byler, Richard Carpenter, Stuart Cutting, Dallas Gibson, Greg Harris, Jeff Hayes, Benji Hill, Keith Hurst, Nathan Hudson, Doug Ivey, Greg Ivey, Dan Large, Randy Leming, Jay London, Dale McCarter, Rex Reynolds, David Samples, Greg Smothers, Dewayne Taylor, and John Williamson. Manager was Keith Casey.

Boys' Basketball coached by Lester D. McCarter and assisted by Coach Donald Wilson, season of 1979-1980 — Kenny Cawood, Stuart Cutting, Greg Harris, Greg Ivey, Pat Keebler, Dale McCarter, David McCowan, David Samples, Greg Smothers, and David Thornburg. The manager was Tim Minter.

Girls' Basketball coached by Coach Estella Florez, season of 1979-1980 — Susan Bennett, Lisa Diaz, Lisa Frazier, Starr Heflin, Tammy Jones, Kim Maney, Georgia Monroe, Lisa Needham, Mary O'Neal, Dianne Tribble, Becky Wallace, and Jan Watson.

Tennis coached by Don Wilson with Assistant Kathy Malone, 1978-1979 — Greg Harris, Kyle Huskin, Pat Keebler, Mark King, Warren Kuo, Dale McCarter, David Short, and Greg Smothers; Amy Harrison, Dawn Heflin, Louise Loh, Georgia Monroe, Beth Negus, Jamie Owens, and Kathy Stamps.

Soccer coached by Coach Ken Frazier (Soccer was not a regular TSSAA Sport), season of 1978-1979 — Neddal Ali-Adeeb, Joey Arthur, Kavech Baghestani, Carlo Chan, Mike Crawford, Farhang Davatch, Farmand Davatch, Sherman Kuo, Chupong Lao, Chico Majedi, Kamran Nematollah, Kamyar Nikbakh, Sandy Newman, Michael Prescod, Martin Sanders, Prabhakar Senoy, and Kenny Tahmassebi.<sup>27</sup>

## ATHLETIC BUILDINGS

Football was played in various places until 1947; when Huskey Memorial Field was made for a football gridiron in memory of Clell Huskey, former student and athlete who was killed in action in North Africa, May 6, 1943. The field was made possible by his family giving his government insurance money toward its construction.<sup>28</sup> The first playing field was in the area just behind and to the side of the present Atchley Dormitory for Girls. As a matter of fact, part of the dormitory rests on part of the old playing field. Another place that was used was the field across Preacher Street from the house in which Professor William F. Hall and family lived from

1928 until 1947. The field is in front of the row of cottages that now lines the east and south side of the field. The Hall family remembers sitting on the front steps of the house and watching the football players come down to practice. They also had a grandstand seat for all games. This was all changed in 1947 with the planning of Huskey Field; after this time the football team had a regular place to play and today (1980) it is as adequate as any football field at any high school in the area.

While swimming has never been engaged in as a competitive sport at Harrison-Chilhowee, since 1934 there has been an adequate swimming pool for the use of the students. The swimming pool became a reality through the interest and concern of Roy Anderson that the students have a gymnasium. Money was not available at that time for a gymnasium, but he had pledges from students of \$200 in work. The R.A. Encampment wanted to meet at Chilhowee during the summer of 1934 but could not come without the assurance of a swimming pool at the academy. With these things in mind the Board of Trustees voted February 8, 1934, for Professor Anderson to go ahead with the construction of the swimming pool.<sup>29</sup> This he did, and with the coming of spring, he, Mr. Sam Roberson, the bookkeeper, and several students started working. The location selected for the pool was "a little more solid" than they had anticipated, and it was necessary to use quite a bit of dynamite. With hard work the pool was finished by summer.<sup>30</sup> The pool measures thirty by ninety feet. This, another deadline, was met by Roy Anderson in his determination to minister to the young people of Tennessee. The pool was completed, and the R.A. Camp was held at Chilhowee during the summer of 1934.<sup>31</sup> As was mentioned above, much hard work went into the construction of the pool; however, it was not without its lighter moments. The students enjoyed the work because they desired the use of the pool. Rev. Charles C. Lemons, who later became the third President of the academy, tells that he and some other boys working on the pool put concrete in the hair of one of the smaller boys working on the project. He said he was afraid for months to go near where the mother of the boy was.

The pool was completed, and in 1935 came in very handy in saving the other buildings on the campus when the boys' dormitory burned.

The first gymnasium to be built on the campus was begun in 1939 and was first used in 1940. Its appearance was greatly improved when the siding was put on it in 1953.<sup>32</sup> Even though it served its day in the athletic program of the academy, it was never really adequate for the needs of the school. There was a stage in one end of it that was never or rarely ever used. It was heated by stoves; later dressing rooms were added. The playing court was not large enough, and the building swayed (at least in its latter days) with the wind. For years before its abandonment as a gymnasium, it was referred to as "The Barn".

When the Stokely Gymnasium was built in 1962, the old wooden structure was abandoned as a gymnasium. Later, though the leadership of Principal C. Y. Stewart, a semi-automatic bowling lane was purchased and installed in the building. For a number of years, the students, faculty, and area churches had the advantage of bowling at the academy. This building was torn down in 1974. An addition was put to the Stokely Gymnasium which



initially was to be used for a bowling building. However, this idea never came to fruition, and bowling ceased to be one of the sports on Chilhowee campus.

The Stokely Gymnasium, completed in 1962, was a totally adequate building. It has a regulation-size playing court for basketball; offices for coaches and referees; dressing rooms for boys and girls and for home teams and visiting teams; and dressing rooms in the lower level for both the home football team and visiting football team. It was built adjacent to the Huskey Memorial Football Field with bleachers next to the side of the gymnasium. However, adequate bleachers have never been built, and this is sometimes a drawback in handling the crowds at football games.

Tennis has long been played at Chilhowee. When this writer first came to the academy in 1926, there was one tennis court back of the girls' dormitory. All it had was a net and the ground was hard so it served for the game. In 1956, the first regulation-size tennis court, with net and asphalt playing court marked off according to regulations was built. This tennis court was built to the northeast of the Ashe Cafeteria and is still used. In 1978 through the gift of a friend, two tennis courts were built north of the Stokely Gymnasium. These tennis courts are both regulation size, have asphalt courts marked off according to regulation and are fenced in with a high metal fence. These courts serve for student and faculty recreation as well as for those who are practicing for the tennis teams.

While it is true that for many years there was a baseball team at the academy (though no record exists that the team was either supported or approved by the administration of the school), between 1928 and 1971 there was no baseball team at Harrison-Chilhowee. In 1971 a baseball diamond was made just northeast of the Ashe Cafeteria. Even though the baseball season is too late in the year to be written up and pictured in *The Chilhowean*, the school has fielded a successful team each year since. The baseball diamond constructed in 1971 was made possible through the interest and efforts of Lester D. McCarter, Principal C. Y. Stewart, and President Stuart Rule.

In 1980 the Chilhowee Program consists of sports in six areas: football, basketball for both boys and girls, baseball, tennis, soccer, and golf. In all of these areas, the school fields a competitive team in the inter-school athletic programs of the area. The fielding of a golf team still depends on the availability of an instructor who is trained and competent to teach and coach a golf team.

In addition to the competitive sports, the school each year observed a field day until 1976. This was a spring event and consisted of intramural teams and competition among the classes in such events as horseshoes, broad jump, high jump, running broad jump, running high jump, pole vault, tug-of-war, relay race, sack race, three-legged race, and other events as recommended by the athletic committee.<sup>33</sup>

The first field day was held in 1930 with the trophy cup awarded for the greatest number of points going to the Senior Class. During the years since,

the trophy has gone to the following classes:

1931	Senior and Sophomore
1932	Junior
1933	
1934	
1935	Senior
1936	
1937	
1938	Senior
1939	Junior
1940	Senior
1941	Senior
1942	Sophomore*
1948	Junior
1949	Senior
1951	Senior
1952	Freshman
1953	Sophomore
1954	Junior
1955	Senior <sup>34</sup>

\*Seniors were awarded a Defense Day Cup

1956	Sophomore
1957	Seniors
1958	Seniors
1959	Seniors
1960	Seniors
1961	Seniors
1962	Seniors
1963	Seniors
1964	Seniors
1965	Seniors
1966	Sophomore
1967	Junior
1968	
1969	Senior
1970	Junior
1971	Senior
1972	Sophomore
1973	Junior
1974	Senior
1975	Senior <sup>35</sup>

In the year of 1976 was held the last of the annual Field Days. There are probably two reasons why this important and very interesting event is no longer a part of Chilhowee life. Some of the sponsors became reluctant to enthusiastically enter into the planning, practicing, and all of the other work that went into Field Day. Another reason was in the interest of sports safety. The students were not required to make the preparation that was required of an athlete engaging in interschool contests, and there was the problem of injuries and the possibility of law suits concerning such injuries. Since 1976 was the last of these great days, it was planned as a very special day. In addition to races, jumps, basketball, volley ball, there was a log-cutting contest, a peanut scramble, and horseshoes.<sup>36</sup>

From 1952 to 1955, the same group of students won the Field Day activi-

ties;<sup>37</sup> there may have been other periods since that the same has been true.

Field day is now a thing of the past at Chilhowee. There was a day when it was a gala event in the lives of most of the students at the academy. The following description reveals how most of the students through the years felt about this one athletic event in which all students could participate:

April 10, 1930 was a gala day in the life of both students and faculty of Chilhowee Institute. For days and days we had looked forward with keen anticipation to the great day. We had worked; we had worried; we had striven; we had—yes, prayed, until our bodies were sore; our minds muddled, and our tempers just about gone. On April 10, a trophy cup was to be given away.

At last the great day came. As the sun tipped the eastern horizon, the writer saw Coach Sherwood, Professor Anderson and Howard Davis spilling lime around the edges of the pasture. Now, my good friends, this was not a stop sign for the pigs to root; neither was it a bluff to keep murrain from getting into the pasture and covering the cows and mules.

Promptly at nine o'clock we were assembled in the auditorium for the literary contests. Such reading, spelling and declaiming, and answering of questions the writer has never heard. They were humorous; they were serious; they were pitiful; they were right; they were wrong. They showed fear; they showed wonder; they showed worry; they showed study. They were a general mixture of mistakes and common sense. We, the audience, endured until noon, when we were granted a breathing spell.

While we were taking on strength for the afternoon program the judges, Rev. J. H. Sharp and Mr. J. N. Haddox, examined the written answers of the morning. What a wonderful time they must have had! And how informing those answers must have been!

But a decision must be made. After learning that an electoral college was a place where electricity is made; that six and five are nine; that Peter wrote Revelation and that John was the Apostle to the Gentiles; that Al Capone is president of the United States; and that Shakespeare wrote Grey's Elegy; the Seniors were found to be ahead in number of points.

In the afternoon excitement ran high and common sense was scarce. Everyone was intent on winning. Races, jumps, dashes, pole climbing and chinning went to make a thrilling and hilarious afternoon. Jack Sharp was champion pole vaulter at ninety-six inches; Ernest Householder champion running broad jumper at seventeen feet; Walter Ellis, pole climber at twelve and one-half seconds.

After all was said and done, word, letter and action, Professor Anderson announced that the results would be given from the front of the school building just as soon as the judges could count the points. Everyone waited with breathless expectancy, wondering who would be given the cup. Seconds seemed like years. Hearts beat fast and nerves twanged like banjo strings. At last, from the dark recesses of the school office emerged the bulky figure of Dr. Sharp. Hats off for the great award! A trophy is to be given. A long and solemn ovation. Specifications for a good sport. Values of competition. Then! then, after breathless waiting, we learned that the trophy cup had been loaned to the Seniors for twelve months.<sup>38</sup>

## CHEERLEADERS

This discussion on athletics at Chilhowee would not be complete without



a record concerning Cheerleaders. This dedicated group of young people each year has been a vital part of athletics. The earliest record of cheerleaders was in 1940. That year the cheerleading squad was made up of John Van Gantt, Helen Lacy, Eloise Burnette, and Conally Evans.<sup>39</sup> It is quite possible that before that date there had been cheerleaders because the football program began in 1929, and basketball and baseball had been played at the academy long before that time. However, during the years since 1940, cheerleaders have been an active part of every competitive sport at the academy. For many years, Miss Anne Lambert served as sponsor and trainer of the efficient group of Harrison-Chilhowee cheerleaders.

Through the years these cheerleaders have exemplified the Spirit of Chilhowee. With whole-hearted enthusiasm, these spirited girls—and sometimes boys—led the teams to victory with hard-practiced cheers, whether the record showed it or not. They believed in the ability of the team and refused to bow to defeat. Not only at ball games did they express their spirit of victory but also at pep rallies and bonfires as well. All athletes, as well as all student bodies, owe these cheerleaders a debt of gratitude for their enthusiasm and their cheering the teams on to victory.<sup>40</sup>

Another very interesting part of the athletic program has been the requirements through the years that the school has placed on those engaging in interschool sports. In 1923, a player had to average eighty per cent in at least four full subjects in order to participate.<sup>41</sup> In 1924, the average was lowered to seventy-five per cent. In 1929, a player must be eligible under the rules for the Tennessee Secondary School Athletic Association, namely: average seventy-five per cent in at least three subjects.<sup>42</sup> This is still the requirement to engage in interschool contests.

Athletics at Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, like every other phase of the academy's ministry, is conducted on Christian principles. Athletics is seen not simply as a sport in which the team must win but is a builder of body, mind, and character. This does not mean that the coaches and teams do not try to win games; they do. But the primary interest is not put on how many games won but on the sportsmanship of the team. Athletics has added much to the ministry of the academy and has never been a matter of "the tail wagging the dog".

# Chapter XVI

## Life on the Campus

The student is the most important aspect of any school. All that has been done to promote Harrison-Chilhowee, to cause her to grow and increase, and to keep her alive through the years has been done for the students. Much could be said concerning buildings, finances, trustees, faculties; but without students there is no need for the school.

Life has always been interesting on the campus of Harrison-Chilhowee. One Professor has summed it all up by saying, "There is never a dull moment." In commenting on the experiences during the early days of the school, mentioning several schools which he had attended, that "none has been more interesting than the experience I had in the rude, little school in the woods."<sup>1</sup> In those early days before the coming of baseball, the boys played "bull-pen" and "cat". Rules were strict in those days but not unreasonable. The earliest catalog stated that "At no time will the cultivation of moral character be lost sight of." "Students who persistently follow pernicious habits will not be tolerated."<sup>2</sup>

The school, located in Boyd's Creek Valley, was surrounded by a community of people noted for their culture and morality, all of whom were earnest workers for the school and gave it their hearty support.<sup>3</sup> In those days there was no church at the academy. However, all students were required to be present each morning at opening exercises, which consisted of singing, reading of the Scriptures, and prayer. They were expected to attend Sunday School and preaching at the academy or at some other convenient place.<sup>4</sup>

The purpose of the beginning of Chilhowee Academy was that the children of these community people might have the advantages of an education and training that their parents never got. When the school was opened to those of other communities, the matter of housing became a problem. Parents were allowed to build cabins on the school grounds with the privilege of removing them after their children finished school. Thus, from time to time, the campus was dotted with cabins of all kinds in which these students lived. During the time that the students were not in class or studying the next day's assignments, they found many ways of amusing themselves. Many a newcomer to the school was taken "snipe" hunting. He was taken far out into the woods and told to hold the sack while the rest of the party drove the "snipe" into the bag. Of course, the newcomer after a while realized that he was being made the victim of a joke. At the initiation into organizations and clubs, the initiate was often taken to the local cemetery and told to record the names and dates from a certain number of tombstones and bring them back the next morning. Rev. Jacob H. Sharp, a student at Chilhowee in the period of 1890-1898, in an interview with Mrs.

Pauline Clark said that when he was attending school at Chilhowee initiations were not allowed, but the students sometimes did initiate a person by putting him face down in the mud.<sup>5</sup>

Since in these early days ball was not allowed to be played on the school grounds, many other games were played. Marbles became a very popular sport as did horseshoes. It was not unusual for a marble tournament or a horseshoe contest to be held in the spring of the year to find the champion of the campus. Many pranks were indulged in during those days. There is one story of boys who attached a wire to the school bell and rang the bell at night as they hid in the grass on the campus. They almost ran the principal to death as he tried to find out why the bell kept ringing because he could not find anyone in the school ringing the bell.

Literary Societies for both boys and girls were surely formed about the time of the moving of the school to the present campus. The catalog of 1889-1890, the earliest catalog that the writer has been able to find, said:

In connection with the institution there are two literary societies, one for the young men, the other for the young ladies. Both of these are under the direct care of the Faculty.<sup>6</sup>

This was only nine years after the school came to the present campus under the leadership of Professor John McCallie. The above mentioned catalog described the literary societies as if they were at that time an established part of life on the campus. These literary societies were The Stellation for the young ladies and the Delta Sigma for the young men. The membership was made up of any young lady or young man enrolled in the school who was twelve years old or older. Faculty members and other adults on vote of the members of the societies could become honorary members. Rules were very strict. Members could be fined from five to fifty cents for infraction of the rules of the societies. These offences could be laughing, whispering, reclining in seats, non-performance of duty, failing to address the president, leaving the room without permission, or changing seats without permission.<sup>7</sup> On October 23, 1919, the following were fined five cents each for failure to address the president: Louise Brown, Juanita Cusick, Addie Carns, Hazel McClure, Velma Norton, and Gladys White;<sup>8</sup> on November 7, 1919, a girl was dishonorably discharged from the society for disobeying the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.<sup>9</sup> On April 21, 1921, the following seniors gave farewell speeches to the society: Nora Atchley, Irene Douglass, Ersie Rogers, Edna Hatcher, Nelle Burns, and Lola Ledwell.<sup>10</sup> These were great occasions, and the freshman members looked with a kind of awe at the senior members who were graduating and looked forward to the day when they would occupy the same positions.

These society meetings, both the boys' and the girls' societies, were great occasions. The programs were intended to prepare the members to be able to express themselves when they got out into life. There were orations, journals, declamations, and debates. Of course, some of the subjects debated would not be approved for modern day literary programs. For example, some of the subjects were "Resolved that the general conduct or manners of the H.C.I. girls need improvement as much as their minds,"



“Resolved that girls should not be required to take higher mathematics;” “Resolved that students who make a grade over ninety per cent in the daily work should be excused from examinations;” “Resolved that women should attain as high positions in life as men.”<sup>11</sup> In the Delta Sigma Society, the boys’ society, a visitor would have heard a stirring debate on such subjects as “Resolved: that motion pictures should be abolished;” “Resolved: that slavery as it existed in 1860 should have been abolished;” “Resolved: that the American Indian has been treated more cruelly than the Negro in the United States.”<sup>12</sup>

Even though the Constitution and By-Laws of the societies were very strict, it was not unusual for members to fail to comply with the requirements of being a good society member. There was a rule in the Delta Sigma Literary Society that if a member was on the program to debate he was required to speak at least five minutes. The requirement was stated “remain on the floor five minutes.” On one occasion a young man was on the program to debate and had not made preparation. After speaking for about a minute, he simply stood on the floor and occasionally asked, “Is my time up?” When the five minutes had expired, he sat down. On another occasion, a debate was in progress on the subject, “Resolved that the liquor traffic should be outlawed.” One of the affirmative speakers in detailing the evils and horrors of liquor spoke of the liquor “going to a person’s head and causing him to do many kinds of awful things that he otherwise would not do.” When one of the negative speakers came to the floor—a young man who was afflicted with stuttering—he began, “I d-d-did n-n-not kn-n-now t-t-that wh-wh-what you eat w-w-went t-t-to your h-h-head. I th-th-thought it w-w-went t-t-to your st-st-stomach.”

These society meetings were great experiences. There were for many years no other organizations on the campus. Organized athletics had not come to Chilhowee. There was nowhere else for the students to go for recreation, socializing, and extracurricular activities. Oftentimes, also, the societies had open programs, gave dramatic plays, and recitals of different kinds which made it possible for the boys and girls to date; this privilege was denied them in the usual course of the school day. These continued to be the principle means of socializing and improvement in public speaking for many years. The 1902-1903 catalog stated that there were “two literary societies that meet each Friday evening in discussion of passing events.”<sup>13</sup> In 1910 the description of the societies was much more in detail. It said, “The time when people will cease to enjoy good speaking will never come. A good speaker must have years of training. This training must begin somewhere and the high school is the proper place.....Two societies, one for boys and one for girls, afford opportunities for those who wish to take advantage of them.”<sup>14</sup> This interest in the literary societies continued without any interruption until other organizations appeared on the campus and organized athletics came to the academy. Then interest began to turn to other organizations and activities, denoting the changing styles of the young people of the day. The last mention of literary societies in the school catalog was in the 1939-1940 edition,<sup>15</sup> and the only mention in *The Chilhowean* was in the first annual, the 1940 edition.<sup>16</sup>

As was true of the two literary societies, other organizations came and went; but during the time of their use on the campus, they helped to supply the

needs of the students. These organizations supplied intellectual stimulation, cultural advancement, and social opportunities. During the days of their usefulness on the campus, the literary societies promoted such things as orations, declamations, debates, and other kinds of literary attainments. It was during the later part of this period, up through the forties, that there was a great interest in oratory and debate; and many of the students during those days won medals for oratory, declamations, and debating.

The first mention of organizations other than the literary societies was in *The Chilhowean* of 1940 and in the 1939-1940 catalog of the academy. Under religious activities, *The Chilhowean*, the first published at the academy, listed the Baptist Student Union; the Bible Department, largest in the history of the school; the Ministerial and Definite Service Band; the Young Women's Auxiliary and the Girl's Auxiliary. Under organizations the annual listed the Home Economics Class, the Stellanian Literary Society, the Delta Sigma Literary Society, and the Glee Club.<sup>17</sup> The catalog of 1939-1940 mentioned the Ministerial Association, the Y.W.A.'s and the Baptist Student Union.<sup>18</sup>

Up to about 1938, there had been no organizations on the campus of which there was any written record except the two literary societies. It is impossible to repress young life; it is also impossible to keep young men and young ladies from giving attention to one another. For years, this seems to have been the aim of the administration of the school. Miss Bess Atchley still remembers being given demerits because she walked from Pitner's Station to the academy (a distance of about a mile from the bus line) between one of the young men of the school and one of the faculty members, Professor P. M. Atchley.

Earl B. Edington was graduated from the academy in 1923. After graduation from Carson-Newman College and Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, he was an active pastor for many years in Tennessee and Florida as well as an active denominational servant. He tells the following story that illustrates the fact that not only the boys were looking in the direction of the girls, although it was strictly forbidden, but also the faculty. Mr. Edington tells the story: "I graduated in 1923, had had one year at the University of Tennessee and one at Carson-Newman. Three of the greatest friends that I ever had were Jerry Barton, J. L. Jeffries, and Roger Lambright. Professor Barton came to my home in Stock Creek on the farm. Nora (my sister) showed him in and got him a glass of water. He said, 'Earl, I have recommended you to the Board of Trustees as teacher of the eighth grade; Mr. Davis has resigned. I want you to coach baseball and basketball, too.' I didn't know until I got there that he was going to put me in the boys' hall where he had me carrying out all the rules, and he had plenty of them." "Professor Barton seemed to be allergic to all women. Then he brought a young woman from North Carolina to teach music—Miss Bruce." "One day he said to me, 'Earl, why don't you play tennis with Miss Bruce?' This really knocked me off my feet. Mr. Barton had an imaginary line drawn across the campus; and if you knocked a ball across it, you had to get permission to get it. I played tennis with Miss Bruce. One day I said to her, 'You could capture that old man if you wanted to.' 'You think so?' she asked. Not long after that Mrs. Martha Atchley (house-mother) had a tea at the dormitory. Imagine my surprise when at the tea

the announcement was made of the engagement of Professor Barton and Miss Bruce. He had been using me all the time while he was secretly courting her."<sup>19</sup>

Ever since there have been ministerial students at Harrison-Chilhowee, there has been some kind of a fellowship among them. It was after Professor Roy Anderson became principal of the academy in 1929 that the number of ministerial students began to grow. In 1930 there were thirteen ministerial students enrolled, and the number continued to increase until sometime after the close of World War II in the 1940's. During these years the ministerial association flourished, and programs were given for the inspiration and enlightenment of the ministers. Speakers were brought in to talk to them about the work of the minister and to help them understand the Bible. Under the direction of Dr. P. B. Baldridge, who taught ministerial subjects from 1945 to 1947, a Ministerial Auxiliary, the membership of which was made up of the wives of the preachers, was organized. The programs in each of these organizations were varied. Ministerial students in the Ministerial Association related their experiences of grace and call to the ministry; faculty members spoke on subjects helpful to the ministers' preparation; and pastors, teachers, and businessmen spoke to the groups.<sup>20</sup>

The first Baptist Student Union was organized at Harrison-Chilhowee in 1938 under the leadership of Professor C. Y. Stewart, who later became principal of the school.<sup>21</sup> This organization has continued as an active group until the present (1980) and is the only Baptist Student Union at any secondary school in Tennessee. Through the work of this organization, two students have been selected to serve as summer missionaries under the joint Baptist Student Union and Home Mission Program. In 1955 Miss Esther Fernandez worked among the Mexicans in New Mexico, and in 1957 Mr. Gene Reynolds worked with the Program for the Deaf in California.

Through the years the number of clubs and organizations has grown on the Chilhowee campus as the needs of the students have changed and grown. Foremost in co-ordinating the religious organizations has been the Baptist Student Union, which is described in the 1950 annual as follows: "Service to Christ through the medium of the church should be the aim of every Christian. The goal of the Baptist Student Union is to serve as a link to the student while he is away from his home church. We insist that every Baptist student move his membership to the local church and become an active, positive, aggressive Christian on the campus. Baptist Student Union sponsors activities on the campus that make easier the living of a definite Christian life while the student is in school."<sup>22</sup> The 1979 *Chilhowee* had this to say about the Baptist Student Union: "The B.S.U. is another group that has done its part in boosting the spiritual and Christian atmosphere on the campus this year."<sup>23</sup> Mr. William F. Hall sponsored the Baptist Student Union from 1946 until his retirement in 1971.

## CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

These clubs and organizations—some religious, some intellectual, some social—bring students together outside the classroom for mutual growth, socialization, and intellectual and spiritual advancement.

**Y-TEENS.** An organization of young ladies for the mutual spiritual growth



and interest and knowledge of missions and the Christian life.

**FELLOWSHIP OF CHRISTIAN ATHLETES.** An organization of people who participate in athletics or have participated in athletics for the mutual spiritual growth of its membership and the making of athletics more Christian in attitude and action.

**MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE.** A group of people who feel that God has called them into the gospel ministry in the preaching and pastoral ministry.

**BAPTIST STUDENT UNION.** A religious organization that has for its purpose the co-ordination of all religious work on the campus of the academy.

Other organizations on the campus are Puppets Anonymous, Chilhowee Staff, Science Club, Drama Club, Photography Club, Genealogy Club, Audio-Visual Club, Youth in Government Club, Folksinging Club, Sign Choir, Choir, Horseback Riding Club, Orienteering Club, Ski Club, Health Club, SGA, Pep Club, Beta Club, Soccer Club, International Club, Skateboard Club, and Foxfire Club.<sup>24</sup>

Through the years there have been other organizations on the campus that have ministered to the needs of the students. Some of these have passed on after their usefulness to the student body ceased. When the Ministerial Association was first organized, it was the Ministerial and Definite Service Band. Later, it was divided, and for a while there was a Definite Service Band on the campus for those students who felt called of God to some Christian work other than the ministry. In the later part of the 1920's, there was a Sermon on the Mount Club. The one requirement to join the club was to memorize the entire Sermon on the Mount from Matthew 5, 6, and 7, and stand before the club and recite it from memory. The program consisted of each member quoting portions of Scriptures that he had memorized during the interval between meetings. This was a requirement to continue to hold membership in the club. There is no record of any minutes kept or of a constitution for the club. This writer believes that Nelle Self (now Mrs. J. E. Lingerfelt) and Alma Huskey (now Mrs. W. L. Beaty) were members of this club. At least, both remember memorizing the Sermon on the Mount. During the 1940's, there was a Soul Winning Band; and in the later part of the 1950's a Life Service Band was active on the campus.<sup>25</sup> The Life Service Band succeeded the Definite Service Band.

One of the places on the campus that has always contributed to the intellectual growth of the student as well as to the social interests of the group is the library. Some of the earlier catalogs referred to this room as the library and some as the reading room. Today (1980) it is called the media center, but by whatever name it goes, it is always a convenient meeting place for students. They love meeting at the same table in order to engage in the necessary research; this writer learned years ago that all their work was not on the books and research, but much of it in improving the social relationship of the school. In 1892 the reading room was described as "small, but generally increasing each year. It contains no old dead volumes, but all new and well selected books, with the purpose in view for which it is used."<sup>26</sup> In 1902 the library was described as "a small but well selected library affords the students good literature for general reading

as well as information on almost any question.”<sup>27</sup> The library has grown with the school; and in 1980, it is an elaborate, well proportioned, well arranged media center that meets all the requirements of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. It also continues to meet all the requirements of students seeking an opportunity just to be together to socialize.

Through the years chapel has been a most inspiring time for both students and faculty members. In the early years it was a required function of the school. It evidently was the first thing in the school day during those early years because it was stated that “all the students are required to be present each morning to the opening exercises, which consist of singing, reading of the Scriptures and prayer.”<sup>28</sup> In 1908 “each student was required to be present at the morning chapel exercise.”<sup>29</sup>

The 1924 catalog stated that chapel exercise was conducted each day by faculty members, assisted at times by the students. Each student was required to attend. The 1943 Student Handbook stated that a chapel service was held daily and that all students were required to attend. It also stated that the programs would as far as possible be both informational and inspirational.<sup>30</sup> This writer is sure that many students through the years did not think that the programs were either informational or inspirational because there was always a problem of students skipping chapel. This was not the general rule, however, but of some who did not like to attend any religious service, and in those days most of the chapel programs were of a religious nature. As students and also faculty members changed on the Chilhowee campus, changes came in the type of chapel programs at the academy and the reception of those programs by both faculty and students. In 1979 the chapel programs were described in this way: “The student body meets regularly with planned programs of varied nature dealing with religion, entertainment, and subjects of special interest.”<sup>31</sup> Gone are the days when chapel was held every day whether anyone was prepared with a real vital message or interesting program. Gone are the days when chapel was held simply as a requirement. The concept of the faculty and administration has become a meeting together of students and faculty when there is a real challenge in store for them. Place had to be made also for other religious, cultural, social, and intellectual groups to meet during the day. Chapel is not today conducted each day but is a required event at the regular sessions of chapel. On the same subject, the 1979-1980 Handbook had this to say concerning Religion in Life: “As a school with Christian ideals, Chilhowee emphasizes the importance of religion in the lives of her students. There are several Christian organizations offering opportunities for Christian growth and service. At least once weekly a program of a religious nature is presented.”<sup>32</sup>

The Senior Washington Trip is an event to which the students always look forward. It was inaugurated by Principal Roy Anderson in the fall of 1933. The students raised the money to pay their own expenses, and they along with Principal Anderson and class sponsor spent several days in Washington. On this memorable journey were Ida Atchley, Josephine Anderson, Georgia Baker, Landsdon Beaty, Eva Bewley, Helen Ledwell, Lois Myers, Mrs. Creed McCoy, Gladys Newman, Fort Notgrass, Elizabeth Ford, Mrs. Ada Hodge, Mary Wade Hodges, Clyde Johnson, Glenn Rogers, Clayton

Ryan, David Self, Murel Smelcer, Edd Olives, Eugene Howard, Mildred Johnson, Ruth Johnson, Fred DeLozier, Alma Morris, and Bennie Byrd.<sup>33</sup>

In the February, 1934, session of the Board of Trustees, Professor Anderson reported the trip and recommended that the same be made an annual affair with the seniors paying their own expenses. It was unanimously approved,<sup>34</sup> and this Senior Washington Trip became one of the annual attractions to seniors at the academy. The students began as freshmen to look forward to and save for this senior trip. With few exceptions, the trip has been made annually since 1934.

## PUBLICATIONS

Almost from the beginning of Harrison-Chilhowee, there has been a publication of some kind on the campus. The earliest known publication according to Mrs. Pauline A. Clark was "a paper or journal published in 1882. It was not printed but written on foolscap paper. The editor was J. M. McCallie. The following year (1883), the Delta Sigma Literary Society took over the publication which was a monthly affair. The editor-in-chief was Mr. McCroskey, with James Keener and F. H. Felkner assistant editors."<sup>35</sup> Some of the readers of this history will be interested in some of the contents of this paper. Quoting, it is found that "John Cox, now a leading business man, was a professional pop-gun manufacturer. Cally Long sold hair oil and A. J. Tipton had lost his brass ring. B. O. Whittle, now a leading business man of Knoxville, sent seventy-five cents to New York for a method of writing without ink or pen. He received the following inscription, "Write with a pencil". Tom Picknes says it is no disgrace for an honest man to carry Whittles away if he can better himself by so doing. And B. O. Whittles added, nor it is a disgrace for a fisherman to take a Wade if he can obtain the object, and Katy Whittles says she can't see whose business it is if she does study hard and by so doing gets Keener."<sup>36</sup> It is not known how long the paper was published; however, the notation in the article does tell us that the Delta Sigma Literary Society was in operation as early as 1883, just three years after the academy opened on the present location under Professor John McCallie.<sup>37</sup> *The Chilhowee Echoes* was first published in 1926.<sup>38</sup>

In 1935 the administration of the school took over *The Chilhowee Echoes* and used it as a publicity agent.<sup>39</sup> It seems that *The Chilhowee Echoes* was published in this manner until W. Stuart Rule became president of the school in 1952. While so far, no copies of the paper have been found from 1935 to 1952, the writer seems to remember that the administration did periodically publish the *Echoes* until 1952, and President Hubert Smothers says that he remembers working on the staff of the paper.

In the fall of 1952, there was again felt the need for a student publication; and under the sponsorship of the Booster Club, a new paper was born.<sup>40</sup> This paper, unlike *The Chilhowee Echoes*, was not printed but was mimeographed. It carried news of the classes, clubs on the campus at that time, athletics—mostly football and basketball—faculty news, church news, editorials, and writing by students and faculty members. A contest was held in the early part of the school year for a name with a prize of a box of candy as the incentive for the name. Some one came up with a name, and



the paper was dubbed *The Chilhowee Chatter*. The first two volumes were simply called Volume I and Volume II; after that each successive copy was numbered in addition. The *Chatter* finally began numbering Volume and Number in November 22, 1957, and continued so as long as the paper was published. The last copy to be found was in 1961. This was a very interesting project which gave the students an opportunity to get into print on the school campus, and some of them showed considerable talent in that direction. In the 1960's another student publication, *The Lion's Tail*, appeared on the campus and continued for about three years. *The Lion's Roar* had a short life during the 1970's.

When Mr. Rule became president of Harrison-Chilhowee, he did not like the sound of "Chilhowee Echoes". It is remembered that he said that it sounded too much like something that had already been and was past. So the first two volumes of the paper that were published after he came simply went out under the title of *Bulletin Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy*.

The first issue went out in December, 1952. In this issue Mr. Rule inserted a note under the heading "You Name It." "This quarterly paper will go out to several hundred people in Tennessee. It needs a name. A nice book will be given to the one suggesting the name chosen by the Administrative Council. Send in your suggestions right away."<sup>41</sup> Rev. Shields Webb, Pastor of First Baptist Church of Crossville, Tennessee, and an alumnus of the school, submitted the name "Chilhowee Clarion," which was chosen by the Council as the official name of the paper.<sup>42</sup> The original staff of the *Chilhowee Clarion* was W. Stuart Rule, Editor-in-chief; C. Y. Stewart, Associate Editor; and Gertrude Atchley, Circulation Manager.<sup>43</sup> Through the years, the *Chilhowee Clarion* has continued to be used as a medium of publicity, going to many people throughout the state of Tennessee with a circulation in the thousands instead of the hundreds; it continues to tell the story of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.

In 1940 appeared the first yearbook in the history of the academy. Sponsored by the Senior Class, it has been published each year since, with the exception of 1941. Mr. C. Y. Stewart led the Senior Class in the publication of this first yearbook, since called *The Chilhowean*, and Principal Roy Anderson wrote the following message in the first *Chilhowean*:

It gives me joy to greet and pay my compliments to the members of the senior class on the publication of the first annual in the history of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. This book you will leave as a monument and memorial will be cherished more with the passing years. It has been an inspiration to watch each of you through your high school career. I have watched you develop mentally, physically and spiritually. As you go from the Chilhowee atmosphere and influence of the school, I shall expect to watch with continued interest your development in college or other activities. This school will always have an abiding interest in you and will rejoice in your every achievement in life. "Give to the world the best, and the best will come back to you."<sup>44</sup>

The editor of the first annual was Miss Sara McCammon, and the business manager was Mr. Myron Goodwin. Through the years this book has presented a pictorial history of life at Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. The cover of 1950—using the school seal and the name *The Chil-*

*howean* and the school colors of black and gold—was adopted as a standard for future covers.<sup>45</sup> The decision was later rescinded by the Board of Trustees, giving the students more freedom in planning the annual, and the school seal and the official colors were no longer required to be a part of *The Chilhowean*.<sup>46</sup>

Many other bulletins, brochures, pamphlets, and leaflets have been published during the history of Harrison-Chilhowee for the purpose of publicizing the school. Especially during times of monetary campaigns and during those times that the school seemed to be in jeopardy with the threat of closing, a virtual flood of writings appeared in advertisement of the school or in defense of the school. The number is almost myriad.

The first Student Handbook was published possibly in 1938. The oldest available copy of a Handbook is that of 1943, and it is described as the third edition of the book. The handbooks have been published on an intermittent schedule and carried essentially the same material that appeared in the catalogs with the exception that rules and regulations are discussed in detail. In the 1943 edition of the Handbook is found the following pledge that all students were required to sign on matriculating in the school:

I hereby agree to abide by all regulations made by Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, to abstain from the use of tobacco, card playing, and dancing; to be present at all services of the church, to cooperate in every respect with the faculty in making the school a success in upholding its Christian ideals.<sup>47</sup>

This pledge was changed from time to time, and the 1979-1980 edition of the Student-Parent Handbook does not carry a pledge for the entering student to sign but instead lays down strict rules concerning general policies, dormitory living, study, dress codes, tobacco, alcohol, drugs, and general co-operation with the faculty and administration.<sup>48</sup>

The first catalog or sheet announcing the opening of school and giving courses offered and teachers and rules of the school that is in existence today is dated 1888. At that time the school was called Harrison Seminary of Trundle's Cross Roads, Tennessee.<sup>49</sup> Catalogs continued to be published for the general information of those who might be interested in the school and supposedly were published each year until 1960, when the same catalog began to be used for more than one year. The school has on file for reference the following catalogs:

Harrison Seminary, Trundle's Cross Road, Tennessee	1888
Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy, Trundle's Cross Roads	1889-1890
Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy, Trundle's Cross Roads	1892-1893
Harrison and Chilhowee Academy, Latonia, Tennessee	1897-1898
Chilhowee Institute, Latonia, Tennessee	1900-1901
	1901-1902
Chilhowee Institute, Latonia, Tennessee	1902-1903
	1903-1904
	1904-1905
Chilhowee Institute, Trundle's Cross Roads	1908-1909

Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, Trundle's Cross Roads	1910-1911
	1911-1912
	1912-1913
	1913-1914
Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, Seymour, Tennessee	1914-1915
	1915-1916
	1922-1923
	1923-1924
	1924-1925
	1925-1926
	1929-1930
	1930-1931
Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, Seymour, Tennessee	1932-1933
	1933 bulletin
	1934 bulletin
	1935-1936
	1936 bulletin
	1936-1937
	1937-1938
	1938-1939
	1939-1940
	1940 bulletin
	for campaign
	1941-1942
	1943 picture
	bulletin
	1943-1944
	1945-1946
	1947 bulletin
	1947-1948
Summer Bulletin	1948
	1949
Bulletin	1949
Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, Seymour, Tennessee	1949-1950
	1950-1951
	1951-1952
	1952
Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, Seymour, Tennessee	1953-1954
	1954-1955
	1955-1956
	1956-1957
Summer Bulletin	1957
Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, Seymour, Tennessee	1957-1958
	1958-1959
	1959-1960
	1960-1961
	1961-1962

During the 1960's, after 1961-1962, the catalogs were undated for a time, serving for more than one year. Catalogs of this type are available through the 1960's. In the 1970's there are catalogs as follows:

Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, Seymour, Tennessee	1971-1973
	1972-1973
	1973-1974

After 1973-1974 was a period of undated catalogs. Among these available



is one identified by the words, "The Ninety-Sixth Year." This one was probably published for 1976. Another, presumably for 1977 and following years, is identified as "Approaching Our One Hundredth Year."

Handbooks available at the academy are:

Student Handbook	1939
Student Handbook, H.C.B.A.	1943
Student Handbook	1971-1972
	1973-1974
	1975 summer supplement
	1975-1976
	1976-1977
	1977-1978
Student-Parent Handbook	1979-1980

The purpose of the catalog obviously was to acquaint anyone who might be interested in the school for any reason with the school. In these catalogs were usually found a brief history of the school, courses of study, faculty and administration, rules and regulations. The earlier catalogs also listed students—some by classes and some alphabetically.

In addition to the above, there has been a voluminous amount of material published during campaigns and during times of stress and jeopardy. During the period of 1978 and 1980, many pieces of literature were published and distributed in the interest of the Century II Campaign.

To many students who were at Harrison-Chilhowee during the administration of Professor Roy Anderson, one of the bits of nostalgia was the candy store. C. V. McCoig was a very ingenious person. He had no income; he wanted to pay his own way. Professor Anderson allowed him to begin peddling candy, chewing gum, pencils, tablets, and other necessities and wants of the students. He kept his merchandise locked up in a "cubby hole" under the stairs that went up to the auditorium in the "old administration building." His business later became so profitable and desirable that Professor Anderson had built on the campus just south of the Mary Ellis Home, The Candy Store. This became almost an institution at the academy. After Mr. McCoig graduated, other students ran the store. The need for this was taken away when the Hasson Student Activities Building was constructed because it included a student post office and student store. However, many people have fond memories concerning life as it revolved around the candy store at Harrison-Chilhowee.

While many changes have taken place on the campus of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, there is little difference in the people. As was stated above the young people may not look the same in 1980 as they did in 1890, 1900, 1925, 1940; but they are the same kind of people. They are a group of youngsters—some eager for an education and bending every effort to achieve that goal—others not so eager and not progressing very fast in that direction. Life is always interesting, lively, and sociable on the campus. Just as in every period of the history of the academy, many of these young people have found spiritual direction while on the campus. Some who come to the school not Christians receive Christ as Saviour, and their lives are



never the same again. Others who are already Christians receive new directions and spiritual uplifting in their Christian journey. There are other decisions made on the campus. Some decide on their life's vocation. As strange as it may seem to some people, many of these young people find their life's partner while in school at Harrison-Chilhowee. This writer has seen this happen many times. On one occasion, a young man came and told of his difficulty in trying to date a certain young lady. He was simply told by the faculty member, "No one ever gets anything unless he goes after it." The couple eventually became husband and wife and have for many years served the Lord together.

School has not been all work and lessons and study. There were two young men on the campus. They were close friends. When they came to class, almost invariably, one of these boys would tell a funny story. The other boy, who could never hold his laughter, suffered misery when the teacher came into the room and called the class to order. There were also cases in which discipline was necessary and was meted out with judgment and feeling. Of course, the effort was always to save the student, not to ruin him. For example: A certain young man in the dormitory had been into some kind of mischief. The dormitory dean assigned him a theme to write for punishment. (Now, this may not have been the best kind of punishment, but it got the point across.) He declared to his roommate that he would not write it. He said that he would go home first. When Professor Anderson

heard about it, he sent for the boy and said something like this, "You don't have to write the theme. You can go home if you want to, of course. But be sure that when you get home to go and see your pastor and tell him why you came home. Then go to the lady who is helping you in school and tell her why you came home." When the young men returned to his room, his roommate asked, "Did you tell Prof. that you are not going to write the theme?" "No", he said, "Prof. used all the psychology he knew on me so I guess I'll write the thing." He did and both young men stayed to graduate and become useful and faithful pastors in Tennessee.

Time marches on. Young people are still being impressed with the ideals of Harrison-Chilhowee and are going out from the school with the experience and lessons learned at the academy to bless the world in every profession, vocation, and walk of life. Life is still fun on the campus of Harrison-Chilhowee. Mixed in with the study, spiritual growth, and achievement are play, fun, and zest of youth. It is a blessing simply to be on the Harrison-Chilhowee campus.



# Chapter XVII

## Relationships

“No man liveth to himself.” It is also true that no institution can live to itself. There are certain relationships that a school cannot escape if it is to render the maximum ministry to those it seeks to serve. So it has been with Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. With small beginnings in an old building that was salvaged for a school so that their children might have better advantages, Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy has not only touched many thousands of lives during the past hundred years but has also joined hands with various groups and movements among which it has been located.

### COMMUNITY

Seymour Community was made up of earnest workers who were known for their culture, morals, and a craving for an education. This desire for the better things of life resulted in the establishment of churches and schools in the area. As has been stated above, the beginning of Chilhowee was for a better education for their children than the parents in the community had been able to have. Harrison-Chilhowee was established before there were any state supported schools in Sevier County. Education was left up to private schools. Harrison-Chilhowee is the second oldest school in the county, having been preceded only by Nancy Academy, which was founded in 1806 south of the present city limits of Sevierville.<sup>1</sup> Since Nancy Academy closed in 1890, Harrison-Chilhowee is the oldest school in Sevier County of continuous history. This school, as stated previously, was not a state supported school but was supported by the individuals of the community.

During the latter 1800's there had been built a few state supported elementary schools. One two room building, located on the old Knoxville-Sevierville Pike, named Trinity, was closed in the 1940's.<sup>2</sup> However, during all the latter 1800's and well into the 1900's, Chilhowee was the school around which the community rallied and upon which the community depended. The children of the community graduated from the high school department; parents of the children supported the school financially and with labor when needed. Names of many men and women who have later become important in Sevier County life as well as that of the state and the nation are listed as graduates of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.<sup>3</sup>

During these early days in the community, the academy also supplied the only outlet for recreation, entertainment, and social gatherings. There was not a church in the community and no other school held forth at this time. Such things as plays, concerts, sports, and graduation exercises attracted large crowds of people—parents and grandparents of the children in the academy.

Harrison-Chilhowee has come under fire from within the convention only four times, and that has been during the last two decades. In 1959-1960 was the first serious attempt to discontinue the school.<sup>10</sup> This was probably brought about by the decreasing enrollment, the precarious financial condition of the school, a contract of long standing with the Sevier County Board of Education, and pre-eminently by the report of the Survey Committee, which recommended the closing of the school. A second attempt was made in 1965 when Dr. Gaye McGlothlin, Pastor of Emmanuel Baptist Church, Nashville, Tennessee, made a substitute motion to the report and recommendations of the committee that had been authorized to study the work of the school and bring the convention up to date on the progress of the school.<sup>11</sup> At the 1971 session of the convention, Rev. Jimmy Stroud, Pastor of Park Lane Baptist Church in Knoxville, made a motion to close the school.<sup>12</sup> Without any known reason for this action, the writer has reasoned that this effort was made because Mr. Stroud was in total ignorance of what was taking place on the campus of the academy and had evaluated what he did not know of the work of the school from a purely secular business point of view. This motion was referred by vote to the Education Committee of the Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention. In 1972 an all-out effort was made to close the school. Feelings ran high and tempers flared; the convention was in danger. However, the messengers approved the work and progress of the academy by the largest margin of vote of any of the three previous attempts.<sup>13</sup> These were rough days for the academy, and many of the students wondered what the convention had against them that it wanted to close their school. However, these were issues that came before the messengers of these conventions; and they were settled in the only way that Baptists will ever settle any issue—by the democratic process of vote by the members who make up the body.

During its history, Harrison-Chilhowee has waged very few campaigns except emergency campaigns to meet emergencies. Those campaigns that have been projected by the school have been supported by the convention. Of course, after the school became a part of the convention, permission was sought and granted by the convention before a campaign was waged. In the decade of the eighties, the school waged a tremendous campaign—the Centurey II Campaign—for two million dollars for the expansion and upgrading of programs and facilities at the school. This campaign was supported in every way by the leaders of the convention and the people in the churches, being led by capable men throughout the state. Dr. William Palmer, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Morristown, Tennessee, led as State Chairman for the campaign.

During its long affiliation with the Tennessee Baptist Convention, Harrison-Chilhowee has receive annually through the Co-operative Program proportional allotments with the other three schools supported by the convention. The academy, along with the three colleges, also make annual reports to the Convention. Any change in the direction of the school's program must be approved by the Program Committee of the Executive Board of the Convention. Approval was given to include the College Preparatory Program for the Deaf and later to include the seventh grade as a part of the program of the school. This inclusion of a Bible (Adult) School was not approved, even though surveys had been made indicating

It is also true that cultural, intellectual, and athletic events still draw large crowds including many community people. In 1977 "The Fiddler on the Roof," produced by the students of the school, drew a record crowd; and at the 1979 Homecoming Football Game, all seats in the bleachers were taken, and the 1979 Commencement Exercise was the grandest yet. In the 1979 graduation, Dr. Tom Madden, Executive Secretary of Tennessee Baptists, delivered the Baccalaureate Sermon; and Dr. Arthur Walker, Executive Director Education Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention, gave the Commencement Address. The gala occasions were Class Day, Baccalaureate Sermon, and Commencement Address.<sup>8</sup> All these events were well attended. Harrison-Chilhowee today (1980) has a good relationship with the community of Seymour and the county of Sevier and ministers to the young people of this area as well as to those who come from afar. There is an excellent relation with both Seymour High School and Seymour Primary School. The school is in full support through the faculty and students of the school of the First Baptist Church, which was organized in the early 1900's through the efforts of the academy.

### HOME MISSION BOARD OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

There was a period in the life of Chilhowee that the Home Mission Board was a savior indeed of the school. The relationship began in 1905 when Harrison-Chilhowee became a part of the Mountain Mission School System of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. This relationship continued until 1929 when the Home Mission Board, because of heavy indebtedness, ceased to operate the mountain schools. During this time the Home Mission Board gave financial aid to the school, and the Superintendent of the Mountain Mission School System met regularly with the Board of Trustees of the academy offering such advice and help as he could in the operation of the school. It was during these days that the Home Mission Board undergirded the ministry of Harrison-Chilhowee and made it possible for the academy to continue the fine ministry that it had given to young people since its inception.

### CHILHOWEE AND SEVIER COUNTY BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS

The continuing relationship with the Chilhowee Baptist Association and the Sevier County Baptist Association began in 1886 when the Chilhowee Baptist Association voted to foster and give support to Harrison-Chilhowee Academy. Although the 1888 issue of the catalog of Harrison Seminary carried a handwritten, penciled note to the effect that "Chilhowee Baptist Association was five years old when it purchased the school,"<sup>9</sup> there is no record of any kind that the school was ever purchased by the association. Instead, the association sponsored, fostered, and helped the school.

From 1886 to 1905, Chilhowee, and later Sevier County Association, was the only official body supporting the school. The support of the school by Chilhowee Association did not end when taken over by the Home Mission Board or later when the school came under the Tennessee Baptist Convention. Through the years, the association has been a constant help financially, with their prayers, encouragement, and help in securing students. As late as 1972, Chilhowee Baptist Association came to the aid of the



academy through the observance of "Chilhowee Day," which resulted in a gift of \$25,000 to help the academy with its monetary problems. In observing the day, the association challenged other associations to initiate a similar program. During the 1970's, the Woman's Missionary Union of the association, under the leadership of Mrs. Guy Hale, has monthly provided food for the ministerial students at the academy and was given during the spring meeting of the W.M.U. Associational Meeting a gift of money to the academy. Some of the churches have put the school in their budgets and regularly support the ministry of the academy. There has been an ongoing interest among the people of the association in the academy, and a number of the churches are pastored by graduates of Harrison-Chilhowee.

In 1887 Sevier County Baptist Association also voted to sponsor and help Chilhowee Academy and from that time has been supportive of the program of the academy. Many of the churches of the association also give regularly to the academy and have furnished and are furnishing students to the academy. There is a warm working relationship between Harrison-Chilhowee and these two associations in the midst of which the academy is located.

### TENNESSEE BAPTIST CONVENTION

From the time that Chilhowee Baptist Association began to foster and support Harrison-Chilhowee, the academy was known as a Baptist school. One of the catalogs stated that the school is under Baptist control, but students of all faiths were admitted. The definite relationship with the Tennessee Baptist Convention began when the school became an integral part of the Tennessee Baptist Convention educational system in 1932. Between 1929, when the school was dropped by the Home Mission Board, and 1932, when it was taken over by the Tennessee Baptist Convention, Chilhowee struggled for existence. It was kept alive by the sacrificial giving of associations, churches, and individuals, and by the faith, loyalty, and sacrifice of faculty and trustees. This writer remembers vividly the day that the convention voted to accept the offer of the trustees and to take over the school. There was a time of rejoicing prayer meeting in the dining hall of the old Mary Ellis Home, made up of faculty members and students of the school. The academy was not immediately put in the percentage of distribution but (for a few years) was supported by a special distribution of funds. It was later put in the percentage proportions of the other educational institutions, and the Co-operative Program has been the life line of the school ever since.

Support of the academy by the convention has been consistent though not enough to supply all the needs of the school. From 1932 until the retirement of Professor Roy Anderson, there seemed to be a wonderful relationship between the academy and not only the churches and associations of the convention but also with the leaders of the convention itself. Mr. Anderson had a way of endearing himself to people wherever he went, and by so doing helped to endear the academy to both pastors and laypeople all over the state of Tennessee.

During the long relationship with the Tennessee Baptist Convention,

Harrison-Chilhowee has come under fire from within the convention only four times, and that has been during the last two decades. In 1959-1960 was the first serious attempt to discontinue the school.<sup>10</sup> This was probably brought about by the decreasing enrollment, the precarious financial condition of the school, a contract of long standing with the Sevier County Board of Education, and pre-eminently by the report of the Survey Committee, which recommended the closing of the school. A second attempt was made in 1965 when Dr. Gaye McGlothlin, Pastor of Emmanuel Baptist Church, Nashville, Tennessee, made a substitute motion to the report and recommendations of the committee that had been authorized to study the work of the school and bring the convention up to date on the progress of the school.<sup>11</sup> At the 1971 session of the convention, Rev. Jimmy Stroud, Pastor of Park Lane Baptist Church in Knoxville, made a motion to close the school.<sup>12</sup> This motion was referred by vote to the Education Committee of the Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention. In 1972 an all-out effort was made to close the school. Feelings ran high and tempers flared; the convention was in danger. However, the messengers approved the work and progress of the academy by the largest margin of vote of any of the three previous attempts.<sup>13</sup> These were rough days for the academy, and many of the students wondered what the convention had against them that it wanted to close their school. However, these were issues that came before the messengers of these conventions; and they were settled in the way that Baptists will ever settle any issue—by the democratic process of vote by the members who make up the body.

During its history, Harrison-Chilhowee has waged very few campaigns except emergency campaigns to meet emergencies. Those campaigns that have been projected by the school have been supported by the convention. Of course, after the school became a part of the convention, permission was sought and granted by the convention before a campaign was waged. In the decade of the eighties, the school waged a tremendous campaign—the Centurey II Campaign—for two million dollars for the expansion and upgrading of programs and facilities at the school. This campaign was supported in every way by the leaders of the convention and the people in the churches, being led by capable men throughout the state. Dr. William Palmer, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Morristown, Tennessee, led as State Chairman for the campaign.

During its long affiliation with the Tennessee Baptist Convention, Harrison-Chilhowee has receive annually through the Co-operative Program proportional allotments with the other three schools supported by the convention. The academy, along with the three colleges, also make annual reports to the Convention. Any change in the direction of the school's program must be approved by the Program Committee of the Executive Board of the Convention. Approval was given to include the College Preparatory Program for the Deaf and later to include the seventh grade as a part of the program of the school. The inclusion of a Bible (Adult) School was not approved, even though surveys had been made indicating the need and thorough planning and preparation had been made for the school. Approval was granted for Adult Bible Education courses.

The relationship with the Tennessee Baptist Convention has been a pleasant and beneficial one to the school as well as to the convention.

Not only is it true that the convention has made great contributions to the school, but the academy has also made tremendous contributions to the convention in the persons of dedicated pastors, directors of missions, missionaries, and laypeople who have gone out from Harrison-Chilhowee to serve in pulpits, on mission fields, and in other places of responsibility in the churches of the convention.

## FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

The First Baptist Church, Seymour, Tennessee, actually began on July 20, 1893, in the dining hall of the girls' dormitory on the campus of Harrison-Chilhowee.<sup>14</sup> According to Rev. A. W. McDaniel, who was pastor of the church from July, 1918, to February, 1921, the beginning of the church was conceived in the minds of Professor W. S. Bryan and Professor J. F. Sharp of the academy. During the school year, Sunday School was held for the students. They, along with Mr. S. R. Ford, thought it a good idea to continue the Sunday School through the summer for the community people. It proved very successful, and from this movement the church came into being.<sup>15</sup> The name of the church has changed probably more times than the average Baptist church. In 1893 it was known as the Church at Harrison and Chilhowee Academy. In 1901 and 1903 it was listed in the associational minutes as Chilhowee Academy, and from 1904 to 1907 the name was Trundles Cross Roads. First Chilhowee Baptist Church was recorded in 1908, and in 1909 it was again Trundles Cross Roads. It was again called First Chilhowee Baptist Church in 1910 and went under this name until 1971 when the church was named First Baptist Church of Seymour.

From the beginning of First Baptist Church, the church and the academy have worked together for the growth of Christ's work in this community and around the world. Until a building could be constructed, the church met in the school building. This was also true during the time that the building constructed (present Educational Building) during the 1940's was being built under the leadership of Pastor Jesse Clay and Pastor Judson Taylor. One of the early acts of this young church was to raise money to buy an organ that was to remain the property of the church but was to be used by the school for chapel services.

In 1945 Harrison-Chilhowee traded the present land belonging to the church on the corner of the Maryville-Sevierville Pike and Chilhowee Road to the church for the property on which their church building was located across the road from the academy on property given to the church by J. S. McCroskey.<sup>16</sup> In 1972, when the church decided to build the present sanctuary, the Trustees of the academy pledged to the church a gift of \$10,000 to be paid \$1,000 per year. The action of the Board was

That the school donate \$1,000 per year for ten years to First Chilhowee Baptist Church, beginning at the time construction starts on proposed additional building. This is to show appreciation for the church and to be a part of the expansion of the church.

The motion passed.<sup>17</sup> In 1972 the academy deeded a strip of land to the church that the church needed in order to make possible the expanding of its physical plant in lieu of the 1966 pledge.<sup>18</sup>



The work of academy and church has been a co-operative one. Students and faculty members of the academy have attended worship at the church, being received when desired into the membership of the church, and faculty members and students have served in responsible places of leadership in the church. They have served as deacons, as Sunday School directors and teachers, as workers and teachers in the Church Training Department, and also in the music program of the church. It has been and is still a mutual relationship. The academy has made important contributions in the form of money and personal services to the church, and the church in return has been a distinct blessing and co-worker with the academy.

## EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS, SOCIETIES, AND CLUBS

### Sevier County Educational System

Since the inception of the educational system of Sevier County, the relationship with Harrison-Chilhowee has been a working relationship and a pleasant and cordial relationship. There have been rough spots, of course, but largely a relationship of understanding and goodwill.

During the 1930's under the leadership of Professor Roy Anderson and Squire O. E. Burnett, a working contract was made with the Sevier County Board of Education to pay the tuition of all Sevier County students in the Chilhowee area since the county did not provide a high school in the district. While this arrangement sometimes cause some problems, it also provided for the Sevier County students and immensely helped the enrollment at the academy. For a number of years, Harrison-Chilhowee also rented space for the elementary school of Sevier County. As a matter of fact, this arrangement continued until the building in which the elementary school was housed became unsafe and the county built an elementary school on property given to it by the academy.

The contract with the county continued until 1960, when the trustees terminated the contract but continued to take care of Sevier County students until 1962. At the April 28, 1960, session of the trustees, a request was read from Superintendent of Schools Roy Ledwell for the purchase of property directly across the road from First Chilhowee Baptist Church for the purpose of building a county high school.<sup>19</sup> This request was rejected, and the county later instituted condemnation proceedings in order to get the property. During these days there was excessive tension, misunderstandings, hurt feelings, and possibly misstatements. The community stood in danger of being split asunder because of the vast misunderstandings concerning education in the community. However, Seymour is a great community and survived the crises. The condemnation suit was withdrawn. Mr. Charles C. Lemons, President of the Academy, stated that he felt that for the best relations between the two schools the county should not build nearer to Harrison-Chilhowee than one mile.

Seymour High School was built on Pitner Road, about a mile from the academy, in 1962. Since the first year of school at Seymour High, the relationship with Harrison-Chilhowee has been good. It could be best described during the first two or three years as slow and cautious on the part of both schools. No one in either school had any desire for the two

schools not to have a good relationship. Mr. Murel Smelcer, who had been a long-time science teacher at Chilhowee and who is a graduate of the academy, went with Seymour High School as science teacher. During the period since the beginning of the new high school, there have been numerous interchanges in the production of plays, use of gymnasium, and other activities. During the year 1977-1978, Miss Anne Lambert, music teacher at Harrison-Chilhowee, also taught music at Seymour High School.

Today (1980) Harrison-Chilhowee holds a high regard among the people of Seymour Community and among the people of all Sevier County. Each year there are students in the academy from Sevier County and Seymour Community. The Sevier County Superintendent and other educational personnel in the county are very co-operative with the academy in the ministry to the students of the academy. Harrison-Chilhowee continues to be very much in the picture so far as service to the community and county is concerned.

The elementary school building that was built just back of the academy in 1948 still stands. In 1976 Mr. Luther Ogle of Gatlinburg, Tennessee, bought the building and presented it to the academy for the eventual purpose of housing a Bible School,<sup>20</sup> even though the building stood on property that in 1946 had been given to the county with a reversible clause stating that if the county ever ceased to use the property for school purposes it would revert back to the academy.<sup>21</sup>

#### State Department of Education

Harrison-Chilhowee became accredited by the State Department of Education in 1926 and has held its accreditation since. It has also been recognized as an accredited school by the University of Tennessee since its accreditation by the State Department of Education. Since 1932, the date of the coming of the first international students—Primitive and Marcello Delgado from Cuba—the school has been approved by the Department of Immigration for the receiving of international students.

#### Tennessee Association of Independent Schools

Harrison-Chilhowee has been a member of the Tennessee Association of Independent Schools since its organization in 1971. The purpose of this organization is

to encourage the highest standards of attainment in the independent schools of the state; to make known to the public the ideals and services of the member schools; to provide a vehicle for communication, interschool relations, and mutual assistance among member schools and between members and the public schools of Tennessee; and to strengthen understanding and cooperation between the independent schools and institutions of higher learning as well as state, regional, and national educational organizations.

Membership is open to private schools in Tennessee that have been in operation three years and are accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools or approved by the Tennessee Department of Education and maintains a racially nondiscriminatory admission policy.<sup>22</sup>

Harrison-Chilhowee is represented at the meetings of the association and

cooperates in other ways with the association.

### Mid-South Association of Independent Schools

Harrison-Chilhowee became a member of the Mid-South Association of Independent Schools in 1974. This organization is made up of elementary and secondary schools located in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina. It has a dual purpose of fostering and promoting worthy interests of independent schools in the mid-south region of the United States.<sup>23</sup> Since 1974 Harrison-Chilhowee has profitted by membership in this organization that protects the interests of all independent schools in the region.

### Southern Association of Baptist Colleges and Schools

By virtue of being a private Baptist school sponsored by the Tennessee Baptist Convention, Harrison-Chilhowee is a member of the Southern Association of Baptist Colleges and Schools. This association sponsors and encourages private Baptist schools throughout the Southern Baptist Convention. Information that is helpful in the cause of education is distributed to the officials of the schools.

### Southern Association of Colleges and Schools

The meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools in December, 1979, was a victorious achievement for Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. At this the 34th Annual Meeting of the association in Atlanta, Georgia, the academy was awarded accreditation by the association.

This accreditation was something that the academy had worked long and hard to achieve and the academy is now one of 37 private schools in Tennessee to receive accreditation by the Southern Association. The highest accreditation was one of the goals set by President Smothers and called for in his inaugural address in 1970. This accreditation is based on an evaluation of the total school to determine if it meets not only the needs of the students and community but also the standards of quality of the commission.

Academy Principal Roger Henry said concerning this achievement: "The faculty and staff should be commended for their many long hours of hard work to achieve accreditation for the academy." Academy President Hubert Smothers stated that "We are very proud of this achievement as we approach our 100th anniversary in 1980 and launch into our second century."<sup>24</sup> The academy is now at the top in academic offerings having achieved the highest accreditation that it is possible to attain.

### The Beta Club

The National Beta Club is a non-secret, achievement organization for high school students. Its purpose is to stimulate effort, reward achievement, and to encourage and assist its members to continue their education after high school. Harrison-Chilhowee became affiliated with the National Beta Club on November 11, 1954, with sixteen charter members.<sup>25</sup> Since that time the academy has maintained a helpful and co-operative relation-



ship with the Beta Club. Students and faculty members have participated in their conventions and received the benefits from the organization. Former principal C. Y. Stewart has for many years been a member of the Board of Directors of the National Beta Club and although now retired is retained on the Board.

# Chapter XVIII

## Names, Songs, Yells, Poems, and Symbols

Owl College was a well known name in Newell's Station community and later in Boyd's Creek community in the early 1800's. The school located here was variously called the McCroskey School, the McCallie School, and Owl College. But whatever the name, the school gradually won a reputation in the community and the surrounding area as a school that produced students able to hold their own either in college competition or in the world of business and finance. The school has always upheld a high standard of academic excellence.

However, the names of the school have changed many times. When the school was moved across the branch to its present location, it was renamed Boyd's Creek Academy. The name remained Boyd's Creek Academy until 1884 when the name was changed to Harrison Seminary. The name was Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy from 1887 to 1894; Harrison-Chilhowee from 1894 to 1899; Chilhowee Institute from 1899 to 1911 and became Harrison-Chilhowee Institute in 1911. This remained the name of the school until 1932 when it was chartered as Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.<sup>1</sup>

Another interesting and little known fact concerning Harrison-Chilhowee is that the address has changed no fewer than four different times even though the school has remained in the same location. These name changes are discussed in Chapter I of this history.

The school papers have also gone through an evolutionary change in names. No name has been preserved of the earliest known publication published in 1882. The official school paper, begun by the senior class of 1926, was for years known as *The Chilhowee Echoes*. After the administration took over this paper and changed its name to *The Chilhowee Clarion*, which is still being published, a new publication was begun known as "The Chilhowee Chatter." In the fifties under the leadership of Miss Virgie Hurst appeared a student publication, "The Lion's Tale" and in the seventies the Student Government Association published "The Lions Roar".

### SONGS

The song, "Chilhowee", since 1905 has been the recognized school song. The words of this song were written by Mrs. Clarence L. Thompson, wife of the principal of Harrison-Chilhowee from 1903 to 1908. The music is an old tune from Brown University. The song follows:

## CHILHOWEE

We've gathered here today to tell  
Of dear old Chilhowee.  
Her struggles every one knows well,  
And all her victories.  
To lift her high will be our aim  
Until we all shall see  
In the halls of fame one writes their name  
For dear old Chilhowee.

Her colors black and gold we love  
When floating high and free;  
And as we lift them high above  
We pledge fidelity.  
So do your best to honor her  
Where ever you may be,  
And shout the word to every one  
That we love Chilhowee.

Chorus:

Onward we're marching, marching along,  
For dear Chilhowee;  
Up then and cheer boys, hearty and strong  
For Chilhowee;  
For her the honor, for us the work  
Ever shall be.  
Onward and forward, never we'll shirk,  
Marching still for Chilhowee.

In the days right after the writing of this song and on until the 1950's it was sung with great regularity and zest. Of later years it has been used periodically and sporadically.

Practically every class, at least until recent years, not only had a class will, class history, but also a class song and a class poem. Three class songs have been preserved:

### CHILHOWEE FOREVER (Class song of 1930)

1930 is here,  
Our year is ending.  
All of its hope and fear,  
In victory blending.  
Yet, as we pass we say,  
Sad as we sever,  
Chilhowee forever,  
Chilhowee forever.

Chorus:

Dear old Chilhowee,  
Loyal to her we'll be.  
Chilhowee forever,  
Chilhowee forever.

Great things are done of us,  
Science, mathematics.  
Large victories won of us,



Strong in athletics!  
Brave in debate are we,  
Won each endeavor.  
Chilhowee forever,  
Chilhowee forever.

Now as we leave the halls,  
Life's voice inviting,  
Loud every student calls,  
Fondly uniting,  
Farewell for 1930,  
To return never!  
Farewell forever,  
Farewell forever.<sup>2</sup>

FAREWELL  
(Class song of 1931)

The time has come for the parting  
From the school that's grown so dear.  
In the years we have labor'd together,  
In the school rooms of dear Chilhowee;  
The aims, the joys of our school-days  
Bind us with ties true and strong,  
Which we sunder to night to lie sever'd  
As from Chilhowee now we move on.

Chorus:

The time has come for the parting,  
How our hearts with emotion swell;  
And we are sad as we utter  
That saddest of all words—Farewell.  
H.C.I. Farewell! Chilhowee Farewell! H.C.I. Farewell!

Though we see the bright hopes of the future  
Shine through the mist of the years,  
Past pleasures and scenes rise before us,  
And our eyes are dimmed with tears.  
The time has come for the parting,  
How our hearts with emotion swell;  
Dear Chilhowee, we're sad as we utter,  
That saddest of all words—Farewell.

Gladys Hodges<sup>3</sup>

CLASS OF THIRTY—FIVE  
(Class song of 1935)

We have come today to say good-bye  
To our schoolmates, teachers, friends;  
For we're leaving dear old H.C.I.  
To go where our pathway trends.

Chorus:

Then we, the class of '35, go marching, marching on,  
Through the highways and byways  
Till each a victory's won.

Won't you, dear ones, bid us Godspeed  
Cheer us as we go our way,

For we trust in God to plant the seed  
That we hope to reap some day.

Through these years we've been together here,  
We've been jolly, happy, free;  
And we hope to live a life worth while  
United in heaven to be.

As we leave you then away we go,  
Separated we will be;  
But our friendship ties unbroken will  
Hold through eternity.

Ada Ruth Rogers<sup>4</sup>

## YELLS

Mention has already been made above of the contribution made through the years by the cheerleaders. Miss Ann Lambert, teacher of music and speech, has also dedicated her talents for many years to the leadership, training, and inspiration of these cheerleaders. It has been through her help that the following yells, some used in the past and some still used at the academy, have been collected and recorded.

Little Rooster, settin on a fence  
Crowed for Chilhowee  
Cause he's got good sense.  
Oh rah, rah, rah, rah, rah,  
Rah, rah, rah, rah, rah,  
Rah, rah, rah, rah, rah.

Gimme a L  
Gimme a I  
Gimme a O  
Gimme a N  
Gimme a S  
What do we have?  
Lions, Lions, Lions.

Two, four, six, eight  
Who do we appreciate?  
Coach \_\_\_\_\_, or  
Lions, Lions, Lions.

Two bits, four bits,  
Six bits, a dollar,  
All for the Lions  
Stand up and holler.

One, two, three, four,  
Three, two, one for  
Who're you going to yell for?  
Lions, Lions, Lions.

We are the Lions,  
Mighty, mighty Lions.

For years the following yell was given at the first kickoff of each football team.  
Whistle, boom

(Opposing team)  
Give us room!

Chants —

Thunder, thunderation  
We're the Lion delegation;  
When we fight with determination,  
We create a sensation.

If you're a Lion and you know it,  
Clap your hands! (All clap their hands)  
If you're a Lion and you know it  
You will surely have to show it,  
If you're a Lion and you know it,  
Clap your hands,  
Stomp your feet,  
Nod your head!

Fight, you mighty Lions, fight!  
Win, you mighty Lions, win!  
Fight, Win, Lions.

Strawberry shortcake,  
Huckleberry pie,  
V—I—C—T—O—R—Y  
Are we in? Yes, you bet;  
We'll be in it all the rest.

Hit 'em a lick,  
Harder, harder;  
Hit 'em a lick  
Harder, harder;  
Hit 'em a lick,  
Harder, harder.

When all the H.C. Lions fall in line,  
We're goin' to win the game another time,  
And then we'll yell, we'll yell,  
We'll yell, we'll yell!  
And for our dear old team  
We'll yell, we'll yell, we'll yell.  
And then we'll fight, fight, fight,  
For every yard;  
We'll circle ends and hit that line  
Right hard;  
Then we'll roll ole \_\_\_\_\_  
On the sod, on the sod,  
Rah, rah, rah.

B—E—A—T  
B—E—A—T  
B—E—A—T, beat;  
Beat 'em, Lions, beat 'em.

You've got to fight,  
You've got to fight,  
You've got to fight,  
Fight, Lions!



Ends, center, tackles, guards,  
Hit your man and hit him hard.

We are the Lions, the Lions are we;  
We never lose our pepability;  
Rah, rah.  
You do your best, boys;  
We'll do the rest, boys;  
We are the H. C. Lions.

## POEMS

Student publications have given students an opportunity to express themselves concerning their school. Both faculty and students have contributed to these publications for the enrichment of the total academy family. In 1947 the theme of *The Chilhowean* was the "History of Chilhowee". On request the following poem was written for this special edition of the yearbook.

### Chilhowee

Tsulawayi in the mountains,  
Tsulawayi in the East;  
Years have past and Tsulawayi——  
Big king-fisher never ceased.  
Bright with color, stout in battle;  
Quietly waits but swiftly strike,  
Faithful always, never fearful,  
Indian chieftan; white man's like.  
Tsulawayi——long, long story,  
King-fish place in craggy hold;  
White man takes the torch from chieftan,  
Carries on in mountain fold.  
Tsulawayi——great in story,  
Famed in mountain, vale and lea;  
Tsulawayi——strong and faithful,  
Tsulawayi——CHILHOWEE.  
William F. Hall<sup>5</sup>

### Old Chilhowee

In among the hills of East Tennessee,  
Stands a school called Chilhowee.  
The buildings are not made of gold,  
As you have already been told;  
But therè is love and friendship all the day,  
And Jesus doth light us all the way.

The boys and girls all dress the same,  
There is no big I or little you in our name,  
Here you hear kind words always said,  
And each day God's Word is to us read;  
It's a nice place for you to be,  
Just among us at Chilhowee.

You are welcome among us to come  
For we refuse not even any one;  
You'll be glad to see our leader around the place,

See his gentle ways and smiling face.  
To all strangers we show our love  
And tell them of our love for God above.  
Roger West<sup>6</sup>

#### Chilhowee Echoes

There's the nicest little paper  
published every thirty days,  
It interests the students  
and teachers in a dozen different ways.  
It tells us of the class reports,  
and news, and sports, and everything;  
And you just read the joke page,  
and hear the laugh it brings.  
The boys and girls of H.C.I.  
who don't subscribe for this  
Are losing out on lots of fun  
and don't know what they miss.  
Loretta Guffey<sup>7</sup>

#### Harrison-Chilhowee

Happy are the memories of my  
Chilhowee school days,  
And the many blessings I have  
found along the way  
Real glad to shout "I had the  
privilege of getting to a  
Christian school."  
Religious training at Chilhowee  
has proven a useful tool  
Integrity and honesty are but a  
few of the many things  
I learned,  
Studying late at night, the lamp  
of knowledge I burned  
Often to my chagrin, I found the  
devil on my trail,  
Not even then would I change my sail.  
Christianity is taught, so is the  
golden rule  
Hall is the teacher, one of the  
best in the school  
Ideals are never in your thoughts  
Love and blessings you always sought;  
Hate should never come into mind,  
Opportunity and good deeds for  
others you can always find.  
Wealth you don't need to enter  
Chilhowee's hall of fame  
Education and religious training  
will always be the same.  
Even though my school days at  
Chilhowee have passed and gone,  
I treasure those days with memories fond.  
Mayme Smelcer Lewis<sup>8</sup>

#### The 1930 Class Poem

Amidst our happy revelry  
 We pause, our voices still.  
 Long-cherished hopes and dreams awake,  
 With joy our heartbeats thrill;  
 From out the hidden, distant scene,  
 This glad and joyous morn,  
 A far-flung trumpet call resounds,  
 On gentle zephyrs borne;  
 Entrancing, sweet, compelling tones  
 Across the distant float;  
 The dulcet lure of hopes fulfilled  
 Is echoes in its note;  
 And yet throughout its cadences  
 There runs a summons stern,  
 A challenge from the mighty world  
 Whose power we must learn!  
 The call of life has come to us  
 At last for woe or weal,  
 Dear Classmates, we must hearken to  
 Yon stirring bugle peal!  
 Not all of us may reach the heights  
 Of fortune or of fame,  
 But our most humble tasks shall be  
 Imbued with noble aim.  
 So forward now, with heads held high,  
 Let 1930 go  
 Into the strife that lies ahead,  
 To battle with the foe.  
 Eva Reagan<sup>9</sup>

Backward Glances  
 (Class Poem of 1935)

Four years have slipped so swiftly past,  
 It seems time could not go so fast;  
 As to bring us thus near the height  
 That assembles our hearts here tonight.  
 But it is not a dream that the heart alone doth feel,  
 Just like the glow of the rising sun, it is real.  
 With throbbing hearts and up-turned faces,  
 We start from bottom to a plain of higher places,  
 Plenty of hardships were ours to date,  
 On a four year journey filled with toil and care,  
 But the way was not too rough nor drear,  
 To keep us from seeing our goal shining bright and clear.  
 Often shadows gathered thick as fog on a misty night,  
 Hiding all that would bring to us delight;  
 But the sun appeared and drove the clouds away,  
 And left all as beautiful as a mid-summer day.  
 What could hinder us or bid us to stop,  
 When the trusts and confidence of others urged to the top.  
 Green and white filled with a spirit of black and gold  
 Have been our colors that have bound us heart and soul.  
 Our flower, a rose, all pure and white,



Has marked us with purity and cleansed every blight.  
Oh, that we have learned to be strong and brave!  
For "Thus endeth our first lesson" in our journey to the grave.  
Helen Davis<sup>10</sup>

### The Class of '53

Looking back across the years,  
We think of memories that are dear.  
Such a class you never did see  
As the senior class of '53.

We drag along, and struggle, and strive,  
From this class we'll soon be free,  
With work we may get quit alive  
We're the class of '53.

Our hardest journey is finished,  
Happy we can say.  
We've come to the place of departure,  
Where each will go his way.

Some will go to college,  
Some we cannot tell,  
But each one has a job to do,  
And may it be done well.

It's been a weary road to travel,  
We rejoice that it's through;  
We've had our share of hardships,  
But we've had our pleasures too.

We are thankful for those who encouraged us  
And sent us on our way,  
They've given up something precious  
Preparing us for this great day.

Those in the classes following us  
May strive to the last degree,  
But there'll never be another like  
The Class of '53.

And now to those who follow us,  
And those it may concern,  
Always work and don't give up  
You can use more than you'll learn.

We are thankful for the privilege,  
And may we a lighthouse be  
To those who come along the road,  
The Class of '53.

Michael Collins<sup>11</sup>

### SYMBOLS

The school color is black and gold. This color was selected by Miss Ella Hodges (now Mrs. Ben P. Clark) who was a teacher at the academy in 1903.

The Harrison-Chilhowee athletic teams are known as the "Lions". They are first referred to as The Lions in the 1942 edition of *The Chilhowean*,<sup>12</sup> and it is not known if they were so designated before that year or not. The Class of 1956 had made and gave to the school two small sculptured Lions

which, for some time, remained on the entrance to the Woody Chapel Building; but in more recent years have been moved from place to place on the campus. The origin of the name Lions for the athletic teams has not been preserved.

Since about 1958 the academy has been awarding a monogram letter to those making the athletic teams. This monogram was simply a large C, with a symbol of the sport in which the student was engaged, for example, football or basketball. This has been continued to the present and as sports have been added to the athletic program, the symbols of these sports have been used.

The seal of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy was adopted by the Board of Trustees on June 27, 1935.<sup>13</sup> It is a simple circle with the name Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy around the rim with the date 1880. Set within the circle is a Bible and a torch indicating truth and light.



This seal appeared on the cover of *The Chilhowean* from 1942 to 1944 and did not appear again until 1950 when it was placed by requirement of the Board of Trustees and appears on the covers of all subsequent copies of *The Chilhowean* until 1977. The 1978 copy of *The Chilhowean* had the seal and then in 1979 this practice was discontinued by action of the Board of Trustees. The seal, however, as it appeared on the yearbook and some of the stationary from 1950 through 1978 took a different form. Instead of the old circle, even though it had the same diagram, the seal was in the form of an oval. Some variations of this seal now appears on most of the publications of the academy.

The earliest motto of the academy was wisdom, character, honor, and truth.

A motto that has been adopted and used extensively in recent years is, "Meeting youth's special needs in the formative years." As the academy continues in the Century II Campaign this motto is being effectively used as a directive that the school is not simply an ordinary school, but goes beyond what would be found in most schools. In addition to the regular high school education the school specializes in education for the non-hearing students and in a ministry to men entering the ministry late in life.

The motto of the Ministerial Conference adopted in 1943 is "Christ our Example."

# Chapter XIX

## Because They Lived

### Biographies of the Men Who Have Headed the Academy

Seventeen men have led this school as principal or president. In three different cases the school has been served by co-principals. In 1945 the organizational change named the head of the school president, and since that time four of these men have served under the title of president. The academy has continued to live, has grown in strength and ministry, and has enlarged and enhanced its ministry partly because of the dedication and work of these men.

These men had a unique and peculiar character of leadership to accomplish what they did as head of the school. It seemed that each of them came into the position at a time when the school had a definite need that could be met by the particular man who came into office at that time.

Trustees, like church clerks, associational clerks, and convention clerks, have not always kept the best of reports and records. The story of the lives of some of these men have been lost to this history because records of their families, their previous service to God and humanity, and the record of their lives after their service to the academy have not been preserved and, therefore, have not been available to the writer of this history. However, all have served well. The academy has been led by the following men:

1. John McCallie	1880-1887
2. O. T. Tindell	1888-1889
3. J. F. Sharp and J. J. Crumley	1889-1891 - Co-Principals
4. W. S. Bryan and J. F. Sharp	1892-1897 - Co-Principals
5. W. S. Bryan	1897-1900
6. George Sanders	1900-1902
7. D. W. White	1902-1903
8. Clarence Thompson	1903-1908
9. H. C. Massey	1908-1910
10. R. C. McElroy	1910-1912
11. Jerry E. Barton	1912-1926
12. John H. Cates	1926-1927
13. James L. Jeffries	1927-1929
14. Roy Anderson	1929-1945
	1945-1952*
15. W. Stuart Rule	1952-1960*
16. Charles C. Lemons	1960-1970*
17. Hubert B. Smothers	1970- *

The fact that biographical sketches are not given for some of these men



is not to be construed as meaning that they were of lesser importance; but rather that information for such a biographical sketch is not available. As has been stated above, all of these men served well; and along with faculties and other helpers through the years have led the academy from victory and to a present day ministry that is above the average to the students that come on the campus of the school.

#### JOHN H. McCALLIE 1880-1886

John H. McCallie was born December 13, 1854, in Sevier County near Trundles Cross Roads. One of ten children, John McCallie was the son of Andrew Jackson and Harriet (Cunningham) McCallie. His great, great grandfather, Alexander McCallie had migrated to America from Scotland in 1775. The father of John McCallie, Andrew Jackson McCallie, according to a brother Dr. J. M. McCallie came to the Boyd's Creek (Seymour) Community because of the good school in the community.

Andrew Jackson McCallie and his wife were good citizens of fine character and devoted Christians. They lived by the Bible which was part of their daily devotions. They were members of Eusebia Presbyterian Church.<sup>1</sup> They must have been people of great character and dedication to have instilled in their children such driving desires for education and Christian achievements in the world.

John McCallie attended the community schools of Sevier County. According to the statement of his brother Matt concerning the reason for their father's move to the community, it is most probable that his elementary and high school education was received in The McCroskey School known far and wide as "Owl College". At the age of twenty-one he began teaching at the same school where he had gotten his own basic schooling. He remained here for two years and then at age twenty-three entered Grant College through the influence of Dr. John F. Spence. His experience teaching in his home community school had revealed to him the need for a better education, and this along with the influence on him of Dr. Spence, had led him to begin such preparation at Grant College, now Tennessee Wesleyan College at Athens, Tennessee. During the vacations while attending college he went back and taught in McCroskey School, and with this going to school and teaching graduated in 1881 and returned to Sevier County to teach in his home school.

During this time McCallie had moved out in the community as a teacher and community leader. He had been so successful with the McCroskey School that in 1880 he had been one of the leaders in moving the school across the branch to its present location. He along with other interested men in the community had seen a vision of better educational facilities for the community; had met together to make plans for such; had secured the land on which to build (This had been made possible by Mr. J. Harrison Ellis and Mr. John McCroskey.); and had led in the building of the first school building of the school that later became Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. In 1881 he presided over the first program held in the new school.<sup>2</sup> This determination of young McCallie to get a higher education

resulted in other young men of Sevier County following in his footsteps which started a better era for education in Sevier County.<sup>3</sup>

John McCallie became an inspiration to his entire community in the field of education. His whole-soul consecration and enthusiasm for his work was so great as to inspire the entire neighborhood with something of his zeal for better education. So successful was the school that young people came, not only from the local community, but also from other counties and beyond the border of his own state. These young people learned, not only facts from books, but also came under the influence of Professor John McCallie's "love, ambition, and ideals; and went back to their homes better boys and girls because they had been with him. Those boys and girls who attended this school grew into manhood and womanhood and although they may have forgotten the books which they then studied.....yet there is not one of the hundreds whom he taught in this school.....but would tell something of how he had helped them to live nobler lives."<sup>4</sup>

Such an educational light as this could not remain hidden forever in the hills of Sevier County. He soon attracted the attention of Knoxville and was asked to accept a position as teacher of one of the grades in the Peabody School of that city. This was in 1886.

In the Knoxville School System the rise of John H. McCallie was phenomenal. It took only a year for the authorities in the educational system of Knoxville to realize that this young man was no common teacher, and he was elected principal of the ninth ward school. In this position he rose with opportunity and was always equal to any emergency. The same kind of tactics and compassion that succeeded in the country caused him to succeed in the city. When he took charge of the ninth ward school, later known as Moses school, it was a most unpromising field of service. He brought order out of chaos and revolutionized the community in which the school was located. No student ever left his school with a feeling of enmity against him or regarded him as other than a friend. In 1897 his service to the city school was fittingly recognized by his election to the position of Superintendent of Schools. This position he held until his retirement three years later.<sup>5</sup>

In his position as teacher at Peabody School he had received a salary of forty-five dollars a month. When he was principal of the ninth ward school he had started at a salary of sixty dollars a month and had been advanced to one hundred and ten dollars per month; he was elected superintendent of City Schools at a salary of \$1,800 per year.<sup>6</sup>

On May 20, 1901, Professor McCallie resigned as superintendent of Knoxville City Schools. During the next three years until his death he devoted his life to business pursuits in Knoxville. Even though no longer connected officially with the schools of the city, he never lost interest in the progress, not only of the schools but of the teachers and students in the schools of the city. His life continued to be a constant influence for good among the many people in Knoxville and the surrounding country. "As a teacher, he was kind; as a principal and superintendent, he was earnest, wise and devoted in counsel; and as a man, all we could hope for and heaven could bless us with."<sup>7</sup>

Professor John McCallie died on Sunday, July 24, 1904, at the home of his brother, Dr. R. A. McCallie, West Vine Avenue in Knoxville. He was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery in Knoxville.

At the time of his death, *The Knoxville Daily Journal* had this to say about Professor McCallie:

Professor McCallie was not only respected by those associated with him in his work, but was beloved by them. However, the great love for him will be found among the pupils of the city schools and wherever he taught.

Especially was he beloved by the pupils in the various schools of the city from the poorest little ragged boy or girl up to the High School pupils. All loved him because he recognized them all as "these little ones", to be guided aright in life. Many a wayward and unruly boy has cause to love Prof. McCallie because of mercy in cases of bad behavior on the part of the pupil. Many a time he has denied himself a pleasure or a recreation and taken time to advise an erring boy or girl. He has often allowed a pupil to re-enter school when they did not really deserve it, and yet that pupil out of gratitude alone to Professor McCallie would reform and become a serious-minded youth. For these little kindnesses that are great kindnesses in disguise, he will be remembered and will always hold an enduring place in the affections of those who knew him.<sup>8</sup>

O. T. TINDELL  
J. J. CRUMLEY  
J. F. SHARP

1888-1889  
1889-1891 (Co-Principal)  
1889-1897 (Co-Principal)

When John McCallie left Harrison Seminary to take a position in the Knoxville schools, he was succeeded by Professor O. T. Tindell. There is not any known record of Mr. Tindell before coming to the academy or after he left the school. The only extant material concerning him is a one-page catalog of Harrison Seminary, 1888, that gives Mr. Tindell as principal of the school.

According to this catalog he conducted a proper and strict school. The subjects taught at that time indicate that his pupils would be adequately prepared for college on graduation from the school, or to teach in other schools if they so desired. In every department, from Primary through High School, the professor required the pupils to acquire a skill in the writing of original composition. He showed concern for the moral and spiritual life of his students.

Professor Tindell was assisted during the 1888 school year by teachers Nar Ellis and R. B. Leak.<sup>9</sup>

In 1889 J. J. Crumley became co-principal along with Professor J. F. Sharp. He continued in this position through the school year of 1891. Again there is no available information about Professor Crumley except that he served from 1889 to 1891 as co-principal of the academy. The school made progress during those years, and Mr. Crumley must have been a proficient and dedicated teacher for the school to have made the progress that it did during those years. In 1889-1890 Professor Crumley and Professor Sharp were assisted by teachers Sophia Morton, Sarah Kear, and Fannie Lee. A detailed course of study was given in the 1889-1890 catalog by Mr. Crumley



and Mr. Sharp, and the statement of rules and regulations would indicate a school of high calibre.

John Fletcher Sharp was born in Sevier County October 19, 1861. He was the son of Thomas Sharp and Amanda Henderson Sharp and had five brothers and five sisters.<sup>10</sup> His sister, Alice—graduated from the academy in 1890—was Postmaster at the local post office for many years. Mr. Sharp lived in the community and farmed along with the rest of the family.<sup>11</sup> He lived for a number of years on the farm that had formerly belonged to his father, and during the days in which he served at the academy lived adjacent to the school.

Mr. Sharp became co-principal in 1889 with J. J. Crumley. This arrangement continued until 1892 when he became co-principal along with William S. Bryan. This was the longest co-principalship in the history of the academy—1892-1897. Many changes took place during these years. The first year that society reunions were mentioned as a part of the commencement program is 1894. In 1897 Mr. Sharp evidently decided that his talent was more especially that of a teacher because he gave up the position of co-principal and became professor of mathematics and natural science, which position he held until 1900.<sup>12</sup>

According to a nephew, Mr. Tom B. Sharp, Professor Sharp left the academy to migrate to the west where he died sometime in the early 1900's.<sup>13</sup>

J. F. Sharp evidently was not simply a school man disengaged from the life around him. He was also a denominational and church man. In 1886 Mr. Sharp had served as clerk of the Sevier County Baptist Association and in 1887 he was elected Moderator of the association.<sup>14</sup> This is the same year that Sevier County Baptist Association entered in with the Chilhowee Baptist Association as an equal partner in sponsoring the academy.

On June 18, 1888, Mr. Sharp was married to Miss Belle Davis. This is just about a year before Mr. Sharp became co-principal and professor at the academy. During the following years he served, not only as professor and co-principal, but also as a member and secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Sharp was among those who became interested in a church being organized in the community. In 1893, he was among the group that met to organize a Baptist Church. He went into the organization as a charter member and was elected clerk and treasurer of the church. When a building committee was appointed, he along with A. P. Hodges, J. M. Wade, J. C. Hodges, John W. Sharp, and Professor W. S. Bryan was selected to serve on this committee.<sup>15</sup> The first church building was completed in 1897. This was during the time that Professor Sharp was still with the academy and we can imagine that he had much to do with the planting of the first Baptist Church in Seymour Community. This church is now First Baptist Church of Seymour.

#### WILLIAM SPENCER BRYAN 1892-1900

The subject of this sketch was born into a family of ministers and teach-

ers. W. S. Bryan, one of eleven children, was born on July 1, 1857, in Mossy Creek, Tennessee. He was the son of Professor Robert Reedy Bryan, one of the founders of Carson-Newman College and for many years a teacher and president of the college.<sup>16</sup> His mother was the former Rebecca A. Langford, daughter of Elder James Langford, under whose ministry Mr. Bryan was converted and under whose leadership he became a member of Dumplin Baptist Church. He was baptized by Dumplin Baptist Church at the age of 15.<sup>17</sup> W. S. Bryan was not only the son of the president of Carson-Newman College, but was also the great grandson of a sister of Daniel Boone of pioneer fame in East Tennessee.<sup>18</sup>

Having received his elementary and secondary education in the Jefferson County schools and having received his B.A. degree from Carson-Newman College; in 1893, after continuing his work at the college, he was awarded his Master's degree.

It was also in 1893 that Mr. Bryan was married to Miss Margaret Cate of Mossy Creek, Tennessee. They became the parents of five children.

Following his graduation from Carson-Newman, he taught for about twelve years in academies and normal schools in Tennessee. He was co-principal of Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy, then addressed at Trundle's Cross Roads, Tennessee from 1892 to 1897. In 1897, he became the principal of the academy and served in this capacity until 1900. During the years of Professor Bryan's administration, the school was not only an intellectual influence in the community but also helped to set the moral and spiritual tone for the community. Wholesome regulations as to conduct and study were enforced, tobacco in any form was forbidden, and young ladies and young men were not permitted to associate with each other except by special permission and under direct supervision of some member of the faculty.<sup>19</sup> The academy owned twelve acres of land and had no debt.

Professor Bryan was a minister of great ability as well as a teacher. He was always active in the work of the ministry as well as attending to the duties of the teacher. In 1892 and 1893, Professor Bryan was Moderator of the Chilhowee Baptist Association and in 1897 he was clerk of the association.<sup>20</sup> It was W. S. Bryan who made the first recommendation to the association for the employment of an associational missionary in 1892.<sup>21</sup>

When "the church at Harrison and Chilhowee Academy" (now First Baptist Church of Seymour) was organized on July 20, 1893, Professor Bryan was evidently a member of the New Hopewell Baptist Church for he was a messenger representing that church in the organizational presbytery.<sup>22</sup> It was due to the insight, guidance, and leadership of Professor Bryan along with Professor Sharp and Mr. S. R. Ford that the church was organized. They saw a need for a work in the community other than simply a Sunday School for the students of the academy during the school year. A Sunday School for the whole community was so successful that with the help of Chihowee Baptist Association the church was organized on July 20, 1893.<sup>23</sup>

J. F. Sharp, who was co-principal with Professor Bryan of Harrison-Chilhowee Academy, was one of the charter members of the new church;

and Professor Bryan, though not at that time a member of the church, was elected pastor of the church. Professor Bryan served the church as pastor until 1897 when he resigned, possibly because of the additional responsibility at the academy where he had been elected principal.<sup>24</sup>

In 1900, Professor Bryan resigned as principal of Chilhowee to become president of Holbrook College in Fountain City. This school later became Tennessee Normal and later was sold to Knox County to be used for a public school.<sup>25</sup>

In 1905, Mr. Bryan went to Oklahoma where for the next fifteen years he taught in colleges and other schools before going to Oklahoma Military Academy in Claremore in 1920. During this time he served in teaching capacities at Southwestern State College at Weatherford, Central State College at Edmund, Northwestern State College at Alva, and Panhandle Agricultural College at Goodwell. During this time he also served for four years as Superintendent of schools at Canton, Oklahoma.<sup>26</sup>

Going to Oklahoma Military Academy in 1920, Professor Bryan spent twenty-six years at that institution serving in the capacities of teacher, principal, and dean during that period. He retired from the position of dean of the academy in 1947 at the age of 96, and after that made his home with his daughter and son-in-law in Claremore, Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Meloy, until his death. He had come to the school during its first year as a military academy to head the Latin Department. Before the year ended he was also teaching English, psychology, and geology.

Professor Bryan received his military rank from former Oklahoma Governor A. J. Holloway, who made him a Colonel in the Oklahoma National Guard in 1930. The Oklahoma Education Association honoured him with a plaque and a citation at its Annual Convention in Oklahoma City, and in 1953 he was honoured guest at the Annual Alumni Association of Oklahoma Military Academy. During his tenure at Oklahoma Military Academy, Colonel Bryan became an authority in history and was considered one of the state's best authorities on present day Oklahoma history.<sup>27</sup>

Colonel Bryan died on February 20, 1954, at the age of ninety-seven at his home in Claremore Oklahoma.<sup>28</sup>

Following the administration of Professor W. S. Bryan, George Sanders was elected principal in 1900 and served through 1902. He was followed by D. W. White who served the academy until 1903.

No available records give any material concerning these two gentlemen except the catalog records that they served as principal of the academy.

When Mr. White resigned as principal of the school it seemed that no one wanted the job. The late Professor James L. Jeffries tells the following story concerning the next man who became principal of the school:

When I came to Chilhowee, the principal-elect had resigned, and no one knew what to do. Suddenly—unknown and unsolicited—a young man from Brown University appeared and introduced himself as C. W. Thompson. Mr.



Thompson was a grand fellow. He adapted himself to southern ways wonderfully well.<sup>29</sup>

Mr. Thompson is remembered by one of his teachers also as being from Rhode Island.<sup>30</sup> However, no one has made any record as to how Mr. Thompson came to be in East Tennessee, how he came to know about Chilhowee Institute, or what became of him after he left Chilhowee.

During the period of his principalship the school made progress. As always the school was known for its academic excellence. Progress was made in athletics and efforts were made and progress shown in improving the organization of the school.

In 1908, at the resignation of Mr. Thompson, Mr. H. C. Massey, who was a graduate of Wake Forest University, was elected principal of the school. No available records tell anything of the life or experience of Mr. Massey before coming to Chilhowee; neither is there any record as to why he resigned or where he served after leaving the academy.

Rev. R. C. McElroy served as principal from 1910 to 1912. Records do not reveal the previous service of Mr. McElroy, neither is there any information concerning his service after leaving the academy. However, during these years of his leadership the academy made progress. Bible became a required subject in the curriculum, a harder look was taken toward athletics, and the whole organization of the school was strengthened.

#### JERRY E. BARTON 1912-1926

In 1912, a South Carolinian came to the helm of Chilhowee Institute. Concerning Mr. Jerry E. Barton, Professor James L. Jeffries, a co-worker, had this to say:

There were many leaders in the growth of the school, but no special mark was evidenced until Brother J. E. Barton came. For 14 years, he led in a religious development which had never been equaled. During his time with us, we added about 50 acres of land to the school property.<sup>31</sup>

Jerry Easley Barton was born on a farm in Greenville County near Tiger-ville, South Carolina on August 21, 1882. He was the second in a family of eight children having four brothers and three sisters. He received his secondary education at North Greenville Academy, a Baptist Academy in Tigerville, South Carolina. Because of family financial problems and because he was needed to work on the family farm, he found it necessary to alternate attendance at Furman University in Greenville with an older brother. In 1908 he received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Furman University and later did graduate work at the University of Chicago.

In 1912, Mr. Barton came to Harrison Chilhowee Institute as principal. He had an intense interest in this type of school and an earnest desire to help other young people because of his own difficulty in getting an education. There was always a tender place in the heart of Jerry Barton for that young man or young woman struggling for an education.<sup>32</sup>

In 1922, Miss Ziza Bruce, a young music graduate from Winthrop College, South Carolina, was added to the Harrison-Chilhowee faculty. A romance blossomed, and with the encouragement of another staff member, Mrs. Martha Atchley, (and the baseball coach) the engagement of Miss Bruce and Mr. Barton was announced. Professor Jerry E. Barton and Miss Ziza Bruce were married on June 9, 1925.<sup>22</sup>

Professor and Mrs. Barton had three sons. They are Easley Bruce Barton, Henry Edmond Barton, and Clarence Y. Barton.<sup>34</sup>

Professor Barton became principal of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute in 1912 and served in that capacity until 1926. He made a deep impression, not only on the school, but also on the whole community during the years he served the academy as principal. He was much more interested in the quality of the products of the school than he was in the quantity. He took a special interest in the moral and spiritual development of the students. This is not to say that he was uninterested in the academic level of the school and the extra-curricular activities of the young people.

During his leadership of the school many improvements were made and the school moved forward in the field of education. Discipline was tightened, the academic level of the school was raised, the faculty was strengthened, and additional land was added to the holdings of the school.

Mr. Barton is remembered by many of his students as a bachelor professor. One student described him as almost being allergic to girls. He was very rigid, strict, and finicky in discipline. Life in the dormitories must have been interesting and unusual. The front porch of the Mary Ellis Home was a gathering place for students. However, the only way a student could have a date was under the supervision of two or three chaperones. Two hallways cut through the dormitory; cooking in the kitchen was on a large wood stove. Professor Barton is very kindly remembered as characterized by honesty, integrity, responsibility, and sacrifice. He was the kind of person who always put others ahead of himself. In answer to the question, "What do you consider was Mr. Barton's greatest contribution to Harrison-Chilhowee," Mrs. A. B. Harris, a former student, was quick to reply: "He gave it blood and roots."<sup>35</sup>

Mr. Barton resigned as principal of the academy in 1926. As a token of esteem, the faculty and students presented him with a gold Hamilton Railroad watch, which was his most prized earthy possession, for it represented grateful appreciation for his fourteen years of dedication and labor as he served his God, his denomination, and the young people of Eastern Tennessee. After leaving Harrison-Chilhowee, Mr. Barton became principal of Reidville Public School, Reidville, South Carolina. In 1934 Professor and Mrs. Barton joined the faculty of North Greenville Baptist Academy and Junior College in Tigerville, South Carolina. They remained there until 1937 when they joined the faculty of the Greenville County Public School System. Mr. Barton continued teaching until ill health forced his retirement in 1943. He passed away on September 26, 1945. His widow, Mrs. Ziza Barton Martin passed away on August 29, 1977.<sup>36</sup>

The influence of Professor Barton in the territory served by Harrison-

Chilhowee is still being felt and will be felt for a long time to come. He was a patient and wise counsellor, and he always had the full and complete confidence of those with whom he worked. A picture of Professor Barton hangs in the Anderson Administration Building of the academy in grateful recognition of his students for the dedication and sacrificial service of this great man. His reward was not in money but in the changed and redirected lives of the many young people who came under his influence during the days of his active service in the classroom and as a school administrator.

#### JOHN HENRY CATES 1926-1927

Of English descent, John Henry Cates, son of Allen and Sally Emma (Whitehead) Cates was born in Carter County, Tennessee, August 9, 1893. He grew up on a farm in Carter County and went to elementary school there. He was graduated from Watauga Baptist Academy which at that time was located at Butler, Tennessee.

Since Mr. Cates was interested in education, he received both his B.A. and M.A. degrees from the University of Tennessee and then did additional graduate work at George Peabody College in Nashville, Tennessee.

He began his teaching career in the schools of his home county. In 1913 he began teaching in the Carter County schools and continued there through the school session of 1914.

In 1917 the United States was in the throes of World War I. John Cates volunteered in the United States Army and went into Company E. Third Tennessee Infantry. He served through World War I in Company E, 117th Infantry, 30th Division which was largely made up of men from East Tennessee. At the close of the war he was discharged with the rank of sergeant.

After returning from the war, John H. Cates resumed his teaching career that had been interrupted by this conflict. From 1919-1920 he again was teaching in the schools of Carter County. He taught at Coal Creek and Lake City, Tennessee, during 1920-1921. During the time from 1922 to 1926, Cates was back in school and received his Masters degree from the University of Tennessee.

In 1926 he was elected principal of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, Seymour, Tennessee, which at that time was Harrison-Chilhowee Institute. Mr. Cates remained at Harrison-Chilhowee for one year, 1926-1927.<sup>37</sup> He was reelected to serve another term, but declined and returned to his native Carter County. It is quite evident that Mr. Cates was brought to Harrison-Chilhowee by the Trustees in order that he might give leadership in getting the school accredited by the Tennessee Department of Education. John Cates was a scholar, a teacher, and an administrator. He was interested in academic excellence. The academy had lost students from the senior class the previous year because they could not enter college on graduation from Harrison-Chilhowee without special examination.

In spite of the fact that through the years Harrison-Chilhowee had been



known for its excellent scholarship, the day had arrived when educational institutions were regarded in a great measure by accreditation. It seems that Professor Barton had had some doubts about accreditation, and had feared that in order to become accredited Harrison-Chilhowee would be forced to make some compromises. The fact remained, however, that education had already passed into the day of accredited schools. The trustees recognized this problem and, upon the resignation of Mr. Jerry Barton as principal, elected Mr. John H. Cates with the intent that one of his accomplishments would be the accreditation of the academy with the Tennessee Department of Education. This Mr. Cates accomplished. One of his first assurances to the student body was that he would work for the accreditation of the school. He did, and this was realized in December, 1926.<sup>38</sup>

Accreditation, however, was not the only accomplishment of Professor John Cates at Harrison-Chilhowee. While here he saw the publication of the first school paper on a regular basis and a greater emphasis on athletics and an increase in the enrollment of the school.

In 1927 he resigned from the principalship of Harrison-Chilhowee after a year of great growth and advance in the school. He left many friends and admirers among the students, faculty, and trustees of the school.

On leaving Chilhowee, Professor Cates returned again to his native Carter County. He became the principal of Happy Valley School and supervisor of Carter County Schools. This position he held from 1927 to 1930 when he was elected superintendent of the Jefferson City, Tennessee, schools. He served in this position with his usual vigor and enthusiasm until 1944.

Since his service in the army during World War I, John Cates had been interested in the educational needs of the men in military service. Because of this feeling of responsibility, in 1944 Mr. Cates accepted the position of Advisor and Psychologist for the Veterans Administration, in which position he served until 1947 when he was elected Associate Professor of Education at Carson-Newman College in Jefferson City, Tennessee. He served well in this position until his retirement in 1958 at the age of 65.<sup>39</sup>

John H. Cates was an educator. In whatever position he served, he was interested in the educational welfare of the people among whom he served. Whether it was as a classroom teacher, principal, or other administrative work, working among the veterans, superintendent of schools, or college professor, it was the same. Professor Cates had a keen, inquiring mind and sought to learn every day. He was interested in the same kind of life for all those among whom he worked. After his retirement he remained keenly aware of the activities in the educational field and was always keenly interested in the welfare of the work at Carson-Newman College.

On March 15, 1924, Mr. Cates was married to the former Miss Elizabeth Clark of Nashville, Tennessee. To this union were born two daughters: Christine Cates (Now Mrs. S. J. Moore) of Nashville, Tennessee; and Lou Henry Cates (Now Mrs. Oscar King, Jr.) of Germantown, Tennessee.

Mr. Cates was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, a national educational scholastic fraternity. He was the author of *A History of Company E, 117th Infantry, 30th Division* and co-author with Dr. Edgar Cook of *Observation and Study Guide For Student Teachers*.

Professor John Cates died on January 13, 1972, and Mrs. Cates died on May 5, 1974. They are buried in Westview Cemetery in Jefferson City, Tennessee.<sup>40</sup>

### JAMES L. JEFFRIES 1927-1929

James L. Jeffries could never be described as other than a very courageous man. He came to the principalship of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute at a very discouraging and unlikely time in the history of the academy. Although under the leadership of Professor John H. Cates, the school had become accredited with the Tennessee Department of Education; when Professor Cates notified the Board of Trustees in 1927 that he could not continue to serve as principal of the academy it seemed that no one was willing to accept the responsibility. Mr. Jeffries had served the school as teacher and a part of that time as co-principal, for twelve years. Two weeks yet remained until time for school to open. Would it be forced to close because no one would risk the responsibility of becoming principal?

Rev. J. R. Dykes spoke to Professor Jeffries one day using the statement of Mordecai to Esther, "who knows whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?" (Esther 4:14) Professor James L. Jeffries—brave and dedicated man that he was—accepted the call; and it was indeed a call from God to a place of service.

Now Professor Jeffries was always more at home in the classroom than in the administrator's office. However, recalling the story Professor Jeffries said: "The students were kind and I served two years. No one else wanted it, and I am thankful that I accepted the call."<sup>41</sup>

James Lindsey Jeffries, son of Hugh Campbell Jeffries and Harriet Nance Jeffries, was born in Blount County, Tennessee, on July 4, 1878. He was one of seven children, having five sisters and one brother. He received his early education at Eusebia Elementary School and Porter Academy in Blount County. From Porter he went out as a teacher in the elementary schools of his county where his first term was for four months and his monthly salary was twenty dollars. Again the international scene interfered with the desires and the callings of a young man. The Spanish American War called Mr. Jeffries from the schoolroom to the army. He enlisted in the army in June, 1898; served in Cuba in the army that helped to liberate Cuba from Spanish domination; and was discharged from the army in May, 1899.

When the war was over Mr. Jeffries decided to complete his education. He completed his high school work at the New Market Academy in Jefferson County and then went on to Carson-Newman College in Jefferson City, Tennessee, where he received the B.A. degree in 1902. After graduation from Carson-Newman, Mr. Jeffries spent two years in graduate study at

the University of Chicago.

On returning from Chicago, Mr. Jeffries was elected Superintendent of Schools in Jellico, Tennessee. He also taught at Third Creek School in Knox County and in the Blount County Schools.<sup>42</sup> In 1908 he was Professor of Mathematics at Chilhowee Institute.<sup>43</sup> Evidently 1908-1909 was not the beginning of Professor Jeffries' service at Chilhowee because he tells about Mr. C. W. Thompson becoming principal of the school while Professor Jeffries was there.<sup>44</sup> Mr. Thompson became principal of the school in 1903, so Mr. Jeffries evidently was there at that time. He continued to serve in the capacity of teacher and also as co-principal until elected principal in 1927. There were probably years in which he was not connected with the school during that time for it is recorded that he served at least twelve years before becoming principal.

There are those who may wonder why in the early part of the 1900's Professor J. L. Jeffries came to Chilhowee Institute. No reason is as close to the truth as the fact that he was interested in mountain mission work. Why did he stay? Like many others, he felt a divine call to this ministry at Chilhowee. For a total of fourteen years this man with courage and dedication invested his life in the ministry of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.

On October 5, 1933, Mr. Jeffries was married to Miss Mattie Belle Self, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Self. Mr. Self was a long-time trustee and supporter of the academy. To this union were born two children—Charles Hugh Jeffries and Harriet Elizabeth Jeffries Reagan. Both live in Prospect Community in Blount County.<sup>45</sup>

In 1929 Mr. Jeffries resigned as principal of Harrison-Chilhowee to live the life of the farmer in Prospect Community, Blount County. In addition to farming, Mr. Jeffries worked as agent for the Federal Land Bank and in 1934 was elected to serve on the Blount County School Board, serving in this capacity for a number of years. Beginning even before he left the academy, Mr. Jeffries served for twenty years as Secretary and Treasurer of the Farm Loan Association, resigning from this position in 1936.<sup>46</sup>

Mr. Jeffries continued to farm in his native Prospect Community until his death on November 8, 1955. He is buried in Prospect Cemetery. He was a life-long member of the Prospect Baptist Church serving for many years as a deacon. His record shows that he has filled every place of duty and responsibility well. Whether it was in his local church, in his community, as teacher or principal of Chilhowee Institute, as a member of the Blount County Board of Education, he gave every task his best.

He came to the principalship of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute at a dangerous but strategic time in the history of the academy. It is due to his faith and vision that during those perilous years the school was held together and survived the dark days. The physical plant was improved during his administration; discipline was strictly enforced; and the moral and spiritual tone of the campus was excellent. Professor Jeffries was always jealous of the good name of Chilhowee. The school owes to him a debt of gratitude for his courage and conviction in the conduct of the academy.



No one ever served the interest of the young people who came to the academy with more dedication than James L. Jeffries. The furniture for the rostrum in the Woody Chapel was given as a lasting memorial to Professor J. L. Jeffries, who served Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy for fourteen years.

Mrs. Jeffries, who was also a teacher, continued to teach in the schools of Blount County as long as her health permitted. She never lost her interest or enthusiasm for the church or for Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. She is now a resident in Chilhowee Nursing Home in Maryville, Tennessee.

#### ROY ANDERSON 1929-1952

On July 23, 1959, the author stood on a beautiful hill just outside the town of Madisonville, Tennessee, beside a new-made grave. "I am the resurrection and the life, he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live again." These were fitting words concerning Professor Roy Anderson, for twenty-three years the leader of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy: from 1929 to 1945 as principal, from 1945 to 1952 as president. This writer remembers well the hot August day in 1929 when Mr. Roy Anderson drove for the first time on the campus of Harrison-Chilhowee in a noisy Model A Ford car. This first meeting began a friendship that has lasted through the years and resulted in an opportunity for service together that has touched the ends of the earth.

Mr. Glenn Toomey, Director of Missions for Nolachucky Baptist Association, has well said, "Roy Anderson was Sweetwater Baptist Association's gift to Tennessee Baptists."<sup>47</sup> It is also true that Roy Anderson was God's gift to Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy at a time that the academy needed inspired leadership. Roy Anderson provided that leadership.

Roy Anderson was born January 5, 1888, in Acorn Community of Monroe County, Tennessee. In July of that same year, Mr. James Harrison Ellis and wife Mary Ellis made possible a tract of land to the academy which became a part of the present campus.<sup>48</sup> Anderson was the son of Asa and Mary Anderson and had one sister. Mr. Anderson was converted at the age of twelve and united with the Tellico Baptist Church, and two years later was elected to become the superintendent of his Sunday School. This confidence on the part of his neighbors and church members caused young Anderson to take his religion more seriously; and he served as clerk, Sunday School teacher, and deacon of his church. Many of his experiences were both serious and humorous. He related the story of a man—not too bright—who came to his home one day insisting that Mr. Anderson ordain him to preach. Mr. Anderson tried to explain to the man that he could not ordain him and asked, "Why do you want to be ordained to preach?" He replied, "If I am a preacher, I can perform marriages."

Roy Anderson was devoted to the cause of education. At the age of seventeen he taught his first school. He had a hard struggle himself and always carried a tenderness and sympathy for young people eager to get an education. Even though he attended three different colleges—Hiwassee, East Tennessee State College, and The University of Tennessee—he

never succeeded in putting in enough time in the classroom to earn a college degree. He seemed always to want for every young person this that he had yearned for so furtively and had never been able to achieve because of financial difficulty. He would go to any length to help a young person get an education. It was reported that he could cry a hundred dollars out of any congregation for a needy boy or girl. This tender-heartedness was not feigned, but sprang from a genuine desire to help young people.

His tenderness and sympathy, however, did not affect his ability as a disciplinarian. When occasion demanded, he could be as stern as the offense merited and the student needed. This writer remembers many occasions when Professor Anderson meted out stern discipline to the students on Harrison-Chilhowee campus. He was a schoolmaster of "the old school" of discipline when rules were to be rigidly enforced and students were expected to obey without contention and disrespect. A letter written before Mr. Anderson came to Chilhowee included the following statement, "Any boy or girl who comes in contact with Roy Anderson will be a better person because of the acquaintance and influence of this man;" and in another that "the influence that he has had over the pupils at large, will be a lasting tribute to the high ideals and principles which he has so faithfully endeavored to inculcate in the minds of those that have had the privilege of being students under his charge."<sup>49</sup>

The year 1910 found Roy Anderson a school master. He went to his first assignment at Ball Play Elementary School with fear and trembling. The last two principals had been "retired" by way of the "rail". However, he brought discipline to the school and stayed. As always he approached the problem with great determination and did not spare the hickory switch.

From Ball Play he went next year to Corn Tassel Elementary School where he met Miss Nellie Mason who later became Mrs. Roy Anderson. To this union were born two daughters—Pauline (now Mrs. Ben H. Clark of Seymour, Tennessee) and Josephine (now Mrs. Fort B. Notgrass of Madisonville, Tennessee). In 1913 Mr. Anderson became principal of Morristown High School where he started the first football team in the history of the school. In 1916 he became principal of Tellico High School and in 1921 of Etowah High School. In both of these schools he began football. The impression should not be gotten that athletics was Professor Anderson's only interest in school. He was strong on academic achievement, athletic competition, moral conduct, and spiritual growth. He was an inspiring example to all who came in contact with him.

In 1929 Mr. Anderson was approached about coming to Harrison-Chilhowee as principal. He was unanimously elected by the Board of Trustees and came to the academy in August of 1929.<sup>50</sup> He was elected at a salary of \$100 per month, and in addition to this he was to receive house rent, garage, thirty days vacation with pay, and travelling expenses while on business for the school.<sup>51</sup> On the day that he began his work (about the first of August) the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention announced that it would no longer operate the Mountain Mission Schools, thereby cutting off aid to the academy.<sup>52</sup> When asked shortly after coming to Harrison-Chilhowee why in 1929 he left the principalship of Etowah High School to accept the thorny path of directing the hard-pressed academy;

he replied, "I'll tell you why—I get a big kick out of taking a boy or a girl that hasn't a chance in the world, and then getting somebody that is interested in helping worthy folk to invest some money in his future."<sup>53</sup>

To Roy Anderson Harrison-Chilhowee was a challenge. It was a challenge in lives; it was a challenge in finances; it was a challenge in education. His life was not easy at the academy. This writer served with him during the twenty-three years of his leadership of the academy. During those years there were many victories and triumphs, but many defeats and obstacles. He saw the academy after being dropped completely by the Home Mission Board become a part of the Tennessee Baptist Educational System. In 1932 the Tennessee Baptist Convention voted to take over the academy. This was not spontaneous. Mr. Anderson worked long and hard for this victory. Not long after coming to the academy, he realized that he could not spend even a part of his time in the classroom and do what needed to be done for the school. One day he approached this writer and said, "What do you think about me giving all my time to publicizing the school over the state?" The reply was, "I believe someone is going to be compelled to do just that." The Board of Trustees, on his recommendation, authorized him to spend all his time in overseeing the school and publicizing the school in the state; and shortly afterwards Miss Gertrude Atchley was elected as secretary and to teach the subjects that Mr. Anderson had been teaching.

It was while Mr. Anderson was principal that the number of ministerial students began to grow. One of the reasons for this sudden growth was the publicity; but also at that time there was a large number of veterans who could financially afford to come to school because of help from the G I Bill.

The first international students came under the leadership of Mr. Anderson. Miss Katherine Sewell wrote Roy Anderson and told him of two Cuban boys who had been won to Christ, and of their conviction that God had called them to preach. But the parents of these boys were very poor. They had no money at all to pay for their education. Mr. Anderson wrote the missionary and said, "Send them on; we'll take care of them somehow."<sup>54</sup> Since that day there have been many international students who have attended the academy, most of them graduating.

During all the years of his leadership of the academy, money was a scarce commodity. He waged numerous campaigns to keep the academy afloat and to keep students in school. He went to churches and associations and pleaded with people for help for students. During these days the trustees would often find it necessary to borrow money to pay indebtedness in order that the credit of the school would not be injured. This they did.

Roy Anderson was a builder. During his tenure as principal and president of the academy, he led in the building of a swimming pool in 1934; rebuilding of the boys' dormitory to replace one that had burned. This building was completed in 1937. The administration building was completed in 1942; the 1937 dormitory was destroyed by fire in 1945, and it was rebuilt in 1947. In 1939 a gymnasium was built and a telephone line—the first for Harrison-Chilhowee—had been constructed in 1930. Mr. Anderson had a unique way of getting things done. He and the school boys set the poles



and strung the lines for the telephone; he and the school boys constructed the swimming pool. A man who objected to the academy having a swimming pool talked to him. Mr. Anderson asked, "How many times when you were a boy did you slip off from home and go swimming in the creek or river in the nude?" The man replied, "Many a time." Then Mr. Anderson simply asked, "Don't you think that this will be an improvement where there will be supervision of those using the swimming pool?" The swimming pool was used for more than recreation. When the dormitory burned in 1935, water from the pool was used to save the other buildings on the campus; and in 1949 the waters were used for baptism.<sup>55</sup>

Roy Anderson's greatest and most personal interest was the students. Whether native or international; whether young or old; whether obedient or disobedient; whether brilliant or slow his interest was the same. Many of the younger students considered him almost as a Father. To the older students, he was always an inspiration. He had, it seems, a special interest in the ministerial students and their families. The men who came with families and had a hard time providing for them while in school were a special concern of his.

On July 24, 1951, Mr. Anderson resigned as president (which position he had held since the reorganization in 1945). His resignation, so that there would be no break in the progress of the school and so that the trustees would have ample time to find a successor, was to become effective on July 1, 1952. He was elected President Emeritus of the academy and asked to serve in an advisory capacity to the new president for at least a year.<sup>57</sup>

When Roy Anderson came to Harrison-Chilhowee, he had a dream. He wanted many things to happen on the campus of the academy so that young men and women would have a better opportunity to get an education. He wanted this, not only for those who aspired to college, but also those who planned to go into the world of work on graduation from the academy.<sup>58</sup>

In order to see this dream come to pass he worked tirelessly for twenty-three years. He was disciplinarian when needed; he visited churches, associations, conventions, and other meetings to interest people in the young people at the academy. During the time he was principal and president of Harrison-Chilhowee, he travelled an average of about 30,000 miles a year telling the story of Harrison-Chilhowee.

He was sympathetic, understanding and tenderhearted. It is true that sometimes his tenderheartedness ran ahead of his better judgment, and he brought in a boy or a girl that later the school had to ask to leave. But his interest and concern was no less. He saw not only victory but defeat; not only joy but also tragedy.<sup>59</sup>

He served his day and generation well and having retired from his active service and ministry, he and Mrs. Anderson moved to their farm in Monroe County not far from where he had been born.

Here he lived the life of a farmer, continuing until his death his interest and concern for the church and for Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy

and the community in which he lived. In 1954 he was elected a Justice of the Peace in Monroe County, which office he held until his death. After a brief illness, Professor Roy Anderson left this scene of earthly activity to enter into his Heavenly Home on July 10, 1959. He was followed on that momentous journey by Mrs. Anderson on December 13, 1962. They were both buried in Monroe County not far from their home.

At Chilhowee stands two buildings that are monuments to his energy, vision, and leadership. The present boys' dormitory built in 1947 and the administration building which was completed in 1942 after many hardships and discouragements and with the help of considerable student labor. In 1961 the administration building was named the Anderson Administration Building in honor of the loyalty, leadership, courage, energy, and dedication of Professor and President Roy Anderson.<sup>60</sup> There is a greater monument, however, than buildings to the life and labors of this great, good man. Throughout the United States and the far parts of the world are men and women who owe much of their success in life to the influence and encouragement of Roy Anderson. "He being dead still speaketh". It is also true of Roy Anderson that he still lives though he is dead.

#### WALTER STUART RULE 1952-1960

Grandson of Civil War veteran and early Sevier County Baptist minister Caleb Rule, Walter Stuart Rule was born in the Whites School Community, Sevier County, Tennessee, on October 13, 1895. He was the son of Marion Robert and Susan Marinda (Keeble) Rule. Stuart Rule began life in a family that had already been vitally connected with Harrison-Chilhowee; his grandfather, Caleb Rule, had served on the Board of Trustees and also as Financial Agent for the academy.

Stuart Rule grew up on a farm in Whites School Community. He worked on the farm along with the rest of the Rule family. In October, 1908, he professed faith in Jesus Christ and united with Antioch Baptist Church. On January 13, 1917, he was licensed by Antioch Baptist Church as a minister and later (1920-21) returned to become pastor of the church.

Three events that were of major importance to young Rule occurred in 1917. He was licensed to the ministry by his church; he joined the army (during World War I); he was married to Anne Marinda Tarwater, daughter of James Roger and Mary Marinda (Baker) Tarwater.

Stuart Rule completed the elementary grades at Whites School in Sevier County, was graduated from Harrison-Chilhowee Institute in 1915; received the B.A. degree from Carson-Newman College in Jefferson City, Tennessee, in 1922 and the Th. M. degree in 1926 from the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky. While in high school, college, and seminary; Mr. Rule was active in student and social activities and athletics.

World War I interrupted the education of Stuart Rule as it did that of many other young men of that day. He served as a member of the 30th Division, AEF from 1917 to 1919 during which time he also served as Acting Chaplain

and was cited by General John J. Pershing.

Returning home in 1919 from the war, Mr. Rule was soon active in the work of the pastorate. He was called as pastor of New Era Baptist Church, Sevier County, where he served from 1919 to 1921. From this time until his retirement, Mr. Rule was continually active in the ministry and during this time was pastor of seven Baptist Churches in Tennessee and Kentucky and after his retirement has served as Interim Pastor of ten different churches. Mr. Rule was a faithful and forceful pastor. He served from 1919 until 1964 the following churches: New Era Baptist Church, Sevierville, Tennessee; Antioch Baptist Church, Sevierville, Tennessee; First Baptist Church, Oneida, Tennessee; Eastern Parkway Baptist Church, Louisville, Kentucky (two pastorates); First Baptist Church, Cloverport, Kentucky; First Baptist Church, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and Sharon Baptist Church, Knoxville, Tennessee. It was during his first three pastorates that he completed his work for the B.A. degree at Carson-Newman College; and during his pastorate at Eastern Parkway Baptist Church in Louisville that he did his work at the Southern Seminary.<sup>62</sup>

Mr. Rule was very thorough and meticulous as a pastor. He developed his churches in Christian growth and achievement. His churches in the Kentucky area were used as demonstration churches by the seminary during his pastorate there. Out of the First Baptist Church of Oak Ridge during the pastorate of Mr. Rule were organized three other churches in the city of Oak Ridge.

Mr. Rule took time out from the pastoral ministry from 1952 to 1960 when he served as president of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. Even though Mr. Rule found it necessary to make adjustments from the life of a pastor to that of school administrator, the school made progress under his leadership. He came to the school as an alumnus who wanted to do something for his Alma Mater. He also entered upon his duties with a rich pastoral experience of over thirty years. During the years of his administration the physical plant was upgraded, the internal organization of the school was strengthened and upgraded, more tangible benefits were provided for the employees of the school, and greater emphasis was put on publicizing the school throughout the state.<sup>63</sup> During this time Mr. Rule was a member of the Tennessee Baptist Educational Commission, the Southern Association of Baptist Schools and Colleges, and along with other Baptist school officials surveyed the Louisiana Baptist schools.

Mr. Rule came to the academy at an extremely difficult time in the life of the school. A growing opposition to secondary education as a Tennessee Baptist project was slowly being encouraged. He also was met with a growing dearth of private school students throughout the nation. However, Mr. Rule gave of his best to Harrison-Chilhowee and provided dedicated leadership at a time of great need in the history of the institution. There are many young men and young women over the nation and the world who look back with satisfaction and gratitude to the spiritual leadership that President Stuart Rule exerted in their lives.

Mr. Rule resigned the presidency of Harrison-Chilhowee in 1960 and returned to the pastorate. He served Sharon Baptist Church in Knoxville



from 1960 until his retirement in 1964. Since his retirement in 1964, Mr. Rule has served as Interim Pastor at Alcoa Way Baptist Church, Knoxville, Tennessee; Beaumont Avenue Baptist Church, Knoxville, Tennessee; Main Street Baptist Church, Lake City, Tennessee; Ridgedale Baptist Church, Knoxville, Tennessee; Calvary Baptist Church, Oak Ridge, Tennessee; Clear Branch Baptist Church, Lake City, Tennessee; Bethel Baptist Church, Clinton, Tennessee; Sharon Baptist Church, Knoxville, Tennessee; Zion Baptist Church, Powell, Tennessee. Zion Baptist Church was the last regular Interim Pastorate that Mr. Rule served and since has limited his activities to supply and other services as his health has permitted.

Reverend and Mrs. Rule have four children: Dr. Evelyn T. Rule and Miss Mary Sue Rule of Knoxville and Mr. Walter Stuart Rule, Jr., and Mr. James Robert Rule of Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Rule live in the Sharon Community at Route 2, Ideal Drive, Knoxville. Through the years Mr. Rule has lived a full life giving freely of his time and energy to the Lord's work. In addition to his pastorates and the years of service as president of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, he has been an active and useful denominational servant holding many denominational offices and receiving recognition from his peers for outstanding service.<sup>64</sup> He is the author of two books: *The Baptists: Who They Are and What They Believe* published in 1939, and *The Rule Family* published in 1941.<sup>65</sup>

The feeling of many young people today and through the years past is possibly best expressed by Dr. Duke K. McCall, President of Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, in a letter to Mr. Rule dated February 22, 1974:

My memory rushes back across the years to your friendship and the opportunities of service opened for me as a very young Baptist preacher. I have always been grateful to God for you and for your leadership.<sup>66</sup>

Through his years of retirement, Mr. Rule has never lost his enthusiasm for the ministry of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy and is just as zealous today for the school as he was the day that he took over the reigns of leadership in 1952.

#### CHARLES C. LEMONS 1960-1970

Charles C. Lemons was born in Campbell County, Tennessee, near the little town of Eagan on March 7, 1913. When he was born, little did his miner father and his mother realize that this child would come to the presidency of one of Tennessee Baptists' schools at a time of crisis and lead the school out of that crisis. This was to be the life of Charles Lemons. He grew up in the mining section of Campbell County, Tennessee, and in Kentucky. At the age of 18, Charles Lemons was converted and became a member of Eagan Baptist Church.

During the next six years, from 1931 to 1937, Charles Lemons was being prepared by God for the position of leadership that he has occupied among Baptist churches and institutions in Tennessee. He was pursuing his education; he was active in his church in serving the Lord; he was feeling the direction of God in the calling to the ministry. In 1937 he was ordained

to the gospel ministry at the Riverdale Baptist Church in Knox County.

Mr. Lemons received his elementary education in the Eagan Elementary School, completing that school in 1929. This was in the midst of depression. He found it necessary to go to work before he could pursue further his education. From this time until 1932 he was a miner working in the coal mines in the area of Eagan. He continued working in the mines during the summers as he later pursued his high school and college education.

Charles Lemons was called to preach in 1932. This influenced the direction of his education and his life because in 1932 he entered Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy as a ministerial student. He had attended Clear Creek Preachers' School in Kentucky during the summer. A pastor advised him to contact Chilhowee Academy. The principal, Roy Anderson, wrote him to come and he could go to school. Mr. Lemons says that without this encouragement from Principal Roy Anderson he probably would not have come. He was nineteen years old when he entered the academy, and although he had only thirty-five cents in his pockets when he came, managed to work his way through the school in four years—graduating in 1936.

While a student at the academy, Mr. Lemons was active in athletics and other student activities. In his senior year he was elected to lead the senior class as its president. He was during these four years an active member of the Ministerial Conference and, like many others of the "preacher boys", took every opportunity that he could get to go out to some church and preach. In this way the preachers got practical experience in preaching while they were doing their school work. Mr. Lemons recounts that on one occasion he had an opportunity to preach at Providence Baptist Church which is about three and a half miles from the academy. He had no car, no money to hire anyone to take him to the church. So anxious was he, however, to preach that he walked to Providence on Sunday morning and preached and then walked back to the academy. He also tells that one of the years that he was at the academy as a student he did not go home for Christmas because he did not have the money to buy a bus ticket home.

After graduating from Harrison-Chilhowee in 1936 he spent the summer working in the coal mines to finish paying off what he owed to the school and also in order to enter Carson-Newman the next year. This he did, entering Carson-Newman College in the fall of 1936 and was graduated with the A.B. degree in 1940. During this time he was also busy in the pastoral ministry having been called at Riverdale Baptist Church where he was ordained in 1937.

It is quite evident that by 1940 Mr. Lemons felt that he was on his way as a student and pastor. He not only received his A.B. degree from Carson-Newman College in that year but he also took to himself a wife. In 1940 Mr. Lemons was married to Miss Mary J. Conley of Pruden, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Lemons have two daughters: Dorothy (Lemons) LaFerry of Birmingham, Alabama, and Miss Nancy Lemons, Seymour, Tennessee, who is presently the Librarian at Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.

Having received his degree from Carson-Newman College, Mr. Lemons

entered Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky, where he received the B.D. degree in 1946 and the Th.M. degree in 1947.

Ever since his acceptance of the call to preach, Mr. Lemons has been an active minister. As a preacher boy at Harrison-Chilhowee, he preached at every opportunity. In 1937 he was called to the pastorate of Riverdale Baptist Church and has in addition to Riverdale pastored the following churches: Pleasant Hill Baptist Church in Anderson County; Mt. Lebanon Baptist Church in Blount County; Calvary Baptist Church in Knoxville; Northside Baptist Church in Chattanooga, Tennessee; and Beaver Dam Baptist Church in Knox County. In addition to these pastorates Mr. Lemons has served, since his retirement, in thirty-four different Interim Pastorates. He has served as Clerk of the Knox County Association of Baptists, a Trustee of the Tennessee Baptist Foundation, The Tennessee Baptist Children's Home, and of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.<sup>87</sup>

In 1960, Mr. Charles Lemons was serving Tennessee Baptists as a Trustee of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. On the resignation of Mr. Stuart Rule as president of the academy, the search committee approached Mr. Lemons for the position. He was at that time Pastor of Beaver Dam Baptist Church. On April 28, 1960, he was unanimously elected president of the academy.

Mr. Lemons was a builder. When he came to the leadership of the school, there were two phases in which building was an imperative. The academy needed to be rebuilt in the confidence of many of the leaders of the convention. The internal affairs of the school needed to be rebuilt. One of the first things that Mr. Lemons faced on becoming president was a condemnation attempt on the part of Sevier County Board of Education to take a piece of land for a High School. Mr. Lemons exerted patience and leadership in bringing this to a peaceful conclusion without losing any of the school property. He was also successful in building confidence among the leaders of the convention. This was possible also because he was a builder at the academy. He rapidly set about upgrading the school's physical plant, curriculum, and publicity program.<sup>88</sup>

Mr. Lemons set out on a daring, challenging program of capital improvements. By 1964, he reported to the Board of Trustees the completion of this daring plan to the extent of a new girls' dormitory, cafeteria, gymnasium, sewer system, a new president's home, and equipment to the extent of \$50,000. This had by no means been an easy accomplishment but was an area which needed to be improved; and Mr. Lemons with his characteristic enthusiasm, set his hand to the task.

Mr. Lemons also gave leadership in the improvement of the curriculum and a restudy of the objectives of the school. He made a trip to Mt. Herman Academy in the East to study first hand an academy which at that time was showing great progress in curriculum building and student recruitment. This and discussions which followed resulted in the adoption of the Burnham Report setting guidelines for future expansion of the school.

Student enrollment increased and many of the tensions within and without



began to ease. In 1970 Mr. Lemons suggested to the Board of Trustees that as soon as a successor could be found he would like to have his status with the school changed to some other position. He continued to serve the academy for three years, first as assistant to the president and then as teacher of Bible.

Mr. Lemons retired in 1973. He lives with his wife and daughter Nancy in Seymour and is still active as Interim Pastor and is giving dedicated and inspiring service to the academy as a teacher in the Adult Bible School that has been a part of the Harrison-Chilhowee program since 1978. He is at present teaching each Friday evening at the academy and is doing a very scholarly and useful work in the study of the Old Testament among the pastors and other ministers of the area.

Mr. Charles Lemons is a dedicated scholar, preacher, and teacher. He is a church builder. Every church he has pastored has enjoyed growth under his leadership. He came to Harrison-Chilhowee in 1960 as president because he felt a debt of obligation to the school for the ministry that it had in his life. He was desirous of giving something back to the school that had meant so much to him. This he did during the years of his presidency, from 1960 to 1970. He was God's man for the hour in a critical time in the school's history and was used of God to lead the school in growth and accomplishment during this period.

#### HUBERT BON SMOTHERS 1970-

Hubert Bon Smothers was born November 6, 1924, in Trenton, Gibson County, Tennessee. He was the son of Jesse Hubert and Minnie Lee (Richardson) Smothers. At the time of his birth, his father worked as a sharecropper on a cotton plantation, worked at a cotton mill and at an ice plant in Trenton. As a boy, Hubert picked cotton, hoed tomatoes, and sweet potatoes, dug peanuts, and did the many other chores a boy found it necessary to do on a farm.

The coming of Hubert Smothers as a student to Chilhowee was not of his own choosing. For several years his father, J. H. Smothers, had realized that God had called him to preach; but like many other men had for some time been fighting against this call. One day J. H. Smothers came in from the field partially paralyzed. The doctor told him he would never walk again; but he knew the cause of his trouble. He promised the Lord that he would follow His will and do the work to which he had called him. He recovered from his illness.

Mr. Smothers realized that a call to preach meant to him also a call to preparation. Someone recommended Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy to him. So in 1934, Mr. J. H. Smothers moved with his family to Preachers' Street, Chilhowee Academy, Seymour, Tennessee. At the age of 10, Hubert Smothers started to school at Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy in the third grade. With this move of the Smothers family, Harrison-Chilhowee began to be a very vital part of the members of the family. While the rest of the family attended school, Mrs. Smothers worked to help her family get an education. In 1936, the oldest daughter Hazel

was graduated; in 1938 the father, J. H. Smothers, was graduated; in 1939, the younger daughter, Mary Edith, was graduated; and in 1943, Hubert was graduated from Chilhowee.

Immediately following his graduation from Chilhowee in 1943, Hubert Smothers joined the navy and served with honour during World War II. While in the navy he was on three different aircraft carriers and served as an aviation machinist. He received an honourable discharge from the navy in April, 1946.

In September, 1946, Hubert Smothers entered Cumberland University, at that time a Baptist school in Lebanon, Tennessee. While pursuing his college career, majoring in Physical Education at Cumberland, he was active in athletics at the school, playing football, basketball, and baseball. During his senior year he was captain of the football team and won the Most Outstanding Athlete Award. He received a bachelors degree from Cumberland in 1949 and that summer entered Peabody College where he majored in Educational Administration. He continued to attend Peabody every summer until 1955 when he received the M.A degree.

The year 1949 was indeed a red-letter year for Hubert Smothers. In June he was graduated with the B.A. degree from Cumberland University; in September, he began teaching his first school—Greenbrier High School at Greenbrier, Tennessee; and on December 25 he was married to Miss Erlene Jones of Nashville, Tennessee. To this union have been born six children: Linda Gail, Seymour, Tennessee; Stanley Mark, New Ark, Delaware; Brenda Carol (Mrs. Robert W. Hammond), Knoxville, Tennessee; Susan Kay, Seymour, Tennessee; John Greg and Timothy Drew, both students at Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, Seymour, Tennessee.

After graduation from Cumberland, Mr. Hubert Smothers pursued his teaching career. This began at Greenbrier in 1949 where he remained until going to Shorter College in Rome, Georgia, in 1953. He had been elected to prepare and coach an athletic program since the college had just recently become co-educational. Since at that time there was not enough men for a successful athletic program, he also worked in the pre-admissions, alumni, and development program of the college.

In 1954, the Smothers were back in Tennessee. He was elected to coach basketball and teach Physical Education at Belmont College. The same month that he moved to Nashville, the Public Relations Director at Belmont resigned and Mr. Smothers was asked to work in the Public Relations department which he did until 1958. In 1958 he was employed by the Baptist Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention.

From 1958 to 1970 he worked at the Sunday School Board. From 1958 to 1961, he was Employment Supervisor in the Personnel Department. In 1961, he took a new position with the Sunday School Board and worked as Assistant to the Director of the Service Division until 1966. In 1966 Dr. Harold Ingraham retired as Director of the Service Division of the Sunday School Board and Mr. Smothers succeeded him in that position. In this position, he directed the expansion of the physical plants of Ridgcrest and Glorieta Baptist Assemblies including Camp Ridgcrest for Boys and

Camp Crestridge for Girls; the Dargan-Carver Library; and the Research and Statistics Department.<sup>70</sup>

In 1970 Hubert Smothers became the fourth president of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy<sup>71</sup> where he had been graduated in 1943 and where he had served with distinction as a trustee for a number of years. He was the second man who had resigned from the Board of Trustees to become the president of the academy.

As an alumnus of the academy, Hubert Smothers had always had an abiding interest in and had worked faithfully for the school. He gave unselfishly as a trustee for a number of years and wrote numbers of articles in which he expressed his appreciation for the school and his confidence in the work being done by it.

Mr. Smothers assumed the presidency in September of 1970. An elaborate Inaugural was planned and carried out on October 23, 1970. At this time Mr. Smothers gave an inaugural address in which he outlined not only what he thought the school should be, but also his dreams and aspirations for the school.

Mr. Hubert Smothers has been an innovative president and leader of the academy. He has led the academy in a self-study program that has resulted in the school being admitted to the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools;<sup>72</sup> was instrumental in the establishing of a College Preparatory Program for the Deaf (the only one of its kind in the United States); the beginning of a Bible School conducted especially for pastors and ministers who had not had the advantage of formal training for the ministry; and the beginning of a two million dollar campaign for the enlargement and enhancing of the ministry of the academy.

Though involved in administration, public relations, and promotion during his administration, Mr. Smothers' primary interest has been the spiritual development of the student. He has constantly emphasized spiritual growth; has brought personalities to the campus and the Knoxville area for the promotion of such; and has planned for and been active in revival campaigns on the campus; as well as engaging in personal touch with the students that has resulted in many students being won to faith in Christ during their student days at Harrison-Chilhowee.

Mr. Smothers has not limited his interest to the one in which he is vocationally engaged. In college he was active in religious as well as athletic activities on the campus. While in Nashville, he and his family were active members of Belmont Heights Baptist Church; he had been active in the leadership of the State Brotherhood Department; and is presently active with his family in the First Baptist Church of Seymour, Tennessee, where Mr. Smothers serves as a deacon of the church. He is also a member of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes and other religious and civic organizations.

\*Indicates those serving as President.



# Chapter XX

## Looking Into Century Two

Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy has a long and illustrious history. As has already been stated, providence without doubt has smiled on the academy and those who have served there. Many academies have risen in Tennessee, as well as throughout the area of the Southern Baptist Convention. Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy is one of few left, and is the only academy under Baptist control in Tennessee. It is the only academy owned and controlled by the Tennessee Baptist Convention.

From its beginning Harrison-Chilhowee has met with many obstacles and has had many struggles. In the early days, it was an actual struggle for survival; and except for the faithfulness of those who served the school and the generosity of friends and patrons of the school, it could never have endured. The academy owes a tremendous debt of gratitude to the Chilhowee Baptist Association and to the Sevier County Baptist Association, both of which in those early days of struggle came to the aid of the school and helped to keep it alive.

At a time of crisis the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention took the school under its wing and mothered it until the financial crash in the 1920's forced the Home Mission Board to give up all of its Mountain Mission School System.

The academy was taken over in 1932 by the Tennessee Baptist Convention and since that time the Co-operative Program has been a life line to the school and the leaders of the convention have been of untold assistance in the conduct of the school. Harrison-Chilhowee today has many friends throughout the state of Tennessee who have helped to make the school what it is today.

Through the years Harrison-Chilhowee has been an innovative school. When the state was doing very little for the promotion of education in Tennessee, Harrison-Chilhowee was begun by men of vision to provide education for the children and young people of the community. Before the Normal Colleges and teachers colleges arose, Harrison-Chilhowee gave teacher training to those students who were interested in becoming teachers; and they went out from the academy and served well in the county schools.

Academic excellence from the beginning has been a standard at Harrison-Chilhowee. Many parents through the years have brought their children to Chilhowee because they did not feel that they were being properly trained in the state schools. Young people have come to Chilhowee because they wanted an education under definite Christian influence. This they found

at Harrison-Chilhowee.

Even though not begun for the education of ministers, the academy for many years has been a training school for pastors and other ministers. For many years the school was crowded with men who were above the normal age of high school students and, many of whom were married and had families. These were men called late in life to the gospel ministry and turned to the ministry that was provided for them at Harrison-Chilhowee.

Harrison-Chilhowee begun the first (and still the only one in the United States) College Preparatory Program for the Deaf. This came about when a need was presented to the president of the academy and he responded with his usual interest to the need. This ministry has continued to increase and the idea has been used by colleges that have inaugurated a ministry for deaf students. Harrison-Chilhowee was not begun for the education of ministers. However, for many years there has been a concerned interest among the workers there for men called late into the ministry and without formal training. This concern has led to the formation of a Bible School for these men. The academy conducts a school on the campus with one extension with an off-campus teacher to meet this pressing need in our work in Tennessee.

Through all the many ministries of the school; through all the growth and advancement in plant, sports, academics, finances; the school has never lost sight of the spiritual ministry to the student. Harrison-Chilhowee is a school in which the student can become a Christian, and those Christian students can find a closer walk with God.

What of the future? Many people have raised this question concerning Harrison-Chilhowee. Is there still a need for Baptists to be in the secondary school business? The elementary and secondary school period in the life of children and young people are the most impressionable periods of their lives. This is the time that life impressions are made. This is the time that character can be molded and the life of a student can be turned around to go in the right direction. This, all through the years of her history, has been one of the primary concerns of those who have worked at the academy. The growing number of academies and other Christian elementary and secondary schools also is evidence of the great need today for this type of school. Harrison-Chilhowee is still filling this need.

After years of struggle, Harrison-Chilhowee is now on a strong financial base. There are more interested people and more givers to the program than ever before. Interest is widespread in the Century II Campaign to raise \$2,000,000 for the enlargement and enhancement of the program of the school. Never before have so many well-known state leaders and pastors rallied to a campaign in Tennessee as has been true of this.

Student enrollment is enjoying a steady, if not rapid, increase. The leaders at Harrison-Chilhowee realize that in a day of many Christian and other private schools they face keen competition for students. The campus has been brought to a higher standard in the physical plant; the organization has been strengthened; and the school has more to offer students than ever before.

The atheltic program is more diversified than ever before, offering more choices to the student who is primarily interested in the physical education program. The academy has one of the most modern gymnasiums in the area which is regularly used, not only for competitive sports, but for physical education and intramural activity.

The Program for the Deaf and the Bible School have offerings for students with special needs not found in any other school. In addition to the regular high school course, the academy is offering help to students in other areas of activity.

Interest has never been greater in Harrison-Chilhowee. The future is as bright as the promises of God. Chilhowee is small, but there are many who love her. Alumni all over the state, nation, and the world look back with pride and joy to the days spent on the campus of Harrison-Chilhowee. The academy still does the same high calibre of work that it has done since its earliest days.

The first century of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy marked the graduation of forty-six graduates in the One Hundredth Anniversary Class from eight states and ten foreign countries. The Baccalaureate Sermon was delivered on Thursday, May 29, by Dr. William L. Palmer, Pastor of First Baptist Church of Morristown, Tennessee. Dr. Palmer was currently President of the Tennessee Baptist Convention and State Chairman of the academy's Century II Campaign. The Commencement Address was delivered on Friday, May 30, by Michael M. Ndurumo from Nyeri, Kenya. Ndurumo, the first international deaf student to be enrolled at the academy was graduated in the class of 1973. He later earned both the B.A. and the M.A. degree from Peabody College in Nashville, Tennessee, and in July, 1980, received the Ph.D. degree from Peabody-Vanderbilt. Ndurumo plans to return to his native Kenya to become engaged in the education of the deaf.<sup>1</sup>



# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A

### CHARTERS OF INCORPORATION

#### Charter of 1887

##### State of Tennessee

##### Charter of Incorporation

Be It Known, That Will A. Cate, Elcany Johnson, Benjamin A. Morton, Jr., T. Kinnick, and F. M. Webb are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the "Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy" being for the support of a library or scientific undertaking an academy. To be located in Sevier County, Tennessee.

The general powers of said Corporation shall be, to sue and be sued by the corporate name, to have and use a common seal, which it may alter at pleasure; if no common seal, then the signature of the name of the corporation by and duly authorized officer shall be legal and binding; to purchase and hold or receive by gift, bequest, or devise; in addition to the personal property owned by the corporation, real estate necessary for the transaction of the corporate business, and also to purchase or accept any real estate in payment or in part payment of any debt due to the corporation, and sell the same, to establish by-laws, and make all rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws and Constitution deemed expedient for the management of corporate affairs: and to appoint such subordinate officers and agents in addition to a President and Secretary or Treasurer, as the business of the corporation may require, designate the name of the office and fix the compensation of the officer.

The said five or more incorporators shall, within a convenient time after the registration of this charter in the office of the Secretary of State elect from their members a President, Secretary and Treasurer, or the two last officers may be combined into one; said officers and the incorporators to constitute the first Board of Directors. In all elections each member to be entitled to once vote either in person \_\_\_\_\_ personal notice to the members, or a day stated on the minutes of the Board six months preceding the election. The Board of Directors shall keep a record of all their proceedings, which shall be at all times subject to the inspection of any member. The \_\_\_\_\_ in Sevier County in the State.

W. cir. Below. Said corporation is organized as a literary or Educational institution under the patronage of the Chilhowee Association of the Baptist Church and shall have the power to increase the number of directors or trustees; to regulate the mode and manner of appointment of the successors on expiration of term of service; to regulate the number, duty and manner of election of officers, either actual or ex officio; to appoint executive agencies; and to pass all other by-laws for the government of said institution as they may be required by our denomination establishing the same, provided said By-laws are not inconsistent with the constitution and By-

laws of the State.

The Board of Directors may have the power to increase the number to 15 or 18 if they deem the interest of the corporation requires such increase. And the first or any subsequent Board of Directors may have the power to elect other members, who on acceptance of membership, shall become corporators equally with the original corporators. The Board of Directors shall have the right to determine what amount of money paid into the Treasury shall be a prerequisite for membership, or if necessary, what amount shall be thus annually paid, and a failure thus to pay shall, in the discretion of the Directors, justify the expulsion of said defaulting member. The term of all officers shall be fixed by the by-laws, the said term not, however, to exceed three years. All officers hold over until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

The general welfare of society, not individual profit, is the object for which this Charter is granted and hence the members are not stockholders in the legal sense of the term, and no dividends of profits shall be divided among the members. The members may at any time voluntarily dissolve the corporation by a conveyance of its assets and property to any other corporation holding a Charter from the State for the purpose not of individual profit, first providing for corporate debts.

A violation of any of the provisions of this Charter, shall subject the corporation to dissolution at the instance of the State.

This Charter is subject to modification or amendment: and in case said modification is not accepted, corporate business is to cease, and the assets and property, after the payment of debts, are to be conveyed as aforesaid, to some other corporation holding a charter for purposes not connected with individual profit. Acquiescence in any modification thus declared shall be determined in a meeting specially called for that purpose and only those voting in favor of the modification shall thereafter compose the corporation.

The means, assets, or other property of the corporation shall not be employed directly or indirectly for any purpose whatever than to accomplish the legitimate object of its creation, and by no implication shall it possess the power to issue notes or currency, deal in currency, notes or coin, buy or sell products or engage in any kind of trading operation, nor hold any more real estate than is necessary for its legitimate purpose.

Expulsion shall be the only remedy for the non-payment of dues by the members, and there shall be no individual liability against the members for corporate debts, but the entire corporate property shall be liable for the claims of creditors.

We the undersigned apply to the State of Tennessee, by virtue of the laws of the land, for a Charter of Incorporation for the purpose and with the powers, etc., in the foregoing instrument.

This 13 day of August, 1887,  
Will A. Cate, J. T. Kinnick, E. Johnson, F. M. Webb, B. A. Morton

State of Tennessee

County of Blount Personally appeared before me Ben Cunningham, Blount County Court of said County, E. Johnson, F. M. Webb, B. A. Morton, and Will A. Cate the within named bargainors with whom I am personally acquainted who acknowledge that he executed the within named instrument for the purpose therein contained.

Witness my hand at office this 15 day of August, 1887.

Ben Cunningham, Clerk.

State of Tennessee

County of Blount:

Personally appeared before me, J. N. Badgett, Deputy Clerk of the county court of said county, J. T. Kinnick, the within named bargainor with whom I am personally acquainted, who acknowledged that he executed the instrument for the purpose therein contained. Witness my hand at office this 15 day of August, 1887.

J. N. Badgett, Deputy Clerk

State of Tennessee

Sevier County I, Milo Yett, Register for said county certify that the within Instrument on duly Register in Book "K", Page 109 to 112 and noted in note Book 2, Page 137 and they (?) were received into office for registration August 20, 1887 at 5 o'clock P.M. and registered same day. Witness my hand at office this August 20, 1887.

Milo Yett, Register for Sevier County.

I, John Allison, Secretary of State, do certify that this charter and certificate attached the foregoing which is a true copy was this day registered and certified by me, August 23, 1887.

John Allison  
Secty of State

Charter of 1932

STATE OF TENNESSEE

CHARTER FOR INCORPORATION

Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy

BE IT KNOWN, that J. R. Dykes, John L. Law, Will A. McTeer, James N. Haddox, Roy Anderson, M. P. Hatcher, J. E. Hicks, C. C. Self, Ben P. Clark, J. A. Brakebill, Frank A. McSpadden, G. A. Atchley, B. C. Ogle, Chas. S. Stephens, C. W. Pope, George D. Roberts, C. A. Massey, and their successors chosen under the terms and provisions of this charter, and hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name and style of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, a co-educational high school.



This corporation shall have the power to, establish and maintain a high school for the purpose of the education of the youth in any line of education, whether academic, that is, in the Arts, sciences, or literature, or whether professional, religious, theological, or otherwise; to determine the requirements for the admission of students to said institution, to prescribe courses, and the requirements of graduation. It shall have the power to award diplomas upon its graduates. It shall have power to employ all necessary teachers, instructors, and such subordinate employees as may be necessary or proper in carrying out the purpose for which it is incorporated.

The persons named in the charter as incorporators shall be members of, and constitute the first Board of Trustees of the corporation, and they shall hold office until such time as their successors, or the successors of any of them, shall be chosen by the Tennessee Baptist Convention.

The number of Trustees of this corporation may be increased to any number not exceeding fifteen, to be determined by The Tennessee Baptist Convention which convention shall have authority to prescribe the terms of office, and to prescribe the manner of electing members to fill vacancies that may arise in such Board of Trustees when either by death or resignation the said membership of the Board of Trustees shall become vacant before the expiration of the term for which such member was elected.

The general powers of this corporation shall be to sue and be sued by its corporate name; to have and use a common seal, which it may alter at pleasure; and by any duly authorized officer shall be legal and binding; to purchase and hold and receive gift or bequest, personal property in any amount and in addition to real estate, which may be given, devised, or bequeathed to the corporation or the same to be held and used for carrying out the corporate purpose; to purchase or accept real estate in payment or part payment of any debt due the corporation, and sell the same; to borrow money to be used in payment for property bought by the corporation, and for erecting buildings and making improvements, and for other purposes germane to the objects of the corporation, and to secure the re-payment of money borrowed by mortgage, pledge or deed of trust, upon property owned by it, to accept, hold, and manage as trustees, any property purchased or bequeathed or devised to it for any special purpose germane to the object of the corporation; to make, by and through its trustees, all bylaws and regulations necessary and deemed expedient for the management of its corporate affairs, and not inconsistent with the laws of the United States and the State of Tennessee, and not contrary to the constitution, rules and regulations of the Tennessee Baptist Convention.

The purpose of the organization of this corporation is for the general welfare and not for profit, and any income derived therefrom shall not be paid out in dividends to any person or corporation, but shall be used for general welfare purposes, and only for the purpose of such high school organized hereunder; and this corporation shall have vested with all general powers conferred by the laws of the State of Tennessee upon corporations organized for the general welfare purposes and upon all incorporated high schools not inconsistent with the provisions of this charter, and the Act of the Legislature under which it is granted.

We the undersigned, apply to the State of Tennessee, by virtue of the laws of the land, for a Charter of Incorporation for the purpose and with the powers, etc., declared in the foregoing instrument.

Witness our hands, this 18 day of Oct., 1932.

Signed:

C. A. Massey  
J. R. Dykes  
John L. Law  
Will A. McTeer  
James N. Haddox  
Roy Anderson  
M. P. Hatcher  
J. E. Hicks  
C. C. Self  
Ben P. Clark  
J. A. Brakebill  
Frank A. McSpadden  
G. A. Atchley  
B. C. Ogle  
Chas. S. Stephens  
C. W. Pope  
Geo. D. Roberts

Witness to Signatures

C. A. Massey

Above paper was notarized by B. L. Glascock, Maryville, Tennessee, October 18, 1932.

I, Ernest N. Haston, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that this charter, with certificate attached, the foregoing of which is a true copy, was this day registered and certified to me. This the 24th day of October, 1932.

Ernest N. Haston, Secretary of State

#### AMENDMENT

I, James H. Cummings, Secretary of State of the State of Tennessee, do hereby certify that the annexed Instrument with Certificate of Acknowledgement was filed in my office and recorded on the 8th day of August, 1951 in Corporation Record Book P-35, page 264.

“Since the charter provides for a maximum of 15 members, we recommend that it be changed to provide for a maximum of 21 members, and that the Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention be asked to have the Convention so change the charter, selecting one of the six from Middle Tennessee and one from West Tennessee.”

#### AMENDMENT TO CHARTER OF INCORPORATION

At a meeting of the Board of Directors  
Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy  
of the Tennessee Baptist Convention

Duly held at the office of said corporation in Seymour, Tennessee, on the

10th day of August, 1950, the following resolution was adopted, its advisability declared and a meeting of the Trustees duly called to vote thereon; which resolution is as follows:

After the president's report was read, recommendation number one was presented, and upon motion of Mr. McSpadden and second by Mr. McTeer, and discussion by various members, was adopted as follows:

"Since the charter provides for a maximum of 15 members, we recommend that it be changed to provide for a maximum of 21 members, and that the Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention be asked to have the Convention so change the charter, selecting one of the six from Middle Tennessee and one from West Tennessee."

We, the undersigned, comprising a majority of the Board of Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, apply to the State of Tennessee for an amendment to the charter of that corporation for the purpose therein shown.

Witness our signatures this the 24th day of July, 1951.

Signed,  
Charles S. Bond  
James M. Windham  
Ramsey Pollard  
Frank A. McSpadden  
Stephen C. Grigsby  
Charles S. Hasson  
James N. Haddox  
Geo. D. Roberts  
C. A. Kyker  
C. C. Self  
B. C. Ogle



## APPENDIX B

### DEEDS

J. H. and Mary Ellis & John and Maranda McCroskey

to

Trustees of Boyd's Creek Academy

June 21, 1881

Deed Book O, Page 638

This Indenture, made and entered into, this 21st day of June Anno Domini Eighteen hundred and eighty one, by and between J. H. Ellis and his wife, Mary A. Ellis, John S. McCroskey and his wife Maranda J. McCroskey, parties of the First part, and A. C. Hodges, W. R. McCroskey, R. W. Whittle, A. H. Keener, and J. M. Wade, Trustees of Boyds Creek Academy and their successors in office, parties of the Second part; all of Sevier County Tennessee.

Witnesseth

That for and in consideration of Five Dollars, the script of which is hereby acknowledged and other considerations not necessary here to mention the parties of the First part. Sell, give, grant, and hereby transfer and convey to the *parties* of the *Second part* the following described realty lying and being in the *ninth civil District of Sevier County, Tennessee*, and being a portion of two tracts, the one owned by the said *J. H. Ellis* the other by the said *John S. McCroskey* and lying contiguous; and which is more particularly described by meets and bounds as follows:

Beginning on a black oak, on the land of the said John S. McCroskey and running (S. 63° W.) South Sixty three degrees west (2.62) Two and sixty two one hundredths chains to a Red-oak; there (North 18° W) North Eighteen degrees West (3.07) Three and seven one hundredths chains crossing the line between the lands of the said Ellis and McCroskey to a stake; there (North 65° E.) North Sixty five degrees East. (2.62) Two and Sixty two one hundredths chains to a stake; there S. 21° E.) South Twenty one degrees East (3) Three chains, re-crossing said division line of Ellis and McCroskey, to the beginning,

*To have and to hold* the above described tract of land to the *parties* of the second Part as long as the same is *used as a building lot for said Boyds Creek Academy* and said Academy is used for *School purposes* and no longer or other wise, and in the event said lot or tract of land shall cease to be used as a building lot for said Academy, or said Academy shall ceased to be used for school purposes, thru, and in either event, the lands here in before conveyed shall revert and revest in the *parties* of the *First-part* their heirs and assigns in fee simple, each receiving that portion owned by him previous to this conveyance and in the event of the non user of said lot and academy and the reversion if said lands to the parties of the *First Part*, their heirs and assigns, the improvements put there on by the *parties* of the *Second Part* shall, as to the parties to the instrument, constitute no part of the realty so reverting, but shall be and constitute personalty in the hands of the *parties* of the *Second Part* and be by them removed as any other personality might be, and the *parties*, of the *First Part* bind themselves their personal representatives, heirs and assigns to permit the *parties* of the *Second Part* to enter on said lands for the purpose of removing

therefrom any and all building or improvements of any kind placed thereon by the said *Second Parties*.

The *parties* of the *Second Part* agree and covenant with the said J. H. Ellis his heirs or assigns to keep that portion of the land formerly owned by them and herein conveyed fenced.

The parties of the *first part* agree and covenant with the *parties* of the *Second Part* that they will and their personal representatives shall, so long as used for a building lot for said *Academy* and said *Academy* is used for school purposes and no longer or other wise. Warrant and defend the title there to against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever, *provided*, the covenants of seizure & c. &c. and of Warranty of the *parties* of First Part shall only extend and be construed as binding upon said parties in severalty, and goes only to the land owned or claimed by each party previous to this conveyance.

In witness of all which the *parties* of the *First Part* and the parties of the *second part* have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and date first above written.

Witnesses

J. R. Chandler

J. H. McCallie

James H. Ellis

(seal)

M. A. Ellis

(seal)

J. S. McCroskey

(seal)

M. J. M. McCroskey

(seal)

A. P. Hodges

(seal)

W. R. McCroskey

(seal)

R. R. Whittle

(seal)

A. H. Keener

(seal)

Jas. M. Wade

(seal)

State of Tennessee, Sevier County

To J. R. Chandler Esquire

You are hereby authorized and impowered to take the examination of Mary A. Ellis and Mirandey J. McCroskey privately apart from their husbands, relative to their free execution of the annexed deed and the same. So taken, to certify under your hand and seal. Witness W. P. Mitchell, clerk of the county court, of Sevier County, at office in Sevierville. This the 21st day of June 1881.

W. P. Mitchell, Clerk

By M. P. Thomas, D.C.

State of Tennessee, Sevier County.

Mary A. Ellis wife of James H. Ellis, Miranda J. McCroskey wife of John S. McCroskey, having personally appeared before me and having, by virtue of the authority in me vested, been examined privately and apart from their said husbands and they having acknowledged the due execution of the annexed deed by them freely, voluntarily and understandingly, with out compulsion or constraint expressed, the same, is, therefore, certified.

Witness my hand and seal, this 21st day of June 1881.

J. R. Chandler, J. P. (Seal)

State of Tennessee, Sevier County,  
personally appeared, before me W. P. Mitchell clerk of the county court  
of Sevier County aforesaid J. R. Chandler and J. H. McCroskey, Suscribing  
witnesses to the within deed who being first sworn, deposed and said that  
they are acquainted with all of the bargainors, and they acknowledged the  
same, in their presence, to be their act and deed upon the day it bears date.

Witness my hand at office in Sevierville this 4th day of July 1881.

W. P. Mitchell Clerk

for M. P. Thomas D. Clerk

Received the foregoing deed into office for registration on the 5th day of  
July 1881, at 7 o'clock A.M. Registered the same day.

W. C. Loveday Register

By E. M. Wynn D. R.

Deed of

J. H. Ellis & Mary Ellis

to

Trustees of Boyd's Creek Academy

of

Tract of Land for Purpose of School

July 17, 1884

Deed Book P

Page 504

This indenture made and entered into this 1st day of July Anno Domini  
Eighteen hundred and Eighty-four by and between J. H. Ellis and his wife  
Mary Ellis parties of the first-part and A. P. Hodges, W. R. McCroskey, R. H.  
Whittle, J. H. Ellis, and J. M. Wade Trustees of Boyd's Creek Acad-  
emy (more recently named Harrison Seminary) J. S. McCroskey, J. M. Wade  
and A. J. McCallie Trustees of Masonic Lodge and their successors in office  
parties of the second part-all of Sevier County, Tennessee. *Witnesseth* That  
for and in consideration of Five dollars the receipt of which is hereby  
acknowledged and other considerations not necessary herein to mention  
the parties of the first-part sell, give, grant, and hereby transfer and convey  
to parties of the second part the following described realty lying and being in  
ninth civil dist. of Sevier County Tennessee and which is more particularly  
described as follows,

Beginning on a staked corner of said Boyd's Creek Academy lands and  
running with said line (W 18° W.) north eighteen degrees west (2.52) two  
and fifty two hundredths rods is a stake thence (N 65° E) North sixty-five  
degrees East (10.65) ten and sixty-five hundredths rods to a stake thence  
(S 21° E) South twenty one degrees East (1.90) one and ninety hundredths  
rods to corner of said Boyd's Creek Academy lands, and running with said  
line to beginning corner.

To have to hold the above described tract  
of land to the parties of the second part so long as same is used as a building  
lot for said Boyd's Creek Academy (or more recently named Harrison  
Seminary) and Masonic Lodge and said buildings are used for schools or  
masonic purposes and no longer or otherwise. The buildings shall not be  
used for any other purpose than herein specified the term "School" as herein



used has reference only to public or private Literary schools. And when the said buildings shall cease to be used for school or Masonic purposes then the lands herein before conveyed shall revert and revest to the parties of the first-part—their heirs or assigns in fee simple. But the improvements put there on by parties of Second part shall constitute no part of the realty So reverting but shall be and constitute personality in the hands of the parties of the Second part and be by them removed as any other personality might be and parties of first-part bind themselves their personal representatives heirs and assigns to permit the parties of the Second part to enter on said lands for the purpose of removing therefrom any and all buildings or improvements of any kind put thereon by parties of Second part shall constitute no part of the realty So reverting but shall be and constitute personality in the hands of the parties of the Second part and parties of the Second part and be by them removed as any other personality might be and parties of the first-part bind themselves their personal representatives heirs and assigns to permit the parties of the Second part to enter on said lands for the purpose of removing therefrom any and all buildings or improvements of any kind placed thereon by said Second parties. The parties of the Second parties agree and covenant with the said J. H. Ellis his heirs or assigns to say that portion of land formerly owned by him and herein conveyed fenced.

The parties of the first-part agree and covenant with the parties of the Second part that they are well and lawfully are unincumbered. The parties of the first part further agree and covenant with the parties of Second part that they will and their personal representatives shall so long used for building or for the aforesaid purposes and no longer or otherwise warrant and defend the title against the lawful claims of all other persons whomsoever.

On witness of all which the parties of the first part and parties of the second part have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals on the day and date first above written.

J. J. Ellis  
J. B. Brabson

J. H. Ellis  
Mary A. Ellis

State of Tennessee ) Mrs. Mary A. Ellis wife of J. H. Ellis having  
)

Sevier County ) personally appeared before me and having by virtue of the authority in me vested have examined privately and apart from her said husband and she having acknowledged the due execution of the annexed deed by her freely voluntarily and understandingly without compulsion or constraint by her said husband and for the purposes therein contained the same is therefore certified witness my hand and seal this July 22nd 1884  
John Chandler (seal)

State of Tennessee) Personally appeared before me D. H. Emert — Clerk  
)

Sevier County ) of the county court of said county J. H. Ellis the within named bargainor with whom I am personally acquainted and acknowledged that he executed the within instrument for the purposes therein contained given unto my hand at office this 21 day of July 1881.

D. H. Emert — Clerk

Received the foregoing deed and certificates into office for Registration July 29, 1884 at 9 o'clock A.M. and Registered this 29 day of August 1884.

J. D. Bowens Regr.

By W. A. Bowens Rer.

J. H. & Mary Ellis

to

Trustees of Harrison Chilhowee Normal School

July 3, 1888

Recorded Sept. 18, 1888

Deed Book R, Page 539

We Jas. H. Ellis and wife Mary A. Ellis of the county of Sevier and State of Tennessee parties of the first part and B. A. Morton, A. Johnson, E. T. Titsworth, J. H. Wade, L. W. Johnson, Jas. Whittle, J. McCarrole, J. T. Kinnick, J. H. Morton, A. J. Taylor, J. Freshour, A. P. Hodges, A. Rogers, J. W. Sharp, D. R. Pitner, A. M. Webb, W. A. Cate, J. H. Ellis, H. Cox, A. Hines, E. C. Bafford, Jero Chandler, J. R. Nelson, and J. V. Iddens, Trustees of the Harrison Chilhowee Normal Academy and their successors in office parties of the second part Witnesseth: we the first named party for and in consideration of the sum of sixty dollars of which is hereby acknowledged and confessed have this day bargained and sold and by these presents do transfer and convey unto the second named party and their successors in office a certain price parcel or tract of land in Sevier Co. State of Tennessee and in Ninth district. And on the waters of Boyds Creek containing three and a half acres be the same more or less and bounded as follows: Beginning in the center of a Spring corner to Thomas Sharp N60 E 26 chs. to a stone to T. Sharp S27 W14 chs to a stone to J. McCroskey S79 W Say S62½ W2 chs to a stone on line of McCroskey and corner on line of Academy lands N21 W5.6 chs to a stone S69 W4.8 chs to corner of fence (same land) S18 W5.4 chs to a stone on line of J. McCroskey S59 W say S62½ W2 chs and 13 links to a stone corner to J. H. Ellis N27 W8.4 chs to a stone S60 W7 chs and 3 links to the center of said Spring branch to Sharp and Ellis then up same N52 W one half chain to the beginning,

To have and to hold to the said second named party and their successors in office in fee simple except Three Dormitory Cabbins which I reserved a right to dispose of same or remove off of said tract of land and we the first named party hereby covenant with second named party that we are lawfully seized and possessed of said tract of land and have a good right to convey the same and it is unincumbered and we the representatives to warrant and defend the title of the afore described tract of land to the second named party and the successors in office against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever

In testamony to the foregoing we the said first named party have this the third day of July 1888 set our hands and signed our names.

Attest

J. H. Morton

J. C. Ellis

J. H. Ellis (seal)

Mary A. Ellis (seal)

March 13, 1911

J. H. Ellis and wife, Mary Ellis, of Boyd's Creek in the state of Tennessee

of the first part and Ben P. Clark, A. P. Hodges, James Davis, R. N. Ownby, Walter Bailey, et. al; Trustees of Chilhowee Institute of the second part and their successors in office for a valuable consideration to them by us granted, bargained, sold and conveyed, etc.

Situated in District 9 on the waters of Boyd's Creek, being the same lands conveyed by us to the Trustees of Boyd's Creek Academy (which is now Chilhowee Institute). Said deed is registered in the Register's office of Sevier County, Tennessee in Book O, Page 638 and noted in notebook 2 page 60. In said deed we retained the title to said lands therein conveyed where they used to be used for school purposes and this deed conveys our said reservation and gives parties of the 2nd part and title in fee to said lands.

We hereby convey in fee all reservations made by us in any lands sold at anytime to said trustees of said institution.

Book 19, Page 294

A. L. & Lossie Johnson to Trustees of Harrison Chilhowee Academy. February 7, 1925; Deed Book 55; Page 65.

### WARRANTY DEED

This indenture, made this 7th day of February, A.D. 1925, between A. L. Johnson and wife Lossie Johnson, of Sevier County, in the State of Tennessee, of the first part, and B. P. Clark, Chairman Board of Trustees, Harrison Chilhowee Institute and J. L. Jeffries, Secretary & Treasurer of same, of Sevier County, of the second part, witnesseth that the said part \_\_\_\_ of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Four thousand three hundred dollars to thru in hand paid by the said parts of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged.

District No. 9 Sevier County, State of Tennessee, on the waters of Boyds Creek, adjoining the lands of Davis now Johnson and other recorded in Book of Deeds, 24 page 30. Beginning on a stone and post oak pointing on this line of McCrosky (now Davis) and corner to Chilhowee Institute lot N. 31½ E. 14 chains and 17 links to a stone S. 57 W 41 chains to a stone a corner to Sharp (now Ogle). S. 38 W. 33 chains to the center of the road. There with the same N. 39 E. 23¼ chains to a stake in said road and on the line of Wade. S. 30½ E. 44 chains to a stone, S. 55¼ E. 20½ chains to a stake in the road, thru with the center of the road 60 rds. and 4 ft. to Rogers and Johnson line. Thru 28 rods 4 feet to the beginning continuing 34 acres more or less.

For fuller description see note 5 page 199 and recorded in Book of Deeds 44 Vol. page 76.

To have and to hold the said premises to the said parts of the second parts of the several heirs and assigns forever. And the said parts of the first parts of theirs and for their heirs, executors, and administrators, do hereby covenant with the said parts of the second part, their heirs and assigns that they are lawfully seized in fee simple of the premises above conveyed, and they full power, authority, and right to convey the same; that said premises are free from all incumbrances, and that they will forever warrant and defend the said premises and the title thereto, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever.



In witness whereof the said parts of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

A. L. Johnson  
Lossie Johnson

Signed, sealed, and delivered  
in presence of \_\_\_\_\_

STATE OF \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTY ss.

Personally appeared before me, -----, of said County, the within-named bargainor-----  
with whom I am personally acquainted, and who acknowledged that---he---  
executed the within instrument for the purposes therein contained.

Witness my hand, at office, this -----day of ----, A. D. Nineteen Hundred and \_\_\_\_\_

---

STATE OF -----COUNTY--ss.

Personally appeared before me, D. R. Pitner a notary public, of said County, the within-named bargainors, A. L. Johnson and wife Lossie Johnson with whom I am personally acquainted, and who acknowledged that they executed the within instrument for the purposes therein contained.

And Lossie Johnson, wife of the said A. L. Johnson having appeared before me privately and apart from her husband, said Lossie Johnson, acknowledged the execution of the said deed to have been done by her freely, voluntarily, and understandingly, without compulsion or constraint from her said husband, and for the purposes therein expressed.

Witness my hand, at office, this 7th day of February, A. D. Nineteen-Hundred and 25.

D. R. Pitner

Sevier Masonic Lodge, No. 334, F & A.M.

to

Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy

This indenture, made the 4 day of September, A.D. 1937, between Sevier Masonic Lodge, No. 334, F. & A M by J. R. Gilbert, C. A. Temple & A. A. Wade, Trustees, of Sevier County, in the State of Tennessee, of the first part, and Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy of Sevier County, Tenn. of the second part.

Witnesseth, That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of \$1.00 and Exchange of land to it in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged has granted, bargained, sold, and conveyed, and does hereby grant, bargain, sell, and convey unto the said party of the second part, the following described premises—to wit, situated in District No. 9 of Sevier County, Tennessee, and being the same property conveyed to the Masonic Lodge, No. 334 Inc. by said Harrison-Chilhowee Academy, Inc. bearing date of Jan. 18, 1936 and recorded in Warranty Deed Book No. 72 at page 260 of the Registers office of Sevier County, Tenn. to which deed reference is here made for more com-

plete description. With the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto appertaining, hereby releasing all claims to homestead and dower therein, which with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto appertaining, hereby releasing all claims to homestead and dower therein; deed of.... registered in Deed Book No. 83 page 141 in the Register's of Sevier County, Tennessee.

To Have and to Hold the said premises to the said party of the second part its successors, heirs forever. And the said party of the first part, for ..... and for its successors, heirs, executors and administrators, does hereby covenant with the said party of the second part, its successors, heirs and assigns, that it is lawfully seized in fee simple of the premises above conveyed, and has full power, authority, and right to convey the same; that the said premises are free from all incumbrances and that it will forever warrant and defend the said premises, and the title thereto, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever.

In Witness Whereof the said party of the first part has hereunto set its hand and seal.....the day and year above written.

Sevier Lodge No. 334, F & A.M.

J. R. Gilbert, Chm. of Trustees (L.S.)

C. A. Temple, Trustee (L. S.)

A. A. Wade, Trustee (L.S.)

STATE OF Tenn., Sevier County--ss.

Personally appeared before me, M. A. Valentine of said County, the within named bargainers, J. L. Gilbert, C. A. Temple, A. A. Wade, Trustees of Sevier Lodge No. 334, A & F. M. with whom I am personally acquainted, and who acknowledged that they executed the within instrument for the purpose therein contained.

Witness my hand, at office, this 11 day of Sept., A.D. Nineteen Hundred and 37.

My commission expires July 18, 1940. M. A. Valentine

Received for record the 21 day of Oct., A.D. Nineteen Hundred and 41 at 1:00 o'clock P.M.

Noted in Note Book 8, page 221, and recorded the 21 day of October, 1941.

Edgar White, Register

### WARRANTY DEED

This Indenture, Made this 4th day of February, A.D. 1939, between Lewis Ogle and wife Cordilia Ogle, and Lonnie Ogle, Pauline Ogle, Ray Ogle and Ernestine Ogle, of Sevier County, Ashville, N.C. and Blount County, in the State of Tennessee and North Carolina, of the second part. Witnesseth, That the said parties of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of \$6250.00 for the two home tracts and \$2000.00 for the 25 acres Dykes Tract, to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold, and conveyed and do hereby grant, bargain, sell, and convey, unto the said party of the second part the following-described premises, to wit, situated in District No. Nine in Sevier County, Tennessee, and located near the Chilhowee Institute and more fully described as follows:

Beginning on a stone in the road corner to Cusick, N 40 W 524 feet to stake corner to graveyard; N 51½ E 295 feet to E corner of cemetery; N 38 W 270 feet to stake in the road; S 51 W 295 feet to stake at forks of road; thence running with road N 39 W 2320 to stake in road; N 44 E 161 feet to post-oak; N 21 W 36 feet to stake; N 50 E 912 feet to stake in the line of Keller; S 72 E 40 feet to stake; S 49½ E 1120 feet to stake; N 41 E 148 feet to ironwood; S 38 E 1193 to stake in forks of road; S 30½ E 965 feet to stake in road; S 7 W 100 feet to stake; S 33 W 126 feet to stake; S 64 W 70 feet to stake and stump; S 42 W 109 feet to stake and planted stone; S 24 W 52 feet to stake; S 64½ W 233 feet to cedar; N 30 W 41 feet to stake; S 62½ W 700 feet to the Beginning.

It is the intention of Parties of the first part to wit: Lewis Ogle, Cordilia Ogle, Lonnie Ogle, Pauline Ogle, Ray Ogle and Ernestine Ogle convey the Home Tracts which was deeded to Lewis Ogle and wife Letha Ogle on the 17th day of January 1916 and which tract the children of Letha Ogle and Lewis Ogle, to-wit; Lonnie Ogle, Pauline Ogle, Ray Ogle, and Ernestine Ogle own one-half interest in which deed was registered March 3rd, 1916 in the Register's office of Sevier County, Tennessee in Deed Book 32 page 225 to which reference is made for a detail description of the two said tracts.

It is further the intention of the parties of the first part to-wit: Lewis Ogle, and wife Cordilia Ogle, to sell and convey the 25 acre tract of land which was conveyed to Lewis Ogle on the 17th day of September, 1919, by J. R. Dykes and wife, M. O. Dykes. The same being only a part of said conveyance at that time. The deed to the whole tract of the Dykes property conveyed, it is registered in deed book 42 page 22 to which reference is hereby made for a description of the whole Dykes property and from which the 25 acre tract is served.

In this said deed the description is given running around the first aforesaid tract conveyed to Lewis Ogle and wife, Letha by W. H. Ingle and wife, N. J. Ingle which consists of 68 acres more or less and the 25 acre Dykes tract adjacent thereto, which description is fully set out in the beginning and conveyed in one body.

Second tract: Beginning on a pine in D. R. Pitner line N 52 E 69 poles to a chestnut stump corner to Newton Johnson S 15 E 23 3/5 poles to a post near a pond; S 66 W. 61 poles to a St. on West side of road; N 45 W 63 3/5 poles to the beginning. Containing 6 acres more or less

With the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto appertaining, hereby releasing all claims to homestead and dower therein; which deed of the home tract to Lewis Ogle of Letha Ogle and Dykes Tract to Lewis Ogle, by deed of W. H. Ingle and wife, and J. R. Dykes, et al, registered in Books No. 32 and 42, pages 225 and 226 respectively in the Register's office of Sevier County, Tennessee.

### WARRANTY DEED

*This Indenture, Made this 26th day of March, A.D. 1945 between J. R. Davis, J. C. Self, and J. G. Newman, Trustees of First Chilhowee Baptist Church, of Sevier County in the State of Tennessee of the first part, and Ben P. Clark, C. C. Self, and J. N. Haddox, Trustees of Harrison Chilhowee Baptist Academy and their successors in office, of Sevier County, Tennessee of the second part,*



Witnesseth: That the said parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of One Dollar and *exchange of property* to them in hand paid by the said parties of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged have granted, bargained, sold, and conveyed, and do hereby grant, bargain, sell, and convey unto the said parties of the second part, the following described premises, to wit, situated in District No. Nine of Sevier County, Tennessee, and bounded by school property, and described as follows:

*Beginning on a stone a corner to Sharp and runs S 20 E 16 poles to a stake and pointers; S 70 W 10 poles to a stake; N 20 W 16 poles to a stake and hickory; N 70 E 10 poles to the beginning, containing one acre, more or less, and being the same property conveyed to First Chilhowee Baptist Church by J. C. McCroskey and wife, deed dated September 29, 1893, and registered in Book V, page 189, of the Register's office of Sevier County, Tennessee. To Have and to Hold the said premises to the said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns, forever. And the said parties of the first part, for themselves and for their heirs, executors, and administrators do hereby covenant with the said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns, that they are lawfully seized in fee-simple of the premises above conveyed, and have, full power, authority, and right to convey the same; that said premises are free from all encumbrances and that they will forever warrant and defend the said premises and the title thereto against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever.*

In Witness Whereof the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of:

Will H. Tarwater

John R. Davis  
J. C. Self  
J. G. Newman

State of Tennessee

Sevier County

Personally appeared before me, H. F. Tarwater, a Notary Public in and for said County, the within named bargainors J. R. Davis, J. C. Self, and J. G. Newman, Trustees of First Chilhowee Baptist Church with whom I am personally acquainted, and who acknowledged that they executed the within instrument for the purposes therein contained. Witness my hand and official seal at office this 26th day of March, A. D. 1945. My Commission Expires July 15, 1945. H. E. Tarwater, Notary Public.

Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy

to

Sevier County Board of Education

### WARRANTY DEED

This indenture, made the 1 day of September, A.D., 1947, between Ben P. Clark, C. C. Self and Frank A. McSpadden, Executive Board of Trustees of

Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy of Seymour, Tenn., in the State of Tennessee, of the first part, and Sevier County Board of Education of Sevierville, Tenn. of the second part.

Witnesseth, That the said parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of \$1500.00 to them in hand paid by the said parties of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged have granted, bargained, sold, and conveyed, and do thereby grant, bargain, sell, and convey unto the said parties of the second part, the following described premises—to wit, situated in District No. Nine of Sevier County, Tennessee and described as follows:

Beginning on a stake at corner of original church lot and runs S 71E 27 ft. to Post Oak # 17 degrees 30 E 735 ft. to Stake in Rogers line S 77 degrees 30' W 152 ft. to stake at road at corner to Groves N 44 degrees 30' W 200 ft. to Post Oak. N 16 W 498 ft. to Post Oak. No 54 E 229 to beginning. Containing 3.5 acres more or less. with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto appertaining, hereby releasing all claims to homestead and dower therein; which deed of ..... registered in Book No. .... page ..... in the Register's Office of Sevier County, Tennessee.

To Have and To Hold the said premises to the said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns, forever. And the said parties of the first part, for themselves and for their heirs, executors and administrators, do hereby covenant with the said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns, that they are lawfully seized in fee simple of the premises above conveyed, and have full power, authority, and right to convey the same; that said premises are free from all incumbrances and that they will forever warrant and defend the said premises, and the title thereto, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever.

In Witness Whereof the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Ben P. Clark (L.S.)  
C. C. Self (L.S.)  
Frank A. McSpadden (L.S.)

---

STATE OF TENNESSEE, SEVIER COUNTY--ss.

Personally appeared before me, Roy Anderson, a Notary Public in and for said County, the within named bargainors, Ben P. Clark, C. C. Self, Frank A. McSpadden, Executive Board of Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, with whom I am personally acquainted, and who acknowledged that they executed the within instrument for the purposes therein contained. Witness my hand and official seal at office, this 1 day of Sept., A.D. 1947.

Roy Anderson, Notary Public

Received for record the 9 day of June, A.D. Nineteen Hundred and 48, at 4:00 o'clock P.M.

Noted in Note Book 10, page 64, and recorded the 10 day of June, 1948.

Davenport, Register

GRANTOR: Sevier County Board of Education

ADDRESS: Sevier County, Tennessee

GRANTEE: Luther Ogle

ADDRESS: Sevier County, Tennessee

## APPENDIX II

### FORM OF OATH

I, or we, hereby swear or affirm that the actual consideration for this transfer, or value of the property or interest in property transferred, whichever is greater, is \$15,000.00, which amount is equal to or greater than the amount which the property or interest in property transferred would command at a fair and voluntary sale.

William R. Holt, Jr.

Affiant

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 24 day of July, 1976.

Veryl Henderson, Register

---

### STATE OF TENNESSEE, SEVIER COUNTY

The foregoing instrument and certificate were noted in Note Book 24, Page 182 at 11:15 O'clock A.M. 7-24, 1976 and recorded in WD Book 260, Page 50 item 3630 State Tax Paid \$39.00 Fee .50 Recording Fee 6.00 Total \$46.50  
1.00

Witness My hand

Receipt No 9872

Veryl Henderson, Register

---

This indenture made and entered into this 23rd day of July, 1976, by and between SEVIER COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION, SEVIER COUNTY, TENNESSEE, known hereinafter as First Party, and Luther Ogle, Sevier County, Tennessee known hereinafter as Second Party:

Witnesseth: That for and in consideration of ONE DOLLAR (\$1.00) AND OTHER GOOD AND VALUABLE CONSIDERATION in hand paid, the receipt is hereby acknowledged.

The First Party has granted, bargained, sold and conveyed and does hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto The Second Party, the following described premises, to wit: SITUATED IN DISTRICT Nine of Sevier County, Tennessee, and described as follows:

BEGINNING on a stake at Corner to original church lot and runs S71 E27 ft. to post oak S17° 30' E 735 ft. to stake in Rogers line S77° 30' W 152 ft. to stake at road at corner to Groves,\* N44° 30' W 200 ft. to post oak N16W 498 ft. to post oak. N54 E 228 ft. to beginning. Containing 3.5 acres more or less.



This being the same property described in Warranty Deed of Ben P. Clark,\* et. al, Trustees of Sevier County Board of Education dated September 1, 1947, of record in Book of Deeds Vol. 99 at page 344 to which reference is here made.

with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto appertaining, hereby releasing all claim to homestead and dower therein. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said premises to the said Second Party, his heirs and assigns, forever.

And the said First Party for itself and for their Heirs, Executors and Administrators hereby covenant with Second Party his heirs and assigns, that First Party is lawfully seized in fee simple of the premises above conveyed, have full power, right and authority to convey the same, that said premises are free from all incumbrances and that First Party will forever warrant and defend the said premises and the title thereto against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, First Part has hereunto set its hand, this the day and year first hereinabove written.

SEVIER COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION  
BY Paul M. Bogart, Superintendent  
Roy Maples, Chairman, Sevier  
County Board of Education

\*Corrected by W. F. Hall

\*Trustee of HCBA

STATE OF TENNESSEE

ss

COUNTY OF SEVIER

Personally appeared before me, William R. Hold, Jr., a Notary Public in and for said County and State, the within named bargainors, Paul Bogart and Roy Maples, with whom I am personally acquainted and who acknowledged under oath themselves to be the Superintendent and Chairman of the Sevier County Board of Education of Sevier County, Tennessee, respectfully, and that they, being authorized to do so, executed the foregoing instrument for the purposes therein contained, on behalf of the Sevier County Board of Education, in the capacity as Superintendent and Chairman.

WITNESS my hand and seal at Office on this the 23rd day of July, 1976.

William R. Holt, Jr., Notary Public.

My Commission Expires: 1-23-78.

GRANTOR: Luther Ogle

ADDRESS: Sevier County, Tennessee

GRANTEE: Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy

ADDRESS: Sevier County, Tennessee

## APPENDIX II FORM OF OATH

I, or we, hereby swear or affirm that the actual consideration for this transfer, or value of the property or interest in property transferred, which ever is

greater, is \$15,000.00, which amount is equal to or greater than the amount which the property or interest in property transferred would command at a fair and voluntary sale.

William R. Holt, Jr., Affiant

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of July, 1976.

Sherry Robertson, Deputy Register.

STATE OF TENNESSEE  
SEVIER COUNTY

The foregoing instrument and certificates were noted in Note Book 24, Page 182 At 11:16 O'clock A.M. 7-24-1976 and recorded in WD Book 260, Page 53 Item 3631 State Tax Paid \$39.00 Fee .50 Recording Fee 4.00 Total \$44.50. 1.00

Witness My hand  
Receipt No 9373

Veryl Henderson, Register

THIS INDENTURE made and entered into this 23rd day of July, 1976, by and between Luther Ogle

Sevier County, Tennessee

known hereinafter as First Party, and Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy  
Sevier County, Tennessee

known hereinafter as Second Party:

Witnesseth: That for and in consideration of ONE DOLLAR (\$1.00) AND OTHER GOOD AND VALUABLE CONSIDERATION in hand paid, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged The First Party has granted, bargained, sold and conveyed and does hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the Second Party, the following described premises, to wit: SITUATED in District No. Nine of Sevier County, Tennessee, and described as follows:

BEGINNING on a stake at corner to original church lot and runs S71 e 27 ft. to post oak S17° 30'E 735 ft. to stake in Rogers line S77° 30' W 152 ft. to stake at road at corner to Grover,\* N44° 30' W 200 ft. to post oak N16W 498 ft. to post oak. N54 E 228 ft. to beginning. Containing 3.5 acres more or less.

This being the same property conveyed from the Sevier County Board of Education to Luther Ogle by Warranty Deed dated July 23, 1976, of record in Warranty Deed Book 260 at Page 50 of the Register's Office for Sevier County, Tennessee to which reference is here made. For further reference and source of title see Warranty Deed Book 99 at page 344 of said Register's Office.

with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto appertaining, hereby releasing all claim to homestead and dower therein.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said premises to the said Second Party its heirs and assigns, forever.

And the said First Party for himself and for his Heirs, Executors and Administrators hereby covenants with Second Party its heirs and assigns, that First Party is lawfully seized in fee simple of the premises above conveyed, full power, right and authority to convey the same, that said

premises are free from all encumbrances and that First Party will forever warrant and defend the said premises and the title thereto against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, First Party has hereunto set his hand this day and year first hereinabove written.

Luther Ogle

---

STATE OF TENNESSEE  
COUNTY OF SEVIER

Before me, the undersigned authority, personally appeared the within named bargainor \_\_\_\_\_, Luther Ogle

with whom I am personally acquainted and who acknowledged that he executed the foregoing instrument for the purposes therein contained.

WITNESS my hand and Official Seal at office in said State and County this 23rd day of July, 1976.

William R. Holt, Jr., Notary Public  
My Commission expires 1-23-78



## APPENDIX C

### CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

By-Laws of Board of Trustees  
February 3, 1934

1. The Board of Control shall consist of the incorporators, and shall be known as the Trustees of the Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy and shall direct the business of said institution, said Incorporators shall serve as Trustees holding office until such time as their successors or the successors of any of them shall be chosen by the Tennessee Baptist Convention. The number of Trustees may be increased at the will of Tennessee Baptist Convention, which said Convention shall have authority to prescribe the term of office and the manner of electing members to fill vacancies.

2. The Board of Trustees shall consist of 15 and be elected by the Tennessee Baptist Convention for a term of three (3) years. One third (1/3) of said Trustees are to be elected every year.

3. A majority of the Trustees elected shall constitute a quorum capable of transacting business for the institution.

4. The Board of Trustees may appoint from their number an executive committee consisting of three (3) members to manage the affairs of the Institution with such power as the Board of Trustees may give them.

5. The Board of Trustees shall meet on the second Thursday of February of each year, and on the Thursday before the closing of each school term and at such other times as is deemed wise by the officials or by the Board of Trustees. The President shall have authority for a Call Session upon five (5) days written notice, said notice setting out special purpose of called meeting and mailed to last known address of each Trustee.

6. All officers whether elected or appointed shall be subject to the direction of the Board of Trustees.

7. The Trustees shall have power to make, alter, or amend By-Laws for the Corporation, at any regular meeting of the Board, by a 2/3 majority vote of the Trustees.

8. The Trustees shall have such other or further powers as are given them in the Charter of Incorporation granted by the State of Tennessee on October 24, 1932, and registered in the Registers office at Sevier County, Tennessee, in Charter Book # 1, page 273.

9. There shall be elected annually by the Trustees, from their number, the following officers: President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and if necessary an assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

### DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS

1. The President shall have such duties as are required of Presidents of such Organizations, presiding at all meetings and executing all legal papers pertaining to the Corporation, with a general power of supervision, power to appoint such committees as are necessary and such other duties as the Board of Trustees delegate to him from time to time.

2. The Vice-President shall preside in the absence of the President and act in his stead when he is in any way incapacitated, but he shall have no

authority to convey any property or otherwise bind the Corporation except when given specific authority by the Board of Trustees.

3. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors and other records and shall have charge of the cash and securities of the Corporation and shall have such power and authority as the Corporation shall give him in issuing checks or otherwise binding the Corporation.<sup>1</sup>

By-Laws of the Board of Trustees

(As revised and adopted by the Board of Trustees, July 31, 1956)

## A. ORGANIZATION

Section 1. Election. The Board of Control shall consist of the incorporators and their successors, and shall be known as the Trustees of the Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, and elected by the Tennessee Baptist Convention. They shall direct the policies of the institution, the administration of which shall be the duty of the President of the school. Trustees shall hold office until such time as their successors shall be elected by the Tennessee Baptist Convention. The number of trustees may be increased at the will of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, and their terms of office and the manner of filling vacancies shall be determined by the said Tennessee Baptist Convention.

Section 2. Membership. The Board of Trustees shall consist of 21 members and shall be elected by the Tennessee Baptist Convention for a term of three (3) years. One third (1/3) of the board of trustees shall be elected every year, according to the adopted plan of the Tennessee Baptist Convention.

Section 3. Quorum. A simple majority of the board present at any meeting shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Proxy votes may be used in the event a member is unable to attend.

### Section 4. Committees.

a. The Board shall have an Executive Committee of three members to assist the president of the school in the administration of the academy's business. The chairman of the Board shall be a member of and chairman of the Executive Board.

b. Other committees of the Board may be appointed as the Board deems necessary, for the conduct of business.

Section 5. Meetings. Regular meetings of the Board shall be held on the last Thursday in January, April, July, and October. The chairman of the Board or the Executive Committee shall have power to call special meetings of the Board upon five (5) days written notice or by telephone call on 3 days notice. The Executive Committee shall have power to poll the Board by telephone on any matter needing attention but not deemed by the committee as requiring a meeting of the Board. Roberts Rules of Order shall be used as a guide for decorum for all meetings.

Section 6. Responsibility. All officers of the Board shall be responsible directly to the Board.

Section 7. Powers. The trustees of this institution shall have power to make, alter, or amend the By-Laws of this Board, at any regular meeting of the Board by a 2/3 majority vote of the Trustees, provided such By-Laws are in harmony with the Charter of the institution.

<sup>1</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, February 3, 1934

Section 8. Further Powers. The trustees shall have such other or further powers as are given them in the Charter of Incorporation granted by the State of Tennessee on October 24, 1932, and registered in the office of the Register of Sevier County, Tennessee, in Charter Book 1, page 274, and/or given in subsequent amendments to said Charter.

Section 9. Election of Officers. There shall be elected annually, at the January meeting of the Trustees, from their number and by them, the following officers of the Board: Chairman, Vice-chairman, Secretary, and if necessary an assistant to the secretary.

## B. DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS.

Section 1. Chairman. The Chairman of the Board shall preside at all meetings and execute such other duties as ordinarily appertain to his office. He shall sign all papers for purchase or sale of real estate, and shall affix his signature to diplomas granted by the school for graduation.

It shall be his duty to appoint any and all standing committees, and/or other committees authorized by the Board, and to execute any and all other duties assigned to him by the Board of Trustees.

He may call special meetings of the Board between regular meetings if such are deemed urgent and necessary.

Section 2. Vice-Chairman. The Vice-Chairman of the Board shall preside at Board meetings in the event of the absence of the Chairman or of incapacitation of the Chairman, but shall have no authority to sign legal papers for the Board unless specifically authorized by the Board.

Section 3. Secretary. The Secretary of the Board shall record the minutes of all meetings of the Board and keep all other such records as may pertain to the work of the Board of Trustees.

An assistant to the Secretary may be elected or appointed, if in the judgement of the Board such help is needed by the Secretary.

Section 4. Other Officers. Other officers deemed necessary to the work of the Board of Trustees may be added and elected at the discretion of the Board.

## ADVISORY BOARD

Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy

### AUTHORITY

The Advisory Board was created under the authority of action by the Board of Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy at its regular meeting on November 19, 1970. While the Board of Trustees continues to retain full authority over the Academy and the right to make final decisions regarding policies of the institution according to the Academy's By-Laws, it is recognized that many other friends of Chilhowee Academy who are outstanding leaders can render valuable service to the Academy as members of the Advisory Board. It is anticipated that members of the Advisory Board would help to interpret the Academy to individuals and groups with whom they have influence and that they would report to the Academy various reactions from business, church, or community groups with whom they are associated. Thereby, Chilhowee Academy and its Board of Trustees can gain important strength to help further the objectives of the institution and to emphasize the importance of the Academy as an effective Christian coeducational high school.



## PURPOSE

Chilhowee Academy as an institution of secondary education, is dependent upon the leadership of outstanding citizens and community leaders. The Advisory Board brings to the officials of the Academy such reflections of the opinions, desires and needs of its friends as may be beneficial in the increased service and effectiveness of the Academy. In order to fulfill the purpose of the Advisory Board the members shall:

- (a) Help to interpret the Academy to specific groups.
- (b) Report to the Academy the reactions of the general public and/or specific publics with which each member is associated in business, community, and church life.
- (c) Devise and recommend ways to help the Academy accomplish her long-term objectives as a Christian high school by making recommendations for the betterment of the Academy.
- (d) Through appropriate meetings each year, develop group consciousness, pride in the Academy and better acquaintance with the work of the institution and its faculty.
- (e) Be consistently informed on matters relating to the purpose and program of the Academy in order to relate effectively to their respective communities the opportunities of the Academy as a Church-related institution of Christian education.
- (f) Be diligent in their concern over ways to develop and maintain Chilhowee Academy as an institution or "school of high order."

## MEMBERSHIP

The Advisory Board is made up of key leaders in business, professional, civic, educational and church life. They may be selected from groups such as Chilhowee Academy Alumni, parents of current and former students, and other persons having such experiences and positions as will enable them to serve the Academy as members of the Advisory Board. Members shall be appointed for three-year terms and may be re-appointed for additional three-year terms. Three members of the Advisory Board shall be Chilhowee Academy Trustees, including the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, the Chairman of the Executive Committee and one member at large.

Persons are appointed to membership on the Advisory Board by the Board of Trustees of Chilhowee Academy upon recommendation of a special committee of the Board of Trustees and the President of the Academy.

## OFFICERS

Principal officers shall be a chairman, a vice-chairman and a secretary. They shall serve a one-year term and may be re-elected for an additional term. The chairman may appoint such special committees as he deems advisable or necessary.

## MEETINGS

The Advisory Board shall hold by-annual meetings prior to any of the regular quarterly meetings of the Board of Trustees of the Academy. They shall hold such other meetings as often as the chairman shall deem advisable, and on such occasions as the President of the Academy may request.

# CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF DELTA SIGMA LITERARY SOCIETY

## CONSTITUTION

### ARTICLE I.

Section 1. The name of the organization shall be "The Delta Sigma Literary Society."

2. The motto of this society shall be

Section 3. The object of this society shall be the cultivation and development of literary talents.

### ARTICLE II.

Section 1. Any person of good moral character, who is a student of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, may be a member of this organization when unanimously elected.

### ARTICLE III.

Section 1. The officers of this society shall be: president, vice-president, recording secretary, critic, chaplain, sergeant at arms and committee on arrangements appointed by the president.

Section 2. The officers shall be elected by majority vote of the members present. New officers shall be elected at the beginning of each semester.

### Article IV.

Section 1. The president shall take the chair at the appointed time and proceed with the regular order of business.

Section 2. He shall appoint all committees unless otherwise ordered by the society.

Section 3. The president shall appoint under miscellaneous business, a member to deliver an extemporaneous speech of three minutes. The committee on arrangements shall give the speaker a subject on which to speak.

### ARTICLE V.

Section 1. The duties of the vice-president shall be the same as the president. He shall take the chair in the absence of the president.

### ARTICLE VI.

Section 1. The secretary shall keep a roll of all active members, a record of all business transacted in regular meetings and note of all decisions and rulings of the chair, a copy of all adopted reports and read the same when called upon.

Section 2. The secretary shall at the close of each regular term of office pass on to the newly elected secretary a complete record for the past semester's work.

### ARTICLE VII.

Section 1. The critic shall criticize all deliberations and exercises of the society, note all violations of the laws of parliamentary procedure and all gramatical errors.

### ARTICLE VIII.

Section 1. The sergeant at arms shall reserve the right to expell anyone

causing any unnecessary disturbance.

#### ARTICLE IX.

Section 1. The committee on arrangements shall make all arrangements for all public entertainments and regular society programs at least one week in advance.

Section 2. When so desired the committee will appoint four debaters (two for each side) who shall perform their duties one week from time of appointment.

Section 3. This committee shall present when desirable two or more debatable questions, one of which shall be adopted for discussion one week from adoption.

Section 4. All programs must be presented for adoption by the committee on arrangement at least one week before being presented.

#### ARTICLE X.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of all members to attend all meetings of the society, to cheerfully perform all duties imposed upon them, to obey strictly the constitution, by-laws and rules of order, and to do all in his power for the prosperity of the society.

#### ARTICLE XI.

Section 1. Every proposed amendment to the constitution, by-laws or rules of order shall be presented in writing at some regular meeting, and at the next regular meeting may be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

#### ARTICLE XII.

Section 1. Any member who is absent from the society three times in succession without a legitimate excuse will automatically be dropped from the active roll of the society. Should he then desire to resume an active part in the society he can become an active member by a majority vote of the members present.

#### BY-LAWS

##### ARTICLE I.

Section 1. This society shall meet each Thursday evening of the scholastic year at a time agreed upon by the members of the society.

##### ARTICLE II.

Section 1. The proceedings of each regular meeting shall be conducted as follows:

1. The house called to order by the president.
2. Devotional exercises, consisting of reading scripture, comment and prayer.
3. Roll call, noting absences.
4. Reading of minutes.
5. The election or installation of new members or officers.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New business.
8. Program.
9. Miscellaneous.
10. Extemporaneous speech.
11. Cricic's report.



## 12. Adjournment.

### ARTICLE III.

Section 1. The minutes shall not be enscribed into the secretary's book until read and approved by the society.

### ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. Following the election of new officers each officer-elect shall be installed by his predecessor or by someone appointed by the president.

Section 2. All incoming members shall be installed by the president or someone appointed by him. The initiation of all incoming members or officers shall consist of a short address of congratulations, council and welcome.

### ARTICLE V.

Section 1. During vacation days all records and documents shall be deposited in the Principal's office for safe keeping.

### ARTICLE VI.

Section 1. Any member failing to perform duties assigned, or procuring a substitute shall be fined fifteen cents.

### ARTICLE VII.

Section 1. Any member who is absent from society three times in succession, without a legitimate excuse, will automatically be dropped from the active roll of the society. Should he then desire to resume an active part in the society he can become an active member by a majority vote of the members present. A second charge will be necessary.

## RULES OF ORDER

Rule 1. The society shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order when the following do not apply.

Rule 2. When a member wishes to speak on any subject, he shall rise from his seat and address the president, and having been recognized, confine himself to the subject, avoiding all personalities.

Rule 3. Before taking the vote on any debating question, the president shall give opportunity for discussion, and should no one desire to speak, he should immediately take the vote.

Rule 4. In debate the affirmative and negative shall speak alternatively, the affirmative always opening the discussion.

Rule 5. Each debater shall be allowed five minutes constructive speech and three minutes on reply.

Rule 6. No member shall be allowed to absent himself from the place of meeting during a session of the society without permission from the president.<sup>1 2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Copied from typed manuscript inserted in book of minutes of Delta Sigma Literary Society.

<sup>2</sup>This Constitution was not adopted earlier than 1932 because the name Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy appears in the Constitution, and this name began to be used in 1932.

# CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE STELLONIAN LITERARY SOCIETY

## Article I. Name

This Society shall be known as the Stellanian Literary Society.

## Article II. Object

The object of this society shall be to give the young ladies of Chilhowee Institute an opportunity to cultivate the art of public speaking and also to arouse a greater interest in all literary work.

## Article III. Qualification of Members.

Any female student of Chilhowee Institute who has attained the age of twelve years, and who will take an active part in the work of the society, may become a permanent member. Female teachers of the Institute shall be honorary members of the society.

## Article IV. Section I. Officers

The officers of this society shall be President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, Critic, Censer, Pianist and Chaplain.

### Section II. Election of Officers

All elections of officers shall be by ballot, a majority of all votes cast being necessary for choice.

### Section III. The Term of Office.

The term of officers shall be twelve weeks. New officers shall be elected the first Thursday in December and the first Thursday in March and the first Thursday in September.

### Section IV. Duties of Officers

It shall be the duty of the President to call the Society to order at the appointed time, to preside at all meetings, to preserve order, to appoint all committees and to impose fines.

#### Vice President

It shall be the duty of the Vice President to preside in the absence of the President or when called to the chair by the President and to perform all the duties of that office.

#### Section V. Secretary

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of all meetings and read the same at the regular meetings.

#### Section VI.

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and collect all funds for the benefit of the Society and pay out same when ordered by the Society.

#### Section VII. Critic

The Critic shall criticise carefully all actions and language of members and read her report to the Society when ordered.

#### Section VIII. Censer

It shall be the duty of the Censer to report all misconduct such as laughing, whispering, reclining in seats, non-performance of duty, failing to address President, leaving the room or changing seats without permission.

#### Section IX. Pianist

It shall be the duty of the Pianist to preside at each meeting, also at public meetings.

## Section X. Chaplain

It shall be the duty of the Chaplain to conduct all devotional exercises.

## Article V.

This Society shall hold weekly meetings during each session of Chilhowee Institute.

## Article VI.

It shall be the President's duty to impose all fines. These fines shall not be less than five cents nor more than fifty cents according to the nature of the misbehavior. These fines shall be inflicted for whispering, unnecessary noise, failure to address President, leaving the room and changing seats without permission, reclining in seats and non-performing of duty. Said fines if not paid within two weeks shall be doubled for the following three weeks and if not paid when the amount has reached the limit of (\$1) one dollar, the member shall be expelled from the Society.

## Article VII. Section I. Public Entertainment

This society may give not more than two public entertainments during each scholastic year.

### Section II.

One joint entertainment by this society and the Delta Sigma Society may be given within each term of school.

### Section III.

In all public entertainment, consent of the faculty must be obtained.

### Article VIII. Section I.

Each member shall pay a fee of 50¢ each semester. This fee must be paid before enrollment.

### Section II.

The President shall appoint a committee for the selection of officers two weeks before time for election.

### Section III.

A member, after being fined three times for misbehaviour of any kind, may be dishonorably discharged by two thirds vote of the Society.

### Section IV.

Any worthy lady may be elected an honoray member by a majority vote of the Society.

### Section V.

Nine active members shall constitute a quorum.

### Section VI.

The constitution may be amended by a majority vote on two notices.

### Section VII.

All active members are subject to fines and dues.

### Section VIII.

Each member of the Society will be required to vote one way. If not they will be subject to a fine.

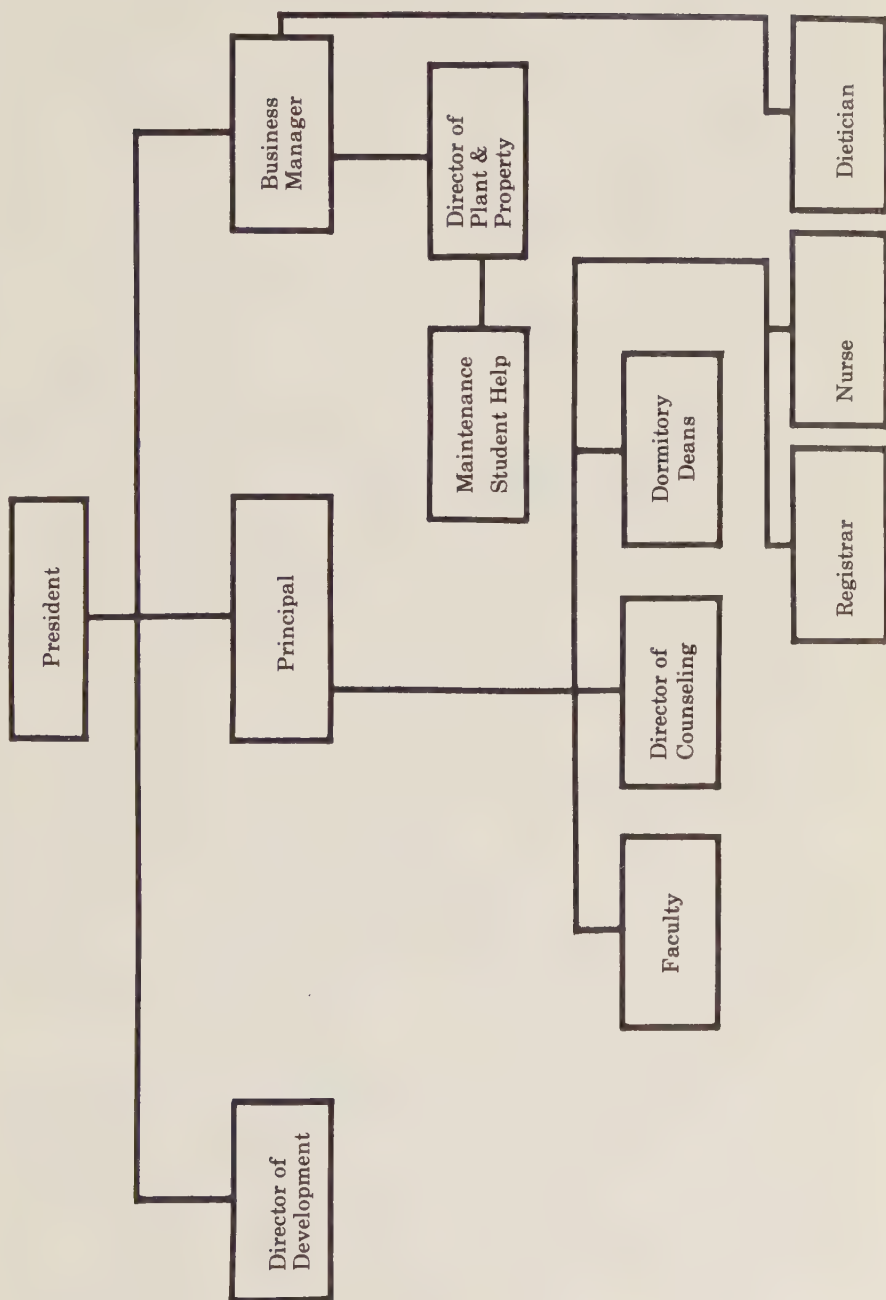
### Section IX.

When the program states to answer with quotations, those who do not answer will be subject to a fine of not less than 5¢ nor more than 15¢.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Minutes of Stellanian Literary Society, pp. 280-284.



APPENDIX C  
Chilhowee Academy Organizational Chart



## APPENDIX C

### GENERAL POLICY GUIDELINES OF HARRISON-CHILHOWEE BAPTIST ACADEMY

Adopted July 22, 1975

- I. ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES
- II. EMPLOYMENT AND SEVERANCE POLICIES
- III. FISCAL POLICIES
- IV. RETIREMENT POLICIES
- V. ACADEMIC POLICIES
- VI. SCHOLARSHIP POLICIES
- VII. ADVISORY BOARD POLICIES
- VIII. AMENDING POLICIES

#### I. ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES

1. The president of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy shall be the spokesman of the administration at all levels of communication unless he chooses to designate someone to represent him.
2. The president shall sign all papers that fall within the already approved duties, policies, and approved financing that adhere to his office and those having the approval of the Board of Trustees and/or the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall advise with him in matters such as loan agreements, legal documents, tax exemption, compliance agreements, deeds, trusts, and opening of new bank accounts (or savings accounts). The president will report to the committee the signing of any documents relating to the aforementioned matters. The Executive Committee shall advise the president when a matter should be approved by the Board of Trustees. In instances falling within approved policies of the Board of Trustees or approved by the Executive Committee, the president may sign or delegate to the Business Manager authority to sign legal documents for the Academy that adhere to his job description. Any exception must be reported in writing to the Executive Committee. Routine items falling within the approved budget are exempt from the aforementioned policy unless the president wants to seek advice from the Executive Committee.
3. Official actions of the Board of Trustees shall be kept by the secretary of the Board in an orderly way so as to provide the administration and the Board of Trustees available resource information all all times.
4. The Executive Committee of the Board shall meet monthly to review the needs of the school and advise with the president. All actions of the Executive Committee shall be within approved policies and finances of the school. Any actions of the Executive Committee not delegated to it under General Policy Guidelines or delegated by the Board of Trustees will require approval by the Board of Trustees. The Executive Committee in cases of emergencies may invoke By-law A, Sections 3 and 5.

#### II. EMPLOYMENT AND SEVERANCE POLICIES

1. Employment: The president shall screen and suggest a possible

list of teachers (other employees, if hired annually) to the Board of Trustees in their April meeting. If the Board of Trustees knows of no reason why the positions to be filled should not come from the list, the president will then hire the ones he chooses from the list. The same procedure may be followed in other meetings of the Board of Trustees. The Executive Committee may approve the hiring of teachers or other personnel elected annually between the April meeting of the Board of Trustees and the October meeting. This might involve the name(s) of personnel not previously suggested to the Board of Trustees. Their election (or renewal of contracts) shall be in keeping with those policies adopted by the Board of Trustees based upon the policies of the Tennessee Baptist Convention.

The president shall keep the Executive Committee informed of the hiring of all full time custodial and cafeteria help. The filling of all other positions provided for in the budget shall be upon recommendation of the president and election by the Board of Trustees.

## 2. Severance:

- A. Termination - The termination of personnel under honorable conditions shall be upon not less than thirty (30) days notice or as recommended by the president and approved by the Executive Committee, except that all personnel elected by the Board of Trustees shall be terminated by them. This policy does not apply to the renewal of contracts.

Anyone guilty of an act meriting termination from his or her position or job shall be dismissed immediately without severance pay. In cases where reasonable doubt of guilt exists, temporary suspension may be used while doubts are resolved. If innocent, the person shall be reinstated with pay. If guilty, severance shall be immediate.

- B. Severance Gifts - Any gifts granted when honorable severance is effected shall be based upon tenure of service, type of work, and fiscal conditions of the school. The giving of a gift shall be optional at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

## III. FISCAL POLICIES

1. Designated gifts shall be used according to the agreement entered into with the donor or in keeping with policies already established governing gifts. These designated gifts shall be recorded separately from budgetary gifts. Consent of the donor must be secured to use designated gifts for purposes other than that stipulated at the time the gift was given.
2. All fiscal policies shall comply with the Charter of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy and the policies of the Tennessee Baptist Convention.
3. All requests for capital funds campaigns (or building campaigns) to the Tennessee Baptist Convention shall originate with the Board of Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. If the requests are approved by the Convention, the Board of Trustees shall give directions to the fund raising campaign or building program.



4. The objective of the president and the Executive Committee shall be to present to the Board of Trustees a proposed balanced budget for each fiscal year.
5. Two signatures shall be required on all checks. Normally, they will be the president and business manager. However, in emergency situations, the chairman of the Trustees or the secretary of the Trustees may sign for the president. The financial secretary or the vice-chairman of the Trustees, or the secretary of the Trustees, may sign for the business manager.
6. The salaries and fringe benefits of all employees (administrative and teachers) shall be made available to the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee. These may be shared with the Advisory Board upon approval by the Executive Committee.
7. Personnel that handle monies shall be bonded. The amount of the bond and with whom bonded shall be approved by the Executive Committee. The chairman of the Board of Trustees shall see that this policy is executed on behalf of the administration and the Board of Trustees.
8. The Board of Trustees and/or the Executive Committee shall approve the use of any funds to pay obligations growing out of deficits involving the budget.

#### IV. RETIREMENT POLICIES

1. All retirement plans and/or savings plans for qualified salaried employees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy shall comply with the requirements of the Annuity Board of the Southern Baptist Convention and of the laws governing said plans. Personnel qualifying under Plan A of the Annuity Board of the Southern Baptist Convention shall be eligible for participation, and the institution shall pay half of the premium.

Participation with those qualifying under plan B shall be based upon agreements(s) entered into with them individually. Those desiring to enter into other Annuity Board savings plans for purposes of individual savings shall do so without any obligation to Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy to match monies they place in said savings plan(s).

The president and/or business manager shall execute these policies on behalf of the Board of Trustees and the Academy in keeping with the employment, disability, and retirement policies of the Annuity Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. See the detailed copy of the Annuity Board plan(s) filed under *Retirement Policies* in the secretary's resource information.

2. The retirement age of all Academy staff and faculty shall be 65 years of age. The only exception to this is to be an extension of one year at a time at the request of the president and by vote of the Trustees. The above policy does not apply to part-time or special employees.
3. Retirement gifts shall be based upon tenure of service, type of service, and the financial condition of the school. The amount of the gift shall be determined by the Executive Committee of the

Board.

## V. ACADEMIC POLICIES

1. Academic policies shall comply with the purposes of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy as set forth in the Charter. They shall mediate the highest Christian ideals and teachings.
2. These policies shall be those presented by the president or other official sources and approved by the Board of Trustees.
3. The Board of Trustees must approve all applicants for graduation.

## VI. SCHOLARSHIP POLICIES

1. All designated scholarships shall be administered according to agreements entered into at the time of the gift or that might be agreed to later with the donor(s). No scholarship money will be accepted that violates the Charter and By-laws of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy or the policies of the Tennessee Baptist Convention.
2. All scholarship funds shall be administered by the president of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy unless he needs the advice of the Executive Committee or the Board of Trustees.
3. The securing of scholarships shall be handled in such a way as not to violate the policies of the Tennessee Baptist Convention.
4. Scholarships may include memorial scholarships, direct scholarships to a person or persons, endowed scholarships, general subsidy scholarships, work scholarships, and scholarship money placed in a special fund to assist needy students.
5. General scholarship funds may be used to reduce the cost of tuition for needy students.

## VII. ADVISORY BOARD TO HARRISON-CHILHOWEE BAPTIST ACADEMY

1. MEMBERSHIP: This board shall be composed of Tennessee Baptists who are non-trustees plus three members from the Board of Trustees; except the Executive Committee may elect other Christians as members who are not Tennessee Baptists. The membership shall be those officially approved by the Executive Committee of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.
2. DUTIES: They shall work co-operatively with the Board of Trustees. Their authority to act shall issue from the Board of Trustees by direct vote. Also as set forth in the statement adopted by the Board of Trustees on November 19, 1970, and General Policy Guidelines, Division VII.
3. RESTRICTIONS: They shall direct all requests for official information, authority to act, and in other matters affecting the policies, By-laws and Charter to the Executive Committee through the president. The Executive Committee will then decide what the Advisory Board may do and what must await action by the Board of Trustees.

Any and all actions of the Advisory Board shall be in harmony with the policies, etc. of the Tennessee Baptist Convention. (See fuller statement adopted by the Board of Trustees on November 19, 1970).

### VIII. AMENDING PROCESS

These General Policy Guidelines are not By-laws; therefore, they may be amended by a majority vote of the Board of Trustees providing written notice has been given before the Board of Trustees meets. Such a recommendation may come from the Executive Committee, a trustee, or a study committee. If a two-thirds majority vote of the Board of Trustees in session can be secured, any guidelines may be changed without prior notice.

NOTE: These policies and guidelines shall supercede any and all past policies and guidelines of the Board of Trustees not in harmony with them. If any questions should arise relating to past actions, they shall be presented to the Board for clarification. Policies not in conflict with these guidelines are still in force, but must be presented to the Board of Trustees prior to being made a part of this document.



## APPENDIX D

### SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND OTHER PAPERS

#### HARRISON SEMINARY

Trundle's Cross Roads, Tennessee 1888

Spring term opens Thursday, January 5 and closes Wednesday, May 9. Courses of instruction are more comprehensive than what is usually found in high schools and academies.

Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Book-keeping, Theory and Practice of Teaching, and Parliamentary Practice.

#### TRAINING

PRIMARY training will be with a view to thorough work, systematic habits, and qualifications for the practical duties of life. Original composition is required in all grades, believing that in early life only can a taste and habit be formed for the most desirable art.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT. Here, as in the Primary, thoroughness is the motto. It is thought that text book knowledge is not of so much importance itself, only as it aids in acquiring habits of industry and close observation.

#### PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE

To young men and young ladies wishing to take a collegiate course the school offers ample facilities for a thorough preparatory work. And this too, at a much less cost than it takes to pass through a preparatory course connected with a college.

#### TEACHERS

There is a special department for those wishing to teach in the public schools. A few weeks normal training and a course in "Theory and Practice" will add largely to the success of teachers.

#### Expenses

Tuition varies from \$4.50 to \$9.00 per term.

Board from \$6.00 to \$7.00 per month. From Monday till Friday, \$3.60 per month.

An incidental of 25 cents will be charged each student.

No deduction made for absence except in cases of sickness lasting longer than two weeks.

#### DORMITORIES

On the grounds are suitable buildings for families and students wishing to board themselves.

#### MORALS

At no time will the cultivation of pure moral character be lost sight of. Students who persistently follow pernicious habits will not be tolerated.

Harrison Seminary

For further information address,

O. T. Tindell,  
Principal

Miss Nara Ellis, A. B., Assistant

R. B. Leak, Assistant in Primary Department

The following is taken from a paper read in one of first ceremonies and is entitled Boyd's Creek Times, Vol. i, No. 1, edited by J. M. McCallie, assisted by N. G. Palmer, assistant editor, and P. A. Fagala, corresponding editor:

### Boyd's Creek Academy by R. G. Palmer

The first exercise will be held in it December 23, 1881. It (the building) is not quite completed, lacking some finishing touches. When completed it will be a rich ornament to the community as well as honor to the citizens and will reflect much credit on Mr. Charles Hafleyn, the foreman in the work done. When completed it will be by far the best Academy in the country. The Academy is situated in a community whose society is not surpassed anywhere in the state, and in a healthy locality with good water and pure mountain air. Young men and ladies who are seeking knowledge and at the same time wish to enjoy good health cannot find a better place than Boyd's Creek Academy to enlist as students.

Professor J. H. McCallie, a graduate of the E.T.W. University at Athens who is a live man in educational work will have charge of the school and will conduct one worthy of the cause of education. Those who live out of reach of the Academy and wish to board can be accommodated at reasonable prices. We hope to report a good school at the opening of the spring term.

### The 1890 Commencement

#### Order of Exercises

#### Orations

Friday, 9:30 A.M.

Music

National Aid

Music

LaFayette

Music

Nature's Laws

Music

Diplomas Conferred

Music

Lecture, 11 A.M.

R. A. Brown, South Knoxville

A. A. Whittle, Trundles X Roads

Sarah Kear, Eusebia

Hon. Henry Gibson

### MEDAL CONTEST

Friday, 2 P.M.

The Double Sacrifice

The Vision

The Night After The Wedding

Music

The Last Hymn

The First Settler's Story

On The Judgement Day

Music

The Girl's Resolution

Charlie McCree

Flowers on Father's Grave

Jennie Cox

Lizzie Hines

Alice Sharp

Velma Keener

Edith Hines

Lillie Johnson

Margaret Kear

Emma Hines

Nannie Johnson

Music

John Maynard

The Drunkard's Daughter

Jane Conquest

Bettie Davis

Emma Wade

Mary Hines

Music

The Ride of Jennie McNeil

The Stray Sunbeam

Millie Drake

Hattie Whittle

Music

Medals Conferred

Music

## ENTERTAINMENT

Friday, 8 P.M.

Invocation

Welcome Address

A Little Girl's Trials

The Aged Prisoner

Music

A. B. Harris

Ola Greene

J. M. Burkhart

Music

Dialogue

Tableau

Music

Church Reverie Of A School Girl

Procrastination

Original Oration of Mark Anthony

Mattie Johnson

Lillie Wade

A. H. Thomas

Music

Braiding Of The

The Captain's Well

May Pole

Margaret Kear

Music

Dialogue

Tableau

Music

Sermon

Rev. Sim Gooseberry

Music

Dialogue

Farewell

Pearlie Johnson

Music

The Graduation Class Consisted of

Jim Boling

Add Keener

Alice Sharp

Lillie Mooney

Charlie Ellis

Will Harris

Ellen Davis

Mat. Hall

Edith Hines

Rathel Davis

The 1898 Commencement

PROGRAMME

9 A.M.

Invocation

Music

Oration "A Retrospect"

John W. Rogers



Essay	"Misapplied Genius"	Corda Johnson
Music		
Oration	Where are the Great Nations of the Earth, and Why?	Samuel S. Widener
Essa	"If"	Adra Wade
Music		
Oration	"Our Flag"	John E. White
Essay	"The Struggle for Fame"	Mary Bull
Oration	"Cuba Libre"	Charles B. Johnson
Oration	"Our Disappointments"	Nathan P. Suttle
Music		
PROGRAMME		
10:30 A.M.		
Literary Address		William Henry Strickland, D.D.
ALUMNI REUNION		
Oration		Prof. T. C. Drinnen
Essay		Miss Nannie Johnson
CLASS ROLL		
Corda Johnson		Gap Creek
Adra Wade		Boyd's Creek
Mary Bull		Dumplin
John W. Rogers		Ellejoy
Samuel S. Widener		Shooks
Charles B. Johnson		French
John E. White		Sinking Spring
Nathan P. Suttle		Rockford
Ushers		
John E. Hayes		James Murphy
Sam R. Rambo		James Griffin

## COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM OF HARRISON-CHILHOWEE INSTITUTE

Roy Anderson, Principal

1930

1. Tuesday, April 22, 7:30 P.M. Musical Recital  
Presented by Miss Mary McNeil
2. Friday, April 25, 7:30 P.M. Graduate Recital  
Presented by Miss Mary McNeil
3. Saturday, April 26, 7:30 P.M. Alumni Banquet
4. Sunday, April 27, 11 A.M. Baccalaureate Sermon
5. Monday, April 28, 7:30 P.M. Class Night
6. Tuesday, April 29, 7:30 P.M. Play  
Presented by William F. Hall
7. Wednesday, April 30, 7:30 P.M. Literary Contest  
Presented by Mrs. I. C. King
8. Thursday, May 1, 7:30 P.M. Graduation Exercises

## CLASS NIGHT

Invocation—Mr. Roy Anderson

Introduction of class—Miss Myrtle Treece  
Piano Solo—Marjorie Wiles  
Key Oration—Jack Sharp  
Poem—Eva Reagan  
History—Ben Hodges Clark  
Response—Bart Sizemore  
Will—Martha Burns  
Class Song—Martha Davis  
Phrophecy—Edna Ownby  
Giftoorian—Bessie Jones  
Playlet—Mrs. T. T. Lewis & Mollie Clabough  
President's Farewell Address—Hollis Rolan

## COMMENCEMENT NIGHT

1. Song
2. Invocation
3. Salutatory—Hollis Rolan
4. Musical Number
5. Valedictory—Pauline Anderson
6. Literary Address
7. Awarding of Prizes
8. Presenting of Diplomas—Supt. L. H. Tarwater
9. Benediction.

Diplomas were presented to twelve graduating seniors—Pauline Anderson, Martha Burns, Mollie Clabough, Ben Hodges Clark, Martha Davis, Bessie Jones, Mrs. T. T. Lewis, Edna Ownby, Eva Reagan, Hollis Rolan, Tom Boyd (Jack) Sharp, Marjorie Wiles.

## CHILHOWEE INSTITUTE.

Fall Session Opens Aug. 20, 1900: Spring Session  
Jan. 2, 1901. Each will Continue 18 Weeks.

THE Trustees of this school have employed an entirely new force of instructors for the ensuing year; the buildings are to be overhauled and renovated, the grounds to be cleaned up and made more attractive.

This institution is located at Latonia, about midway between Knoxville and Sevierville, one mile from the pike. The local advantages are all that could be desired—telephone connection, daily mail, Church and Sunday School, and a store near by.

This neighboring is lamed for its morality and hospitality. Few schools offer more advantages for the same expenditure of money. There are many dormitories on the campus that pupils can rent at a small price, in which they can board themselves at a small outlay. Board can be secured in private families at from six to eight dollars per month.

Tuition ranges from \$1.00 to \$2.25, payable quarterly in advance. An incidental fee of 50 cents a term will be charged each pupil, which must be paid before entering.

The course of study has been arranged according to advanced educational ideas, will be graded throughout, will consist of three years in Latin and three in higher mathematics, and other studies accordingly. Superior advantages will be offered in instrumental and vocal music, and in elocution.

Diplomas will be conferred upon those who creditably complete the course of study. Latin is optional.

It is expected that Mrs. O. M. Whittle will take charge of the Girls' Boarding Hall, and personally conduct the same. Thus an excellent opportunity will be afforded young ladies desiring to furnish their own rooms and take their meals at the hall. Meals can be procured at a cost of about one dollar a week. Marketable produce will be accepted in payment for board. The rooms will be put in first-class condition. About 32 can be accommodated. Boys occupying dormitories on the school grounds can take their meals here, if they so desire.

Special effort will be made to inculcate the principles of morality; the vicious and incorrigible will not be permitted to remain in school. Every safe guard will be thrown around pupils to the end that a general moral uplift may be the result.

The Trustees confidently expect a new era of prosperity to date from the current session. They have secured a strong

### CORPS OF TEACHERS

Prof. W. M. Rogers, the principal, is a graduate of the University of Tennessee, has had more than twenty years experience as teacher in country and city schools. Success has always attended his efforts, being especially strong as a disciplinarian.

Mr. George Sanders, the first assistant, a graduate of Carson and Newman College, comes to us with some experience and with an excellent reputation as to ability and to the faithful discharge of every duty.

Mrs. O. M. Whittle will have charge of the primary department. She has had several years experience; attended the Knoxville City Schools; taught one year at Porter Academy; and is a teacher of high rank.

Miss Euretha Willis, the teacher of Music and Elocution, is a graduate of Carson and Newman College, and is a specialist in her line. She will add very much to the advantages of this school.

For further information, address any of the teachers, or

J. F. SHARP,

Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

### A Thanksgiving Entertainment

At Chilhowee Institute, Latonia, Tenn. 7:30 P.M.

(About 1902 or 1903)

Will you hear It? Of Course. Why? It's the best thing going. A sure remedy for indigestion, consumption, "heart trouble," "pouts" and "blues". It's

### THE DEACON

A drama in five acts, presenting a "genteel" villian, a very rediculous country deacon fond of his "flavored" lemonade; a silly old maid that "don't want to marry;" a country gauk, and the funniest negro trickster in the world, besides characters earnest, interesting, pathetic and noble.

Good moral and better fun. Time 2½ hours. Scenes and acts interspersed with Comic Songs, etc. Scenes in street, parlor, woods, etc.

Proceeds for payment on piano.

Admission, Each	20 cts.
Engaged Couples	\$1.50



## Field Day

Field Day for many years was one of the outstanding days in the life of the school and student. This was the day that all students had an opportunity to compete. As is seen below the activities were divided into Literary (morning) and Athletic (afternoon).

A Typical Field Day Program is given below.

April 18, 1941

### Instructions For Field Day Literary Events

1. Ready Readers Contest: One student from each class. Students will draw for places, and no contestant will be present in the room while one of the contestants is reading. All will read the same selection or selections as chosen by the judges.
2. Original Oration: Must be written by the one giving same, though it may be corrected by the class sponsor before it is given. One oration from each class, and must be memorized. Time: four minutes.
3. Humorous Reading: One contestant from each class. Will be graded from standpoint of memory, poise, diction, etc. Maximum time: four minutes.
4. Spelling or General Information: One contestant from each class. Class answering correctly the most questions will be the winner, but a value will be set on each word or question, and money will go by classes as votes for the May Queen.
5. Mathematics: One contestant from each class. Test will be written and grading will be on basis of accuracy and speed.
6. Bible: One contestant from each class. Given in the form of a written test, and graded on correctness and speed.
7. May Queen: Voting on a May Queen will start April 10 and close at 4:00 P.M. of Field Day. Each sponsor shall place his money in a box of some description, and all boxes are to be deposited at the set time in a larger box, and the votes will be counted by the judges and announcement made of the winner. The crowning of the queen will take place later. Losers in this contest will be attendants of the queen elected.
8. In single athletic contest one boy can participate in only four events out of the nine singles. There will be no limit as to number of other athletic events one person may enter.
9. In the literary contests, one person may enter no more than two contests.

### ATHLETIC EVENTS

#### GIRLS

1. 50 yard dash. One girl from each class.
2. Rope Jumping. Six girls from each class. Two boys or two girls may throw rope. Class is to furnish its rope.
3. Bottle Race. One girl from each class. Contest will be in the form of a relay. Six bottles in each line, bottles to be 6 ft. apart.
4. Base Ball Throw: One girl from each class.
5. Basket Ball Throw: One girl from each class.
6. Tug-of-War: Six girls from each class.

#### BOYS

1. 100 yd. dash. One boy from each class.
2. 50 yd. dash. One boy from each class.
3. Relay Race. Four boys from each class, each boy running one fourth the distance.
4. Sack Race. One contestant from each class, running 50 yds. Same size sacks for all contestants.
5. Three-legged Race. 50 yds. Two boys from each class. Each teacher is to furnish straps for fastening legs together.
6. Standing High Jump: One boy from each class.
7. Standing Broad Jump: One boy from each class.
8. Running High Jump: One boy from each class.
9. Running Broad Jump: One from each class.

10. Baseball Throw: One from each class.
11. Basketball Throw: One from each class.
12. Horse Shoe: Two boys from each class.

Other contests mentioned in other Field Day exercises were

Cross-Cut Sawing  
 Peanut Scramble  
 Leap Frog  
 Thread Needle  
 Potato Race  
 200 yd. Relay for girls.  
 Tug-A-War for boys.

## INTERESTING BITS

"The Board of Trustees of Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy offer the following report:

Number of months taught	9
Professors employed	2
Assistants	1
Tutors	2
Pupils enrolled	243
Amount raised on debt	\$327.55
Amount still due on debt	\$124.80

from Minutes of Chilhowee Baptist Association, 1891

"In the last meeting of this association, a year ago, invitation was extended by this association, the Sevier association convening, to various other associations of this territory not already affiliated with any of our Mountain Schools to join this and the Sevier association in the support of Harrison Chilhowee Institute. J. R. Dykes and M. P. Hatcher met with McMinn Association. This association responded and H. D. Rule, of Etowah, was elected as representative of the Board of Trustees."

from Minutes of Chilhowee Baptist Association, 1928

## AN ADVERTISEMENT WHICH APPEARED IN THE 1896 MINUTES OF CHILHOWEE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION

### HARRISON & CHILHOWEE ACADEMY

owned and controlled by

The Chilhowee and Sevier associations of Baptists

Located near Trundles Cross Roads

3 Departments: Primary, Academic and College Preparatory  
 Common School Courses  
 Rhetoric and Literature, 2 years Latin, Greek, Natural Science,  
 Higher Mathematics and Music.

#### Expenses

Tuition \$1 to \$2 month.  
 Board with private families from \$6.50 to \$8.00 per month  
 Instrumental Music 3 months  
 Rooms on grounds for self-boarding.

#### ADVANTAGES

Best of Church and Sunday School facilities.

No saloons.  
Good Community.  
Excellent advantages in Normal Training.  
Strict, wholesome discipline.

# FACTS ABOUT HARRISON CHILHOWEE INSTITUTE Published in 1951

Special emphasis on Christian character building, training of missionaries, ministers, and lay leaders.  
Has in the past—is at present sending out equally if not a larger number of ministers than any other Mountain Mission school within the bounds of the Southern Baptist Convention.  
Has fourteen counties in Tennessee and five states represented in the present student body.  
Seven alumni now in attendance at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky.  
Has thirty-two orphans and children from broken homes.  
Is giving \$800 in free tuition to ministerial students during the present term.  
Twenty-four students are working part of their expenses.  
Thirty-six students were turned away because we had no work for them.  
Sixty-three per cent of high school students living outside of immediate community.  
Has dormitories which will accommodate sixty boys and seventy five girls.  
Prayer meetings each evening.  
School expenses in reach of all.  
State accredited four-year high school.



# APPENDIX E

Trustees, in order by date of their first appearance in service:

A. P. Hodges	1880	Jacob Freshour	1901
Dan Pitner	1880	T. O. Cowan	1902
J. M. Wade	1880	J. A. Householder	1902
A. J. McCallie	1880	J. H. Newman	1902
R. H. Whittle	1880	R. N. Owen	1902
J. H. Ellis	1880	P. T. Haggard	1903
Huch Cox	1880	D. R. Pitner	1905
L. W. Johnson	1889	J. W. Duggan	1905
J. R. Nelson	1889	E. A. Cate	1905
A. D. Hines	1889	James Drain	1905
E. C. Barefoot	1889	J. C. Ford	1905
B. A. Morton	1889	W. D. Atchley	1908
W. A. Cate	1889	Z. D. Massey	1908
F. M. Webb	1889	W. A. Bowers	1908
E. L. Tittsworth	1889	John Sharpe	1908
Andrew Rogers	1889	S A. Blalock	1908
James Bowers	1889	G. F. Owenby	1908
J. F. Sharp	1889	J. R. Dykes	1908
J. M. Whittle	1889	J. R. Davis	1908
J. W. Sharp	1889	A. E. Brown	1908
Noah Ogle	1889	W. W. Bailey	1910
Pink Whaley	1889	Andrew Griffin	1911
John Waters	1889	Ben P. Clark	1911
C. Rule	1889	Alex Wolfe	1911
B. M. Atchley	1889	J. S. Ballard	1911
J. H. Morton	1889	H. D. Bailey	1911
J. J. Wade	1891	S. H. Atchley	1911
G. E. Sharp	1901	W. R. Catlett, Jr.	1911
P. L. Atchley	1892	James King	1911
J. J. Ellis	1892	E. P. Ownby	1911
Peter Brakebill	1892	John Hitch	1913
Jno. Ferguson	1892	E. A. Walker	1913
J. W. Sharp	1892	J. A. Kyker	1913
D. W. King	1892	J. C. Elder	1913
J. P. Price	1892	M. P. Hatcher	1916
P. R. Chandler	1892	A. A. Ledwell	1916
W. S. Bryan	1892	S. C. Atchley	1916
S. R. Ford	1893	James Harris	1917
James Green	1893	Henry Ogle	1918
John Leek	1893	J. R. Davis	1918
J. C. Hodges	1896	James L. Jeffries	1919
D. W. Payne	1896	A. H. Robertson	1921
W. C. Allen	1897	Bruce Hodge	1921
John Chandler	1897	W. M. Davis	1921
John W. Sharp	1897	R. E. Corum	1921
J. F. Hale	1897	C. C. Self	1922
W. A. Catlett	1897	James H. Atchley	1924
E. N. Johnson	1897	Oliver Ownby	1924
P. M. Rogers	1897	J. W. O'Hara	1924
R. M. Irwin	1897	J. E. Hicks	1924
A. J. Temple	1897	B. O. Duggan	1926
W. H. Wayland	1900	J. N. Haddox	1929
D. R. Mullendore	1900	C. A. Massey	1929
J. W. Ingle	1900	J. O. Law	1929
R. A. Brown	1900	George D. Roberts	1929
Robt. Householder	1900	Arthur T. Ingle	1929

H. D. Rule	1929	Granville Kyker	1959
J. Walter McMahan	1929	Charles C. Lemons	1959
J. S. Ballard	1930	Shields Webb	1959
T. J. Stafford	1930	Eugene B. Roberts	1960
R. L. Huff	1930	William G. Wade	1960
H. D. Blanc	1930	Clyde Freel	1960
Elbert Wilson	1930	James Pitts	1960
John L. Forest	1930	Mrs. H. A. Schubert	1961
Will A. McTeer	1932	Gerald Overton	1961
Frank A. McSpadden	1932	J. C. Parrish	1961
C. W. Pope	1932	Claude Kelley	1961
B. C. Ogle	1932	Dillard Mynatt	1961
Charles S. Stephens	1932	Wilson Lonas	1962
H. L. Smith	1936	O. G. Lawless	1962
Charles S. Hasson	1938	Mrs. Robert L. Ashe	1964
P. B. Baldridge	1938	Dallas Bivens	1964
S. C. Grigsby	1941	F. R. Cole	1964
C. L. Hammock	1941	Dott Baker	1964
John O. Hood	1943	Raymond Smith	1965
Charles S. Bond	1947	James Singleton	1965
Lloyd D. Householder	1947	James Lauderback	1965
Ramsey Pollard	1947	S. E. Sturdivant	1966
Earl Stallings	1949	Reece Harris	1966
James Windham	1949	John McGinnis	1966
Fred D. Booth	1950	James W. Garrison	1966
B. S. Hulsey	1950	Arthur Burcham	1966
T. L. Seeber	1950	St. George Jones	1966
D. W. Black	1950	David Sharp	1966
Carl Fielden	1950	Nolan P. Howington	1968
E. W. Peek	1951	Richard Allison	1968
Hayward Highfill	1951	Chester Parker	1968
James Wilson	1951	Anderson McCulley	1969
Don J. Pinson	1951	Mrs. H. B. Ellison	1969
Marshall Thomas	1951	Joe Stacker	1970
Cecil Frazier	1952	John Holland	1970
Charles S. Hanson	1952	Willis Henson	1970
Leonard Sanderson	1952	Bernard Campbell	1970
Merle R. Pedigo	1952	Earl Wilson	1970
Homer A. Cate	1953	Pat Landrum	1970
Brooks Ramsey	1953	Ben Abbott	1970
Madison Scott	1953	Filmore Strunk	1970
Henry M. Chiles	1953	Robert Clyde Fox	1971
C. A. Wingo	1954	Joe R. Haynes	1971
Paul Phelps	1954	David H. McConnell	1971
R. A. Jarnigan	1954	Earnest T. Neal	1971
Wendell Johnson	1954	William Palmer	1971
Charles Ausmus	1955	William Appleton	1971
Jack Hasson	1955	C. M. Glass	1971
J. O. Carter	1955	Leon Bolton	1971
Lewis Ferrell	1955	W. D. Human	1971
Leonard Cook	1955	D. Carter Davis	1972
Ralph Murray	1957	Ted L. Huckaby	1972
Henry Ogle	1957	Sidney Waits	1972
Leonard Stafford	1957	John Buell	1972
J. B. Cross	1958	Don Strother	1972
C. A. McKenzie	1958	Stan Rushing	1972
W. Paul Hall	1959	Lewis D. Gourley	1972
Paul Hatfield	1959	John Wallace	1973
Hubert Smothers	1959	J. M. Lobetti	1973

W. W. Cope	1975	Don Dills	1976
Mrs. Lanier Ferguson	1975	R. T. Bales	1977
Morris Frank	1975	Gary Marsh	1977
Robert Lemay	1975	Russ Dunham	1977
Jesse Fletcher	1975	Wess Goddard	1977
Luther Ogle	1975	Mrs. Keith McBrayer	1977
Glenn Grubb	1976	Sam King	1977
William F. Hall	1976	Robert E. Hill, Sr.	1977
Ed R. Seanor	1976	Fred Lawson	1978
Mrs. George B. Clark	1976	McKinley Braden	1978
Thomas W. Cate	1976		

### The 1979-80 trustees are

R. T. "Bob" Bales	Morris Franks
McKinley Braden	Wes Goddard, Vice-Chairman
John Buell	Glenn Grubb
Thomas W. Cate	William F. Hall
Mrs. G. B. Clark	Sam King
Don Dills	Fred Lawson
Russ Dunham	Robert Lemay
Mrs. H. B. Ellison, Chairman	Mrs. Keith McBrayer, Secretary
Mrs. Lanier Ferguson	Luther Ogle
R. H. "Dick" Filler	Ed R. Seanor

As has been stated in the text, in earlier days (before 1932) trustees served for much longer periods of time than is possible under today's regulations. According to records the man with the longest period of service as a trustee was Mr. Ben P. Clark of Seymour who served a total of 40 years. A. P. Hodge served for 35 years, George D. Roberts for 33 years and J. N. Haddox for 35 years.

Teachers, Administrators and Others who have served the academy. These are listed in the order in which their service to the academy began; records are not available to give an accurate record of the length of service of all these people.

John H. McCallie	c a	1865	Mattie Johnson	1892
Sam McCallie		1880	H. L. Moore	1892
Hettie McCallie		1881	Mrs. H. W. Moore	1892
Art Houk			Mr. Cox	1894
John Watson			Anna Rook	1894
Mr. Humphrey			Emma Miller	1896
Mr. Irwin			Carrie Cate	1896
Mrs. Fayette DurReam			J. S. Gilbert	1897
Miss Norwood			John W. Rogers	1897
Miss Keener			Bertha Roberts	1897
William Rogers			Lida D. Moore	1897
O. T. Tindell		1888	George Sanders	1900
Miss Nar Ellis		1888	Edgar Cowan	1900
R. E. Leak		1888	Mrs. O. M. Whittle	1900
J. F. Sharp		1889	Eliza Bowers	1900
J. J. Crumley		1889	Lillie Wayland	1900
Miss Sophia Norton		1889	Mary Sharp	1900
Miss Sarah Kear		1889	D. W. White	1902
Miss Fannie Lee		1889	W. B. Sanders	1902
W. S. Bryan		1892	Irene Bewley	1902



Clarence W. Thompson	1903	Floyd H. Chunn	1936
James L. Jeffries	1903	Miss Marguerite Mountain	1937
Hattie Cowan	1903	Mrs. Daisy Smith	1937
Ella Hodges	1903	Miss Cora Alma Davis	1937
B. C. Ogle	1904	Daniel S. Hamilton	1937
Ruth Parmlee	1904	C. York Stewart	1937
Jennie Hale	1904	J. E. Hicks	1937
Mrs. S. A. Foster	1904	Glenn Kerley	1938
H. J. Massey	1908	Miss Sylvanee Blanchard	1939
Josie Sheffey	1908	Clifton Meredith	1939
Minnie Davis	1908	Mrs. Hollis Rolen	1939
R. C. McElroy	1910	Marshall Bible	1940
Arvie Garrett	1910	Mrs. Clifford Gulley	1940
Queen Honeycutt	1910	Murel Smelcer	1940
Mrs. R. C. McElroy	1910	Mrs. Ben H. Clark	1940
Carol Parmlee	1911	Miss Ada Mae Allen	1942
Jerry E. Barton	1912	Miss Leota Campbell	1942
Elsie Barton	1912	Daniel R. Harrison	1942
P. M. Atchley	1912	Miss Faith Kirkland	1941
A. B. Davis	1912	Miss Betty Lou Roberts	1942
Pearl Pennington	1918	Miss Louise Johnson	1942
Oscar Drinnen	1923	Mrs. Charles E. Jones	1942
Mary Lila Bolt	1923	Miss Earle Rogers	1941
Mrs. Martha Atchley	1923	Mrs. J. L. Downing	1941
Mrs. Hattie Baker	1923	P. B. Baldrige	1945
Ziza Mary Bruce	1923	A. L. Irwin	1945
Mrs. Ethel Douglas	1923	Miss Alma Tipton	1943
J. Albert Carnes	1925	Mrs. James O. Reed	1944
Vera L. Lambright	1924	Mrs. Fort Notgrass	1945
Roger H. Lambright	1924	Miss Edith Stewart	1946
Lola Ledwell	1925	Miss Jean Webster	1946
Vada Valeria Reaser	1925	Mrs. Ralph Solomon	1947
John H. Cates	1926	Mrs. Willard Thomas	1946
William F. Hall	1926	Miss Jean Baker	1946
J. Elmer Lingerfelt	1927	Bernard C. Boyett	1947
Roy Anderson	1929	Vivian C. Carrier	1948
Jack E. Sherwood	1929	Mrs. Gerald Hill	1946
Myrtle Treece	1929	Miss Willie Pearl Worthy	1948
Esther Sarrett	1929	Mrs. I. Y. Sanders	1946
Mrs. Mary Jo Keller	1929	Mrs. Callie Starkey	1946
Mrs. I. C. King	1929	Miss Willette Barbee	1949
Mrs. Roy Anderson	1929	Miss Ernestine Britt	1949
Miss Margaret Capell	1929	Lloyd Dewey Lee	1950
Miss Mildred Clark	1929	Miss Juanita Sharits	1949
Mrs. J. E. Hicks	1929	Miss Virgie Hurst	1951
Miss Deema Mize	1930	Miss Dorothy Smith	1951
Mr. John L. Taylor	1930	Miss Mary Louise Horton	1951
Miss Gertrude Atchley	1930	Miss Bess Atchley	1951
Miss Grace Johnson	1930	Vernon E. Hyde	1951
Miss Janie Kilpatrick	1932	Benton Williams	1952
Miss Lois Davis	1932	Miss Emily Dance	1952
Sam H. Roberson	1932	Russell Crouse	1953
Harold Leftwitch	1932	Miss Mary Ann Little	1953
Miss Martha Carol Harris	1935	Miss Mary Clark	1954
Paul I. DeLozier	1935	Miss Christine Hall	1954
Miss Nora Bohanan	1935	Mrs. T. S. McKinney	1956
Stanley Pope	1936	Miss Ann Lambert	1954
Miss Lenna Bowers	1936	Lester D. McCarter	1956
Miss Ruth Hodges	1936	C. L. Huling	1956

Mrs. C. L. Huling	1956	James Ballard	1972
Ben Lopper	1956	Eva Gibson	1972
Bruce Reed	1956	Callie Rogers	1972
Mrs. Whitson	1956	Gail Newman	1972
Mrs. Lester McCarter	1956	Jerry Heflin	1972
E. K. James	1957	Robert Collins	1972
Truman Boyd	1958	Mrs. Jerry Heflin	1972
Mrs. Ethel Kyker	1958	Jimmy Barnes	1972
Mrs. Jimmy Joe Newman	1958	Mrs. Jimmy Barnes	1972
Joe Rutledge	1958	Doreen Maxfield	1972
W. Stuart Rule	1952	Tim Jones	1972
Royce Dennis	1959	Mrs. Pat Jones	1972
Wayland Holbrook	1960	Mrs. Dan Whitson	1972
Mrs. Shirley Ann Newman	1960	Mrs. Ernest Startup	1973
Charles C. Lemons	1960	Miss Brona Roy	1973
Miss Edna Ruth Hyder	1962	Bill Parton	1973
Robert M. Startup	1962	Danny Prince	1973
Ray F. Williams	1962	Ruth Williams	1973
Eldon H. Smith	1962	Miss Carolyn Lowe	1973
Mrs. Eldon Smith	1962	Mrs. Lucy Johnson	1974
Mrs. Ruth Cole	1962	Eddie Goodall	1974
Mrs. Sue Parton	1963	Mrs. Shirley Taylor	1974
Mrs. Donna Walters	1963	Miss Pam Spivey	1974
Jay P. Chapman	1963	Miss Carol Straus	1974
Mrs. Flora Frazier	1967	Ray Parton	1974
Kendreth Holt	1967	Mary Lee Reed	1974
William Jackson	1967	John Newman	1974
H. N. Key	1967	Bertha Baker	1974
Mrs. Teresa Lane	1967	Arminda Ownby	1974
Miss Mary Mills	1967	Ruth Parker	1974
James Stokes	1967	Miss Kathy Malone	1975
Mrs. James Stokes	1967	Mrs. Hazel Kinney	1975
Wilbur Ray Cornell	1968	Robert Franklin	1975
Mrs. Fred Huskey	1968	Charlie Campbell	1975
Ray Kitts	1969	Wilma Webb	1975
David Sharp	1969	Mrs. Henry Woody	1975
Mrs. Bessie Cole	1969	Jack Carpenter	1976
Mrs. Lucille Polston Henderson	1969	Mrs. Jack Carpenter	1976
Mrs. C. H. Christopher	1969	Mrs. Sherry Black	1976
Hubert B. Smothers	1970	Rob Clark	1976
Buck Donaldson	1970	Mrs. Diane Forry	1976
John Giffin	1970	Miss Jane Wilson	1976
Jerry Breedlove	1970	Dan Schlafer	1976
Mrs. Judy Schultz	1970	Mrs. Dan Schlafer	1976
Mrs. Jerry Breedlove	1970	Fred Henry	1976
Larry Hynson	1970	Buster Woody	1976
Mrs. Joan Irwin	1970	Miss Dianne Robinette	1976
Mrs. Ann Phillips	1971	Jessie Walker	1976
Miss Arlene Rogers	1971	Mrs. Billie Louise Weaver	1976
Jim Phillips	1971	Roger L. Henry	1977
Robert Campbell	1971	Joe E. Hamlet	1977
Mrs. Willie Cates	1971	Rick Schafer	1977
Mrs. Irma Kleeb	1971	William H. Phillips	1977
William Ed Davis	1971	Mrs. Helen Ford	1977
Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler	1971	Mrs. Eva Gibson	1977
Mrs. Kay Jursik	1971	Mrs. Mary Rogers	1977
Ernest Startup	1972	Bob McNeil	1977
Earl McFarland	1972	Miss Pam Hall	1977
Mrs. Earl McFarland	1972	Miss Linda Newman	1977

Miss Eloise Wright	1978	Mary Jane Woody	1978
Dave Paxton	1978	David Haywood	1979
Miss Kay Smothers	1978	Estella Florez	1979
Miss Carol Smith	1978	Richard Keller	1979
Mrs. Carol Hamlet	1978	Elizabeth Petty	1979
Donald Wilson	1978	Gwendolyn Headrick	1979
Estel Daniels	1978	Cynthia Wilkes	1979
Miss Lucy Hoskins	1978	Barbara Conard	1979
Ken Frazier	1978	Mark Hamrick	1979
Miss Nancy Lemons	1978	Christine Breedlove	1979
Miss Linda Rule	1978	Ken Casey	1979
Miss Sally Redden	1978	Mildred Talley	1979
Miss Rosanne Hansen	1978	Keith McBrayer	1979
Mrs. Marian Scarlett	1978	Betty Chandler	1980
Carol Smith	1978	Daniel Kellum	1980



## NOTES

### CHAPTER I

- <sup>1</sup>*Goodspeed History of Tennessee*. Goodspeed Pub. Co. Nashville, 1887, pp. 534-535.
- <sup>2</sup>J. G. M. Ramsey, *Annals of Tennessee History*. Charleston, S.C. Walker & James Pub. 1853, p. 710.
- <sup>3</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>5</sup>Robert H. White. *Tennessee: Its Growth and Progress*. Nashville Robert H. White, Publisher. 1936, p. 9.
- <sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>7</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>8</sup>Maj. William A. McTeer, *Autobiography of William A. McTeer*. Ed. by Marion R. Mangrum, Maryville. Maryville Enterprise. 1867, p. 13.
- <sup>9</sup>Samuel C. Williams. *Dawn of Tennessee Valley*, Johnson City. Watauga Press. 1937. pp. 54-55.
- <sup>10</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>11</sup>William A. McTeer. *Op. cit.*, pp. 13-14.
- <sup>12</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 24-25.
- <sup>13</sup>*Tennessee Historical Markers*. Issued by Tennessee Historical Society. Nashville. 1958, pp. 66-70.
- <sup>14</sup>Pat Anderson. *The Overmountain Men*. Johnson City. The Overmountain Men Press. 1970, p. 205.
- <sup>15</sup>William A. McTeer. *Op. cit.*, pp. 14-15.
- <sup>16</sup>John Allison. *Drop Stitches in Tennessee History*. Nashville. Marchall & Bruce. 1897, pp. 33-36; Ramsey. *Op. cit.*, pp. 425-430.
- <sup>17</sup>Johnnie Ballard. Seymour Tennessee: Interrelationship of Community and School. Unpublished Master's Project. Interview. W. F. Hall with George Temple. May 1, 1978.
- <sup>18</sup>Ramsey. *Op. cit.*, p. 234.
- <sup>19</sup>Ramsey. *Op. cit.*, p. 435; Anderson. *Op. cit.*, p. 205; Samuel C. Williams. *Lost State of Franklin*. Johnson City. Watauga Press. 1924, p. 223.
- <sup>20</sup>G. R. McGee. *A History of Tennessee*. N.Y. American Book Company. 1889, p. 115.
- <sup>21</sup>Estalena Rogers Brabson. "History of Boyd's Creek". Published in *Sevier County News-Record*. 1977-78.
- <sup>22</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>23</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>24</sup>J. S. Boling. Store Book (Mss.)
- <sup>25</sup>McTeer. *Op. cit.*, p. 38.
- <sup>26</sup>Brabson. *Ibid.*
- <sup>27</sup>Diploma hanging in Registrar's Office of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy. *Harrison-Chilhowee Normal School, Catalog*. 1897-98.
- <sup>28</sup>Brabson, *Ibid.*
- <sup>29</sup>Brabson. *Ibid.*
- <sup>30</sup>Mangrum. *White Caps*. (back of title page).
- <sup>31</sup>J. S. Boling. Store Book; W. F. Hall Interview with J. C. Self. May 11, 1978.
- <sup>32</sup>J. S. Boling, Store Book; Interview: W. F. Hall with Harold King, May 11, 1978; W. F. Hall with J. C. Self, May 12, 1978.

### CHAPTER II

- <sup>1</sup>*Early Tennessee Baptists*. p. 145.
- <sup>2</sup>Ramsey, *Op. cit.*, p. 114.
- <sup>3</sup>W. F. Hall, "History of Carson-Newman College", p. 1; Ramsey, *Annals*, p. 120.
- <sup>4</sup>Taylor, *Early Tennessee Baptists*, pp. 135-148.
- <sup>5</sup>Goodspeed, *Op. cit.*, p. 687.
- <sup>6</sup>J. J. Burnett, *Sketches of Tennessee Baptist Pioneer Preachers*, pp. 562-563; John O. Hood, *History of Chilhowee Baptist Association*, p. 13.
- <sup>7</sup>William Cathcartt, *The Baptist Encyclopedia*, II, pp. 1142-1143; Hood, *Op. cit.*, pp. 13-14.

- <sup>8</sup>Allison, *Op. cit.*, p. 25.
- <sup>9</sup>Burnett, *Op. cit.*, pp. 545-547.
- <sup>10</sup>Burnett, *Op. cit.*, pp. 29, 30, 32, 227, 239, 343, 395, 418, 420, 426.
- <sup>11</sup>Taylor, O. W., *Early Tennessee Baptists*, Nashville, Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, 1957, p. 44.
- <sup>12</sup>Taylor, *Op. cit.*, pp. 9-11.
- <sup>13</sup>Pauline A. Clark, *History of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy*. pp. 72-75.
- <sup>14</sup>Burnett, *Op. cit.*, pp. 545-546; *Sevier County Baptist Association, 1977 Minutes*, pp. 55-56.
- <sup>15</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>16</sup>*Chilhowee Baptist Association, 1976 Annual*. pp. 76-77.
- <sup>17</sup>S.C.B.A., 1977 *Minutes*, pp. 55-56.
- <sup>18</sup>Robert H. White, *Development of the Tennessee Educational Organization, 1796-1869*, p. 114; Hall *Op. cit.*, p. 6.
- <sup>19</sup>*Senate Journal, 1851-52, 1875.*
- <sup>20</sup>Harold E. Ward, *Academy Education In Tennessee Prior to 1861*. p. 15.
- <sup>21</sup>Howard E. Carr, *Washington College*. pp. 1, 4.
- <sup>22</sup>Ira Fred Simmons, *Private Chartered Educational Institutions of Tennessee*, Appendix H.
- <sup>23</sup>William F. Hall, *History of Carson-Newman College*, p. 7.
- <sup>24</sup>Eastin Morris, *Tennessee Gazetteer*, p. 124; J. Grey Smith, *Review of East Tennessee*, p. 23.
- <sup>25</sup>J. E. Alexander, *A Brief History of the Synod of Tennessee, 1817-1887*, pp. 64-77.
- <sup>26</sup>William F. Hall, *Op. cit.*, pp. 7-8.
- <sup>27</sup>William F. Hall, *Op. cit.*, p. 9.
- <sup>28</sup>J. L. Jeffries, "History of Chilhowee Institute", *The Chilhowee Echoes*, October 1926, p. 1.
- <sup>29</sup>*Tennessee Historical Markers*, p. 69.
- <sup>30</sup>"Schools" in *Sevier County News-Record*, Dec. 29, 1977.
- <sup>31</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>32</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>33</sup>Brabson, "History of Boyd's Creek", *Sevier County News-Record*, Jan. 5, 1978.
- <sup>34</sup>Brabson, Dec. 29, 1977.
- <sup>35</sup>Brabson, Jan. 5, 1978.
- <sup>36</sup>J. L. Jeffries, "History of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute", *Chilhowee Echoes*, October, 1926, p. 1.

### CHAPTER III

- <sup>1</sup>J. L. Jeffries. "History of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute", *The Chilhowee Echoes*, October 1926.
- <sup>2</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>3</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>5</sup>Genealogical chart on the McCallie Family in possession of Francis McCallie Phillips.
- <sup>6</sup>J. L. Jeffries, "History of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute", *The Chilhowee Echoes*, November, 1926, p. 1.
- <sup>7</sup>J. L. Jeffries, "History of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute", *The Chilhowee Echoes*, December, 1926, p. 3.
- <sup>8</sup>*Op.cit.*, p. 3.
- <sup>9</sup>*Op.cit.*, p. 3.
- <sup>10</sup>Letter, Dr. J. M. McCallie to Mr. B. C. Ogle, March 10, 1926.
- <sup>11</sup>Interview: William F. Hall with Mrs. J. E. (Nelle) Lingerfelt, May 18, 1978.
- <sup>12</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>13</sup>This John & Miranda McCroskey were grandparents of Vola McCroskey Tipton of Wildwood Community. John McCroskey is uncle of Hettie McCroskey Tittsworth, Mother of Della Tittsworth of Cedar Grove Community and also of Mrs. Betty Mize.

- <sup>14</sup>Letter to William F. Hall from Katherine McCallie Brubeck, November 13, 1978.
- <sup>15</sup>Letter to William F. Hall from Miss Anne McCallie, Oct. 5, 1978.
- <sup>16</sup>*Ibid.*, Letter to W. F. Hall from Katherine McCallie Brubeck, November 13, 1978.
- <sup>17</sup>Family Genealogical Sheet in possession of Francis McCallie Phillips, Mt. Juliet, Tennessee.
- <sup>18</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>19</sup>Sevier County Schools, Historical Collection, Nov. 27, 1974.
- <sup>20</sup>Roy Anderson, "Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, in The Foot Hills of the Great Smoky Mountains," *Appalachian Journal*, Vol. 23, No. 9, September, 1930, pp. 11-12.
- <sup>21</sup>J. L. Jeffries, *Ibid.*, December 1926.
- <sup>22</sup>Sevier County Schools, Historical Collection, November 27, 1974.
- <sup>23</sup>*Catalog of Chilhowee Academy*, 1908-1909, p. 6.
- <sup>24</sup>"Death Ends A Useful Life," *Knoxville Daily Journal and Tribune*.
- <sup>25</sup>Sevier County Deed Book O, p. 455.
- <sup>26</sup>Sevier County Deed Book O, p. 638.
- <sup>27</sup>Letter from J. M. McCallie to B. C. Ogle, March 10, 1926.
- <sup>28</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>29</sup>Letter: Francis McCallie Phillips to Hubert B. Smothers, August 25, 1978.
- <sup>30</sup>*Trenton (N.J.) Times*, June, 1912.
- <sup>31</sup>"Professor McCallie's Inventions Win Honor For Him", *Trenton (N.J.) Times*, June 1912.
- <sup>32</sup>J. L. Jeffries, "School History", *The Chilhowee Echoes*, December, 1926, p. 3.

## CHAPTER IV

- <sup>1</sup>Pauline A. Clark, History of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, unpublished Master's thesis, pp. 4-5.
- <sup>2</sup>Pauline A. Clark, *Op. cit.*, p. 4.
- <sup>3</sup>Sevier County Deed Book, Book O, p. 638.
- <sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>5</sup>Interview: W. F. Hall with Vola McCroskey Tipton, June 7, 1978. Interview: W. F. Hall with Della Tittsworth and Mrs. Betty Mize, June 7, 1978.
- <sup>6</sup>Interview: W. F. Hall with Mrs. Charles Smith, July 10, 1978.
- <sup>7</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>8</sup>Sevier County Deed Book, Book O, p. 638.
- <sup>9</sup>These administrators were called Principal until 1945 when the chief administrator was named President.
- <sup>10</sup>Charles D. Johnson, *Higher Education of Southern Baptists*, p. 390.
- <sup>11</sup>J. L. Jeffries, *Chilhowee Echoes*, Vol. 1, No. 2, November, 1926.
- <sup>12</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>13</sup>J. L. Jeffries, *Chilhowee Echoes*, Vol., 1, No. 4, December, 1926, p. 3.
- <sup>14</sup>Sevier County Deed Book, Book P, p. 504, July 17, 1884.
- <sup>15</sup>J. L. Jeffries, *Chilhowee Echoes*, April 1927, p. 1.
- <sup>16</sup>J. L. Jeffries, *Chilhowee Echoes*, December, 1926, p. 3.
- <sup>17</sup>Notes of Pauline Anderson Clark.
- <sup>18</sup>Interview: William F. Hall with Mrs. Elizabeth Cowan, December 10, 1979.
- <sup>19</sup>*Knoxville Daily Journal and Tribune*, July 25, 1904.
- <sup>20</sup>Clark, *Op. cit.*, p. 6; Appendix D.
- <sup>21</sup>*Catalog of Harrison Seminary*, 1888.
- <sup>22</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>23</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>24</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>25</sup>J. G. M. Ramsey, *Op. cit.*, p. 120.
- <sup>26</sup>J. J. Burnett, *Op. cit.*, pp. 545-547.
- <sup>27</sup>J. J. Burnett, *Op. cit.*, pp. 562-563.
- <sup>28</sup>John O. Hood, *History of Chilhowee Baptist Association*, p. 21.
- <sup>29</sup>Hood, *Op. cit.*, p. 83; *Minutes of Chilhowee Baptist Association*, 1886, p. 16.



- <sup>30</sup>Hood, *Op. cit.*, p. 83.
- <sup>31</sup>Hood, *Op. cit.*, p. 84.
- <sup>32</sup>*Chilhowee Baptist Association Minutes, 1826*, p. 16. Other minutes of the association mention the election of trustees of the Academy.
- <sup>33</sup>*Catalog of Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy, 1889-1890*, p. 17.
- <sup>34</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>35</sup>*Catalog of Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy, 1889-1890*, p. 16.
- <sup>36</sup>Clark, *Op. cit.*, p. 6.
- <sup>37</sup>*Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy Catalog, 1889-1890*, p. 16.
- <sup>38</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>39</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 9.
- <sup>40</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 16.
- <sup>41</sup>Quoted by Pauline A. Clark in her *History of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy*, pp. 6-7.
- <sup>42</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>43</sup>*Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy Catalogue, 1889-1890*, pp. 10-15.
- <sup>44</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 18.
- <sup>45</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 17.
- <sup>46</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 17.
- <sup>47</sup>*Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy Catalogue, 1889-1890*, p. 17.
- <sup>48</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>49</sup>Interview: W. F. Hall with Lou Irwin, July 18, 1978.
- <sup>50</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>51</sup>Pauline A. Clark, "History of First Baptist Church of Seymour," An unpublished history. John O. Hood, *History of the Chilhowee Baptist Association*, pp. 239-240.
- <sup>52</sup>*Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy, 1893*, p. 4.
- <sup>53</sup>*Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy Catalogue, 1897-1898*, p. 15.
- <sup>54</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 14.
- <sup>55</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 15.
- <sup>56</sup>Interview: W. F. Hall with Newell Irwin, Sr., July 18, 1978.
- <sup>57</sup>*Chilhowee Institute Catalogue, 1900-1901*, p. 5.
- <sup>58</sup>Pauline A. Clark, *Op. cit.*, p. 7.

## CHAPTER V

- <sup>1</sup>Clark, *Op. cit.*, p. 21.
- <sup>2</sup>*Knoxville Journal*, February 25, 1954, p. 12.
- <sup>3</sup>Notes of Pauline Clark.
- <sup>4</sup>*Knoxville Journal*, p. 12.
- <sup>5</sup>Clark, *Op. cit.*, pp. 21-22.
- <sup>6</sup>*Catalog of Chilhowee Institute, 1900-1901*, p. 14.
- <sup>7</sup>p. 15.
- <sup>8</sup>p. 9.
- <sup>9</sup>*Chilhowee Baptist Association Minutes, 1901*, p. 12.
- <sup>10</sup>*Chilhowee Institute Catalog, 1901-1902*, p. 4.
- <sup>11</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>12</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>13</sup>*Chilhowee Institute Catalog, 1901-1902*, pp. 4-5.
- <sup>14</sup>*Catalog of Chilhowee Institute, 1902*, p. 7.
- <sup>15</sup>*Chilhowee Institute Catalog, 1900-1901*, p. 14.
- <sup>16</sup>*Chilhowee Institute Catalog, 1902, 1903*, p. 4.
- <sup>17</sup>*Chilhowee Baptist Association Minutes, 1903*, p. 9.
- <sup>18</sup>*Chilhowee Institute Catalog, 1903-1904*, p. 17.
- <sup>19</sup>*Chilhowee Institute Catalog, 1904-1905*, p. 10.
- <sup>20</sup>Clark, *Op. cit.*, pp. 44-45.
- <sup>21</sup>*Chilhowee Institute Catalog, 1901-1902*, p. 5.
- <sup>22</sup>*Chilhowee Institute Catalog, 1903-1904*, p. 4.
- <sup>23</sup>James L. Jeffries, Notes by a Former Principal, manuscript, edited by John O. Hood.
- <sup>24</sup>*Ibid.*

- <sup>25</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees of Chilhowee Institute, Oct. 28, 1905.
- <sup>26</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees of Chilhowee Institute, December 1, 1905.
- <sup>27</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees of Chilhowee Institute, December 1, 1905.
- <sup>28</sup>James L. Jeffries, Notes by A Former Principal.
- <sup>29</sup>Roy Anderson, "Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, In the Foothills of the Great Smoky Mountains," *Appalachian Journal*, Vol. 23, No. 9, September, 1930, pp. 15-16.
- <sup>30</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees of Chilhowee Institute, May 4, 1906.
- <sup>31</sup>*Chilhowee Baptist Association Minutes, 1905*, p. 7.
- <sup>32</sup>Interview: W. F. Hall with Mrs. Ella Clark, August 1, 1978.
- <sup>33</sup>Interview: W. F. Hall with Newell Irwin, Sr., July 18, 1979.
- <sup>34</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees of Chilhowee Institute, May 6, 1908.
- <sup>35</sup>*Chilhowee Institute Catalog, 1908*, pp. 11, 12-13.
- <sup>36</sup>*Chilhowee Institute Catalog, 1908-1909*, pp. 6-7.
- <sup>37</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 16.
- <sup>38</sup>Interview: W. F. Hall with Miss Bess Atchley, August 23, 1978.
- <sup>39</sup>*Chilhowee Institute Catalog, 1908-1909*, p. 13.
- <sup>40</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 10.
- <sup>41</sup>*Chilhowee Institute Catalog, 1908-1909*, pp. 8-13. See Appendix D for complete curriculum.
- <sup>42</sup>*Chilhowee Institute Catalog, 1910-1911*, p. 1.
- <sup>43</sup>*Chilhowee Baptist Association Minutes, 1911*, pp. 9-11; *Chilhowee Institute Catalog, 1910-1911*, p. 1.
- <sup>44</sup>*Chilhowee Baptist Association, 1911*, p. 9-11.
- <sup>45</sup>*Chilhowee Institute Catalog, 1910-1911*, p. 10.
- <sup>46</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1911-1912*, pp. 8-9.
- <sup>47</sup>*Chilhowee Institute Catalog, 1910-1911*, p. 20.
- <sup>48</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees of Chilhowee Institute, May 10, 1911.
- <sup>49</sup>*Op. cit.*, May 14, 1912.
- <sup>50</sup>Minutes of Board, May 10, 1911.
- <sup>51</sup>Minutes of Board, May 2, 1912.
- <sup>52</sup>Minutes of Board, 1912.
- <sup>53</sup>*Minutes of Chilhowee Baptist Association, 1912*, pp. 21-22.

## CHAPTER VI

- <sup>1</sup>Minutes of Board, HCBA, May 3 and 13, 1912.
- <sup>2</sup>Minutes of Board, May 3, 1912.
- <sup>3</sup>Minutes of Board, May 14, 1912.
- <sup>4</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, 1913.
- <sup>5</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, May 2, 1912.
- <sup>6</sup>Ross Bohanan, "Mr. J. E. Barton as Principal of High Schools", *Montgomery Vindicator*, January 26, 1944.
- <sup>7</sup>Interview, W. F. Hall with Merrill Atchley (Mrs. A. B.) Harris, December 28, 1978.
- <sup>8</sup>Interview, W. F. Hall with Miss Bess Atchley, August 23, 1978.
- <sup>9</sup>Interview, W. F. Hall with Rev. C. D. Martin.
- <sup>10</sup>Interview, W. F. Hall with Mrs. A. B. Harris, December 28, 1978.
- <sup>11</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>12</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>13</sup>Ross Bohanan, *Op. cit.*
- <sup>14</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1912-1913*, p. 8.
- <sup>15</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1914-1915*, pp. 9-10.
- <sup>16</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1914-1915*, p. 23.
- <sup>17</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>18</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, May 14, 1912.
- <sup>19</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, July 3, 1912.
- <sup>20</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, May 24, 1912.
- <sup>21</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, August 20, 1912.
- <sup>22</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, July 3, 1912.
- <sup>23</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, August 20, 1912.

- <sup>24</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, August 20, 1912.
- <sup>25</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, March 28, 1913.
- <sup>26</sup>*Minutes of Chilhowee Baptist Association, 1912*, pp. 21-22.
- <sup>27</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>28</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>29</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, March 28, 1913.
- <sup>30</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>31</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, May 3, 1913.
- <sup>32</sup>Scrapbook—Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, Earliest Times to 1952. (In possession of HCBA).
- <sup>33</sup>*Minutes of Chilhowee Baptist Association, 1913*, pp. 17-18.
- <sup>34</sup>Letter from Miss Ollie Barton to W. F. Hall, November 13, 1978.
- <sup>35</sup>*Minutes of Chilhowee Baptist Association, 1913*, pp. 17-18.
- <sup>36</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>37</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>38</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, March 27, 1914.
- <sup>39</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 11.
- <sup>40</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, April 20, 1937.
- <sup>41</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, May 6, 1941.
- <sup>42</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, March 27, 1914.
- <sup>43</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, May 6, 1914.
- <sup>44</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, March 26, 1915.
- <sup>45</sup>*Minutes of Chilhowee Baptist Association, 1917*, p. 11.
- <sup>46</sup>Quoted by Pauline Anderson Clark, *Op. cit.*, p. 40.
- <sup>47</sup>*Minutes of Chilhowee Baptist Association, 1917*, p. 11.
- <sup>48</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1911-1912*, pp. 8-9.
- <sup>49</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1923*, pp. 10-19.
- <sup>50</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 10-15; *Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1912*, pp. 8-9.
- <sup>51</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1923*, pp. 10-19.
- <sup>52</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1912-1913*.
- <sup>53</sup>Pauline Anderson Clark, *Op. cit.*, pp. 6-10.
- <sup>54</sup>*Minutes of Chilhowee Baptist Association, 1918*, p. 13.
- <sup>55</sup>*Minutes of Chilhowee Baptist Association, 1919*, p. 4.
- <sup>56</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, May 6, 1919.
- <sup>57</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, March 1920 and May 3, 1920.
- <sup>58</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, April 28, 1921.
- <sup>59</sup>Pauline Anderson Clark, *Op. cit.*, p. 11.
- <sup>60</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1919-1930*, pp. 5-6.
- <sup>61</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, May 5, 1920.
- <sup>62</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, May 5, 1921.
- <sup>63</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, April 28, 1921.
- <sup>64</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, July 16, 1915; May 7, 1918; April 1922.
- <sup>65</sup>Interview, Robert Marshall with W. F. Hall, March 3, 1979.
- <sup>66</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, March 25, 1929.
- <sup>67</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, March, 1924.
- <sup>68</sup>Sevier County Deed Book 55, p. 65.
- <sup>69</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, February 7, 1925 and March 27, 1925.
- <sup>70</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1925-26*, pp. 10-11.
- <sup>71</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1924-25*, p. 7.
- <sup>72</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1924*, p. 3.
- <sup>73</sup>The writer came to Harrison-Chilhowee in 1926. In that year Prof. Glenmore Garrett (another teacher at the Academy) and I wrote to Dr. J. W. O'Hara (then head of Mountain School System) for permission to completely revise the Bible course using the Bible instead of these study course books. Permission was granted and revision was begun immediately.
- <sup>74</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1925-26*, pp. 10-11.
- <sup>75</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1923-24*, p. 5.
- <sup>76</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1923*, p. 5.
- <sup>77</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1923-24*, p. 9.



- <sup>78</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, May 5, 1925.
- <sup>79</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, May 7, 1928.
- <sup>80</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1923-24*, pp. 7-8.
- <sup>81</sup>Interviews: W. F. Hall with Merrill Atchley (Mrs. A. B.) Harris, December 27, 1978; W. F. Hall with Miss Bess Atchley, September, 1978; W. F. Hall with Miss Sarah DeLozier, January, 1979; Robert Marshall, March 3, 1979.
- <sup>82</sup>"Report of Forty-fourth Commencement at Harrison-Chilhowee Institute Closes". In a newspaper report with no date and no identification of the newspaper except dates written into the article. Newspaper in possession of the Academy.
- <sup>83</sup>Interview, W. F. Hall with Mrs. W. L. (Alma Huskey) Beaty, January 18, 1979.
- <sup>84</sup>"Report of Forty-fourth Commencement of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute".
- <sup>85</sup>"Watch Me Bounce Back" by Dr. A. E. Wiggam, *The Knoxville Journal*, Sunday, March 19, 1944.
- <sup>86</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1924-25*, pp. 17-18.
- <sup>87</sup>Interview, W. F. Hall with A. B. Harris, December 27, 1978.
- <sup>88</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, May 22, 1924.
- <sup>89</sup>Letter from E. Bruce Barton to W. F. Hall, November 3, 1978.
- <sup>90</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, May 7, 1926.
- <sup>91</sup>Letter from E. Bruce Barton to W. F. Hall, November 3, 1978.
- <sup>92</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1925-26*, p. 3.
- <sup>93</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>94</sup>*Op. cit.*, pp. 3-11.
- <sup>95</sup>Letter from E. Bruce Barton to W. F. Hall, January 19, 1979.
- <sup>96</sup>Letter from Miss Ollie Barton to W. F. Hall, January 23, 1979.
- <sup>97</sup>Letter from E. Bruce Barton to W. F. Hall, November 3, 1978.

## CHAPTER VII

- <sup>1</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, April 28, 1926.
- <sup>2</sup>*Minutes of Chilhowee Baptist Association*, 1926, p. 19.
- <sup>3</sup>*Chilhowee Echoes*, October 1926, pp. 1-2.
- <sup>4</sup>William F. Hall, "Christian Education", *Chilhowee Echoes*, October 1926, p. 3.
- <sup>5</sup>*The Chilhowee Echoes*, October 1926, p. 4.
- <sup>6</sup>*The Chilhowee Echoes*, December 1926, p. 1.
- <sup>7</sup>*The Chilhowee Echoes*, December 1926, p. 1.
- <sup>8</sup>There seems to have been a running battle in the Board of Trustees meetings against any kind of ball playing by students of the Academy. This evidence is apparent from minutes of the Board under dates of May 10, 1911; July 3, 1912; May 6, 1914; and Board meetings in 1925.
- <sup>9</sup>*The Chilhowee Echoes*, November 1926, p. 4.
- <sup>10</sup>Pauline Anderson Clark, *History of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy*, pp. 60-61.
- <sup>11</sup>Clark, *Op. cit.*
- <sup>12</sup>Mildred Clark, quoted by Pauline Anderson Clark, *Ibid.*
- <sup>13</sup>*The Chilhowee Echoes*, January 1927, p. 1.
- <sup>14</sup>*The Chilhowee Echoes*, January 1927, p. 1.
- <sup>15</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, April 1, 1927.
- <sup>16</sup>*The Chilhowee Echoes*, March 1927, p. 1.
- <sup>17</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, April 1, 1927.
- <sup>18</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, April 1, 1927.
- <sup>19</sup>*The Chilhowee Echoes*, March 1926, p. 1.
- <sup>20</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, April 25, 1927.
- <sup>21</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>22</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>23</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, March 30, 1928.
- <sup>24</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, May 7, 1928.
- <sup>25</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>26</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, May 28, 1928.

<sup>27</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>28</sup>*The Chilhowee Echoes*, May 1927, p. 3.

<sup>29</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 3.

<sup>30</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 2.

## CHAPTER VIII

<sup>1</sup>Clark, *Op. cit.*, pp. 23-24.

<sup>2</sup>*Minutes of the Southern Baptist Convention*, 1928, p. 273.

<sup>3</sup>*Op. cit.*, pp. 274-275.

<sup>4</sup>*Op. cit.*, pp. 274-275.

<sup>5</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 290.

<sup>6</sup>"Harrison-Chilhowee Institute", *The Maryville Times*, Vol. 46, No. 35, May 2, 1929, p. 1.

<sup>7</sup>*Minutes of the Southern Baptist Convention*, 1929, p. 269.

<sup>8</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 270.

<sup>9</sup>*Op. cit.*, pp. 269-270.

<sup>10</sup>*Minutes of Southern Baptist Convention*, 1929, p. 281.

<sup>11</sup>*Minutes of the Board of Trustees*, May 17, 1929.

<sup>12</sup>*The Knoxville Journal*, May 24, 1942.

<sup>13</sup>*Baptist & Reflector*, July 7, 1938.

<sup>14</sup>*Minutes of the Tennessee Baptist Convention*, 1930.

<sup>15</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>16</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>17</sup>*Minutes of the Board of Trustees*, March 28, 1930.

<sup>18</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>19</sup>*Appalachian Journal*, Vol. 23, No. 9, Sept. 1930, pp. 15-16.

<sup>20</sup>*Minutes of the Board of Trustees*, March 28, 1930.

<sup>21</sup>*Chilhowee Echoes* (monthly during 1929).

<sup>22</sup>*Knoxville Journal*, 1930.

<sup>23</sup>Clark, *Op. cit.*, p. 24.

<sup>24</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>25</sup>*Minutes of the Board of Trustees*, Oct. 28, 1930.

<sup>26</sup>*Minutes of the Board of Trustees*, Oct. 28, 1930.

<sup>27</sup>Principal's Report to Board of Trustees, March 27, 1931.

<sup>28</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>29</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 3.

<sup>30</sup>*Minutes of Tennessee Baptist Convention*, Nov. 12, 1931, pp. 52-53.

<sup>31</sup>*Minutes of the Executive Board of the TBC*, Dec. 10, 1929.

<sup>32</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>33</sup>*Minutes of Tennessee Baptist Convention*, November, 1930, pp. 24-25.

<sup>34</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute*, 1929-30, pp. 3, 4, 6.

<sup>35</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 19-21.

<sup>36</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 10.

<sup>37</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 5.

<sup>38</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 20.

<sup>39</sup>*Chilhowee Echoes*, Vol. V, No. 3, Nov. 1930, p. 4.

<sup>40</sup>*Chilhowee Echoes*, Vol. V, No. 2, Oct. 1930, p. 1.

<sup>41</sup>Principal's Report to the Board of Trustees, March 25, 1932.

<sup>42</sup>Scrapbook—Harrison-Chilhowee from Earliest Times to 1952. (A newspaper clipping of ad)

<sup>43</sup>Roy Anderson, "Baptist Institute, Once Orphaned, Comes Back", *The Knoxville News-Sentinel*, July 31, 1932, p. C5.

<sup>44</sup>*Minutes of the Board of Trustees*, Aug. 8, 1932.

<sup>45</sup>Corporate Record Book, P-35, p. 264.

<sup>46</sup>*Minutes of Tennessee Baptist Convention*, Nov. 1932, pp. 11-12.

<sup>47</sup>*Minutes of Tennessee Baptist Convention*, Nov. 1932, p. 18.

<sup>48</sup>*Minutes of the Tennessee Baptist Convention*, 1934, p. 53.

- <sup>49</sup>*Minutes of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, 1935*, p. 25.
- <sup>50</sup>*Minutes of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1939.*
- <sup>51</sup>*Minutes of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, 1936*, p. 12.
- <sup>52</sup>*Minutes of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, 1938*, pp. 11, 18-19.
- <sup>53</sup>*Minutes of the Board of Trustees, April 27, 1933.*
- <sup>54</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1932-33*, p. 8.
- <sup>55</sup>*Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy*, (A brochure published in 1933), p. 3.
- <sup>56</sup>Roy Anderson, "Academic Work In A Mission Field", *Baptist & Reflector*, Jan. 24, 1935.
- <sup>57</sup>Letter: Miss Katherine Sewell to W. F. Hall, Nov. 11, 1936.
- <sup>58</sup>Letter; Miss Katherine Sewell to Primitivo Delgado, March 6, 1936.
- <sup>59</sup>*Minutes of the Board of Trustees, April 17, 1933.*
- <sup>60</sup>Principal's Report to Board of Trustees, 1934.
- <sup>61</sup>*Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Feb. 8, 1934.*
- <sup>62</sup>*Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 27, 1935.*
- <sup>63</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1932-33*, p. 8.
- <sup>64</sup>*Minutes of the Board of Trustees for years 1929-1935.*
- <sup>65</sup>*Minutes of the Board of Trustees, 1934.*
- <sup>66</sup>*Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Nov. 1936.*
- <sup>67</sup>Principal's Report to Board of Trustees, Feb. 1937.
- <sup>68</sup>Principal's Report to Board of Trustees, Feb. 1938.
- <sup>69</sup>*The Knoxville News-Sentinel*, June 21, 1935.
- <sup>70</sup>Clark, *Op. cit.*, p. 14.
- <sup>71</sup>*Minutes of Board of Trustees, June 20, 1935.*
- <sup>72</sup>*The Knoxville New-Sentinel*, June 21, 1935.
- <sup>73</sup>*Minutes of Board of Trustees, June 27, 1935.*
- <sup>74</sup>Scrapbook—Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy; Earliest Times to 1952.
- <sup>75</sup>*Minutes of Board of Trustees, Feb. 13, 1936.*
- <sup>76</sup>Principal's Report to Board of Trustees, Feb. 2, 1937.
- <sup>77</sup>*The Knoxville News-Sentinel*, March 25, 1937.
- <sup>78</sup>Principal's Report to Board of Trustees, Feb. 1937.
- <sup>79</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>80</sup>*Minutes of Committee, April 20, 1937.*
- <sup>81</sup>*Minutes of the Board of Trustees, May 2, 1937.*
- <sup>82</sup>*Minutes of Executive Board of Tennessee Baptist Convention, Nov. 12, 1940.*
- <sup>83</sup>Principal's Report to Board of Trustees, Feb. 1939.
- <sup>84</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1932, 33*, p. 7.
- <sup>85</sup>*Chilhowee Echoes, Vol. I, No. 2, Nov. 3, 1934*, p. 3.
- <sup>86</sup>*Chilhowee Echoes, Vol. 4, No. 1, Sept. 1929*, p. 4.
- <sup>87</sup>*Chilhowee Echoes, Vol. 4, No. 1, Sept. 1929*, p. 2.
- <sup>88</sup>*Chilhowee Echoes, Vol. 4, No. 3, Nov. 1929*, p. 4.
- <sup>89</sup>Principal's Report to Board of Trustees, 1934.
- <sup>90</sup>Principal's Report to Board of Trustees, Feb. 1939.
- <sup>91</sup>*Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Feb. 8, 1934.*
- <sup>92</sup>Clark, *Op. cit.*, p. 4.
- <sup>93</sup>Clark, *Op. cit.*, p. 14; Scrapbook in vault of Academy.
- <sup>94</sup>Clark, *Ibid.*
- <sup>95</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1932-33*, p. 26.
- <sup>96</sup>*Chilhowee Echoes, Vol. 4, No. 1, Sept. 1929*, p. 4; *Minutes of Board of Trustees, Feb. 8, 1934.*
- <sup>97</sup>Principal's Report to Board of Trustees, Feb. 13, 1936.
- <sup>98</sup>*Chilhowee Echoes, Vol. 1, No. 4, May 1935*, p. 12.
- <sup>99</sup>*Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Feb. 8 & April 26, 1934.*
- <sup>100</sup>*Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Aug. 18, 1936.*
- <sup>101</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>102</sup>John D. Freeman, "Why The Baptist Academy?", *Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy News Bulletin*, No. 4, Dec. 31, 1933.
- <sup>103</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>104</sup>*The Chilhowean*, 1940, p. 11.



- <sup>105</sup>*The Chilhowean*, 1940, p. 42.
- <sup>106</sup>*The Chilhowean*, 1940, p. 30.
- <sup>107</sup>Principal's Report to Board of Trustees, Feb. 1940.
- <sup>108</sup>*The Chilhowean*, 1940, pp. 45-48.
- <sup>109</sup>*Minutes of Tennessee Baptist Convention*, 1940, p. 36.
- <sup>110</sup>Report of Principal to Board of Trustees, June 4, 1940.
- <sup>111</sup>Principal's Report to the Board of Trustees, Feb. 1940.
- <sup>112</sup>*The Knoxville News-Sentinel*, Feb. 2, 1941.
- <sup>113</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Nov. 27, 1940.
- <sup>114</sup>A booklet published to promote the \$75,000 campaign.
- <sup>115</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, April 17, 1941; Oct. 7, 1941; Dec. 9, 1941.
- <sup>116</sup>Principal's Report to the Board of Trustees, Feb. 1942.
- <sup>117</sup>*The Knoxville News-Sentinel*, Aug. 1947.
- <sup>118</sup>*The Chilhowean*, 1948, pp. 72, 74.
- <sup>119</sup>Principal's Report to the Board of Trustees, Feb. 1944.
- <sup>120</sup>Clark, *Op. cit.*, p. 42.
- <sup>121</sup>Principal's Report to Board of Trustees, Feb. 1944.
- <sup>122</sup>Miss Gertrude Atchley, "A Brief Financial History of Harrison-Chilhowee", mss.
- <sup>123</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Oct. 1, 1944.
- <sup>124</sup>Principal's Report to Board of Trustees, Oct. 1, 1944.
- <sup>125</sup>Principal's Report to Board of Trustees, Feb. 20, 1945.
- <sup>126</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Dec. 26, 1945.
- <sup>127</sup>Interview: W. F. Hall with C. Y. Stewart, March 27, 1979.
- <sup>128</sup>Letter: Roy Anderson to Dr. C. W. Pope, Dec. 27, 1945.
- <sup>129</sup>*The Knoxville News-Sentinel*, 1946.
- <sup>130</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Sept. 9, 1946; President's Report to Board of Trustees, March 28, 1947.
- <sup>131</sup>*The Chilhowean*, 1944, p. 44.
- <sup>132</sup>John D. Freeman, *The Challenge of State Missions*, pp. 57-58.
- <sup>133</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Aug. 6, 1944.
- <sup>134</sup>Minutes of Tennessee Baptist Convention, 1944, p. 37.
- <sup>135</sup>Bulletin concerning J. R. Dykes published about 1947.
- <sup>136</sup>Charles W. Pope, *Bulwarks of Tennessee Baptists*, p. 35.
- <sup>137</sup>L. G. Frey, *In The Highways And Hedges With Christ After The Lost*, p. 29.
- <sup>138</sup>Minutes of First Chilhowee Baptist Church, Feb. 11, 1945.
- <sup>139</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Feb. 20, 1945.
- <sup>140</sup>President's Report to Board of Trustees, March 26, 1946.
- <sup>141</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, March 26, 1946.
- <sup>142</sup>Letter: From Executive Committee of Board of Trustees to Sevier County Board of Education, April 19, 1948.
- <sup>143</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Feb. 8, 1948.
- <sup>144</sup>President's Report of Board of Trustees, Jan. 25, 1949.
- <sup>145</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Feb. 20, 1945.
- <sup>146</sup>O. E. Turner, "And Roy Anderson", *Baptist & Reflector*, 1944.
- <sup>147</sup>*The Knoxville News-Sentinel*, July 31, 1932, p. C5.
- <sup>148</sup>*Knoxville Journal*, Feb. 3, 1952; *Knoxville News-Sentinal*, nd
- <sup>149</sup>President's Report to the Board of Trustees, Jan. 26, 1950.
- <sup>150</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, April 27, 1950.
- <sup>151</sup>Minutes of Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, June 6, 1950.
- <sup>152</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Aug. 10, 1950.
- <sup>153</sup>President's Report to Board of Trustees, Aug. 10, 1950.
- <sup>154</sup>President's Report to Board of Trustees, Aug. 10, 1950.
- <sup>155</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Jan. 21, 25, 1951.
- <sup>156</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Oct. 30, 1951.
- <sup>157</sup>*Minutes of Tennessee Baptist Convention*, 1951, p. 86.
- <sup>158</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 106.
- <sup>159</sup>James M. Windham, "Tennessee Baptists High School, Harrison-Chilhowee", *Baptist & Reflector*, Vol. 117, No. 36, p. 3.
- <sup>160</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, January 29, 1952.

- <sup>161</sup>*Baptist & Reflector*, April 24, 1952.
- <sup>162</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, July 24, 1951.
- <sup>163</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Jan. 29, 1952.
- <sup>164</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, July 24, 1951.
- <sup>165</sup>President's Report to Board of Trustees, Jan. 29, 1952.
- <sup>166</sup>From a newspaper in a scrapbook with no name or date.
- <sup>167</sup>*The Knoxville News-Sentinel*, July 13, 1959.
- <sup>168</sup>William F. Hall, "A Great Man Is Fallen", Notes to a Funeral Service.
- <sup>169</sup>"Flowers for the Living", Clipping from Newspaper found in Scrapbook—"Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, Earliest Date to 1952".
- <sup>170</sup>*The Knoxville News-Sentinel*, 1941.
- <sup>171</sup>*The Knoxville News-Sentinel*, April 17, 1952.

## CHAPTER IX

- <sup>1</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, April 15, 1952, p. 121.
- <sup>2</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, April 15, 1952, p. 124.
- <sup>3</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, July 15, 1952, p. 126.
- <sup>4</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1953-1954*, p. 3, *The Knoxville Journal*, July 21, 1952.
- <sup>5</sup>*Bulletin of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy*, Seymour, Tennessee, published in 1952.
- <sup>6</sup>Program of Inaugural Service for President of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, (in scrapbook of programs, banquets).
- <sup>7</sup>President's Report to the Board of Trustees, Jan. 27, 1953, p. 141.
- <sup>8</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 144.
- <sup>9</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1953-1954*, p. 7.
- <sup>10</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1958-1959*, p. 6.
- <sup>11</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 4.
- <sup>12</sup>Interview: W. F. Hall with W. Stuart Rule, March 12, 1979.
- <sup>13</sup>President's Report to the Board of Trustees, Oct. 28, 1952, p. 139; *Bulletin, Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy*, Dec. 1952.
- <sup>14</sup>President's Report to the Board of Trustees, Oct. 28, 1952, p. 140.
- <sup>15</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, January 27, 1953.
- <sup>16</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, July 15, 1952, p. 128.
- <sup>17</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Jan. 27, 1953, p. 133.
- <sup>18</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, April 15, 1952, pp. 121-122.
- <sup>19</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Jan. 27, 1953, pp. 133-134.
- <sup>20</sup>Chilhowee Chatter, Sept. 19, 1952.
- <sup>21</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>22</sup>*Chilhowee Chatter*, Dec. 12, 1952.
- <sup>23</sup>*Chilhowee Chatter*, April 2, 1953.
- <sup>24</sup>*Chilhowee Chatter*, May 1, 1953.
- <sup>25</sup>*The Chilhowean*, 1953, pp. 66-70.
- <sup>26</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, September 1953, p. 2.
- <sup>27</sup>*The Chilhowee Chatter*, Sept. 19, 1952, p. 2.
- <sup>28</sup>President's Report to the Board of Trustees, Oct. 28, 1952, p. 139.
- <sup>29</sup>President's Report to the Board of Trustees, Jan. 27, 1953, p. 144.
- <sup>30</sup>President's Report to the Board of Trustees, Oct. 1953, pp. 154-155.
- <sup>31</sup>President's Report to the Board of Trustees, Jan. 25, 1954, pp. 157-158.
- <sup>32</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, Dec. 1953, p. 1.
- <sup>33</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 2.
- <sup>34</sup>*Op. cit.*, pp. 2-3.
- <sup>35</sup>Folk Lambert, "What It Is Worth To Me", *Baptist & Reflector*, May 21, 1953, p. 15.
- <sup>36</sup>President's Report to the Board of Trustees, Oct., 1953, pp. 153-154.
- <sup>37</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, April 28, 1953, p. 136.
- <sup>38</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, July 28, 1953, pp. 138-139.
- <sup>39</sup>Interview, W. F. Hall with W. Stuart Rule, March 12, 1979.

<sup>40</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>41</sup>Interview: W. F. Hall with W. Stuart Rule, March 12, 1979.

<sup>42</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, November 17, 1953, pp. 142-143.

<sup>43</sup>*Baptist & Reflector*, June 11, 1953; March 25, 1954.

<sup>44</sup>*Baptist & Reflector*, March 25, 1954, pp. 8-9.

<sup>45</sup>*Baptist & Reflector*, Oct. 21, 1954, p. 4.

<sup>46</sup>*Baptist & Reflector*, Oct. 14, 1954, p. 2.

<sup>47</sup>*Baptist & Reflector*, Nov. 11, 1954, p. 4.

<sup>48</sup>*Baptist & Reflector*, Nov. 18, 1954, p. 9.

<sup>49</sup>President's Report to the Board of Trustees, April 19, 1955, p. 174.

<sup>50</sup>*Baptist & Reflector*, March 31, 1955, p. 2.

<sup>51</sup>President's Report to the Board of Trustees, Oct. 25, 1955.

<sup>52</sup>*The Chilhowean*, 1954, p. 77.

<sup>53</sup>*The Chilhowean*, 1954, pp. 50-61.

<sup>54</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 48.

<sup>55</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 44.

<sup>56</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, March 1954, p. 1.

<sup>57</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Jan. 25, 1954.

<sup>58</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, March, 1954, p. 3.

<sup>59</sup>President's Report to Board of Trustees, January 25, 1955.

<sup>60</sup>*Baptist & Reflector*, February 3, 1955, p. 9; February 17, 1955, p. 14.

<sup>61</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, July 27, 1954.

<sup>62</sup>*The Chilhowee Chatter*, November 19, 1954, p. 3.

<sup>63</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, April 19, 1955.

<sup>64</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, August 4, 1955.

<sup>65</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, May 31, 1955.

<sup>66</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, September, 1955, pp. 1, 4.

<sup>67</sup>*The Chilhowean*, 1957.

<sup>68</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, October 25, 1955.

<sup>69</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>70</sup>Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1954-1955, pp. 24-25.

<sup>71</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, Dec. 1956, p. 3.

<sup>72</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, Dec. 1956, p. 1.

<sup>73</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, June, 1956, p. 1, 4.

<sup>74</sup>Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1955-56, pp. 28-29.

<sup>75</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 29.

<sup>76</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>77</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, July 31, 1956.

<sup>78</sup>Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1955-56, p. 78.

<sup>79</sup>President's Report to Board of Trustees, Jan. 31, 1956.

<sup>80</sup>Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1955-1956, pp. 12-17.

<sup>81</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, June 1957, p. 2.

<sup>82</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Jan. 31, 1957.

<sup>83</sup>President's Report to the Board of Trustees, Jan. 31, 1957.

<sup>84</sup>President's Report to the Board of Trustees, July 25, 1957.

<sup>85</sup>President's Report to the Board of Trustees, Oct. 31, 1957.

<sup>86</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>87</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, Sept. 1957, p. 1.

<sup>88</sup>*Baptist & Reflector*, Nov. 7, 1957, p. 3.

<sup>89</sup>President's Report to the Board of Trustees, Jan. 31, 1957; *The Chilhowee Clarion*, Sept. 1957, p. 1.

<sup>90</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, Dec. 1957, p. 1.

<sup>91</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, April 25, 1958.

<sup>92</sup>President's Report to the Board of Trustees, July 31, 1958.

<sup>93</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>94</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, March 1958, p. 2.

<sup>95</sup>*The Chilhowean*, 1958, p. 21.

<sup>96</sup>C. C. Lemons, "What I Saw At Chilhowee", *Baptist & Reflector*, Dec. 11, 1958, p. 5.

<sup>97</sup>President's Report to the Board of Trustees, Oct. 30, 1958.



- <sup>98</sup>President's Report to the Board of Trustees, Oct. 30, 1958.
- <sup>99</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>100</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, July 31, 1958; *The Chilhowee Clarion*, Sept., 1958, p. 1.
- <sup>101</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, Jan. 30 & April 24, 1958; President's Report to the Board of Trustees, April 24, 1958.
- <sup>102</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1958-1959*, pp. 14, 26.
- <sup>103</sup>*Baptist & Reflector*, Feb. 12, 1959, p. 9.
- <sup>104</sup>President's Report to the Board of Trustees, Jan. 29, 1959.
- <sup>105</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>106</sup>Minutes of the Executive Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, November 12, 1956.
- <sup>107</sup>*Baptist & Reflector*, Nov. 21, 1957, p. 4.
- <sup>108</sup>President's Report to Board of Trustees, Jan. 30, 1958, p. 210.
- <sup>109</sup>Minutes of Executive Board of Tennessee Baptist Convention, Dec. 3, 1957.
- <sup>110</sup>Minutes of Executive Board of Tennessee Baptist Convention, Feb. 18, 1958.
- <sup>111</sup>Minutes of Executive Board of Tennessee Baptist Convention, Feb. 18, 1958.
- <sup>112</sup>*Baptist & Reflector*, Nov. 27, 1958, p. 2.
- <sup>113</sup>President's Report to Board of Trustees, Jan. 30, 1958.
- <sup>114</sup>Richard N. Owens, "Observations", *Baptist & Reflector*, Jan. 30, 1958, p. 4.
- <sup>115</sup>*Baptist & Reflector*, Feb. 27, 1958, p. 5.
- <sup>116</sup>President's Report to Board of Trustees, April 24, 1958.
- <sup>117</sup>President's Report to the Board of Trustees, July 31, 1958.
- <sup>118</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>119</sup>*Baptist & Reflector*, July 31, 1958.
- <sup>120</sup>*Op. cit.*, Jan. 29, 1959, pp. 4-5.
- <sup>121</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, Jan. 29, 1959.
- <sup>122</sup>*Baptist & Reflector*, Feb. 26, 1959, p. 4.
- <sup>123</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, March 3, 1959, pp. 206-207.
- <sup>124</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, March 12, 1959.
- <sup>125</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, April 28, 1959.
- <sup>126</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, April 18, 1959.
- <sup>127</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, May 15, 1959.
- <sup>128</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>129</sup>Richard N. Owens, "Observations", *Baptist & Reflector*, Jun 4, 1959.
- <sup>130</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, July 30, 1959.
- <sup>131</sup>See all issues of *Baptist & Reflector* during year, 1959.
- <sup>132</sup>*The Baptist & Reflector*, Oct. 1, 1959, p. 2.
- <sup>133</sup>*The Baptist & Reflector*, Oct. 22, 1959, p. 2.
- <sup>134</sup>President's Report to the Board of Trustees, Oct. 29, 1959.
- <sup>135</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>136</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, Oct. 29, 1959, pp. 215-217.
- <sup>137</sup>Minutes of Tennessee Baptist Convention, 1959, pp. 33-35; *Baptist & Reflector*; Sept. 24, 1959, pp. 12-13 (Minutes of TBC 1959 does not record the recommendation itself.)
- <sup>138</sup>*Baptist & Reflector*, Nov. 19, 1959, p. 12.
- <sup>139</sup>Minutes of Tennessee Baptist Convention, 1959, pp. 35, 36, 39; *Baptist & Reflector*, Nov. 19, 1959, p. 9.
- <sup>140</sup>Minutes of Tennessee Baptist Convention, 1959, pp. 39-40.
- <sup>141</sup>*The Chilhowean*, 1960, pp. 36, 40.
- <sup>142</sup>*Op. cit.*, pp. 14-22.
- <sup>143</sup>*Op. cit.*, pp. 43-79.
- <sup>144</sup>President's Report to Board of Trustees, Jan. 28, 1960.
- <sup>145</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>146</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>147</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, Jan. 28, 1960.
- <sup>148</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, Jan. 28, 1960.
- <sup>149</sup>p. 7.
- <sup>150</sup>President's Report to Board of Trustees, Jan. 28, 1960.

- <sup>151</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, March 3, 1960.
- <sup>151</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>153</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, March 1960*, pp. 1, 3.
- <sup>154</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, April 28, 1960, pp. 222-223.
- <sup>155</sup>*The Chilhowean, 1960*, p. 2.

## CHAPTER X

- <sup>1</sup>*Minutes of Tennessee Baptist Convention, Nov. 1959*, pp. 35-36.
- <sup>2</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, March, 1960*, p. 6.
- <sup>3</sup>Interview: W. F. Hall with Charles C. Lemons, July 3, 1979.
- <sup>4</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, April 28, 1960.
- <sup>5</sup>President's Report to Trustees, June 28, 1960.
- <sup>6</sup>President's Report to Trustees, July 28, 1960.
- <sup>7</sup>Interim President's Report to Trustees, April 28, 1960.
- <sup>8</sup>Minutes of Executive Board of Tennessee Baptist Convention, Feb. 2, 1960.
- <sup>9</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, March, 1960*, pp. 1, 4.
- <sup>10</sup>President's Report to the Trustees, June 28, 1960.
- <sup>11</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, Oct. 1960*, p. 2.
- <sup>12</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1959-1960*, p. 10.
- <sup>13</sup>*Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy Catalog, 1959-1960*, p. 8.
- <sup>14</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 9.
- <sup>15</sup>President's Report to the Board of Trustees, June 28, 1960.
- <sup>16</sup>President's Report to Board of Trustees, June 28, 1960, pp. 241-242.
- <sup>17</sup>Report of President to Board of Trustees, June 28, 1960.
- <sup>18</sup>President's Report to Board of Trustees, July 28, 1960; Minutes of Board of Trustees, July 28, 1960.
- <sup>19</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, July 28, 1960.
- <sup>20</sup>Interview: W. F. Hall with Charles C. Lemons, July 3, 1979.
- <sup>21</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, July 28, 1960.
- <sup>22</sup>Interview: W. F. Hall with Charles C. Lemons, July 3, 1979.
- <sup>23</sup>*Baptist & Reflector, Oct. 6, 1960*, p. 7.
- <sup>24</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, Oct. 1960*, pp. 3-4.
- <sup>25</sup>President's Report to the Board of Trustees, Oct. 27, 1960.
- <sup>26</sup>*Baptist & Reflector, Oct. 20, 1960*, p. 4.
- <sup>27</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, Oct. 27, 1960.
- <sup>28</sup>*Baptist & Reflector, October 27, 1960*, page following p. 8.
- <sup>29</sup>*Baptist & Reflector, Nov. 3, 1960*, p. 4.
- <sup>30</sup>*Baptist & Reflector, Nov. 10, 1960*, p. 2.
- <sup>31</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, Oct. 1960*, p. 1.
- <sup>32</sup>*Baptist & Reflector, October 30, 1960*, pp. 3, 10.
- <sup>33</sup>*Baptist & Reflector, Nov. 24, 1960*, p. 9.
- <sup>34</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>35</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>36</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1959-1960*, p. 13.
- <sup>37</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1959-1960*, p. 19.
- <sup>38</sup>*Op. cit.*, pp. 19-20.
- <sup>39</sup>p. 18.
- <sup>40</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, March, 1960*, p. 3.
- <sup>41</sup>*Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy Catalog, 1959-1960*, pp. 22-26.
- <sup>42</sup>*Op. cit.*, pp. 27-28.
- <sup>43</sup>Interview: W. F. Hall with Charles C. Lemons, July 3, 1979.
- <sup>44</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1959-1960*, p. 28.
- <sup>45</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1960-1961*, pp. 7-8.
- <sup>46</sup>*Op. cit.*, pp. iii, 4-5, 22.
- <sup>47</sup>President's Report to the Board of Trustees, Jan. 26, 1961.
- <sup>48</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>49</sup>*Ibid.*

- <sup>50</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, Jan. 1961.
- <sup>51</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>52</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>53</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>54</sup>President's Report to Board of Trustees, April & Oct. 1961; *Baptist & Reflector*, June 15, 1961, p. 7; *The Chilhowee Clarion*, August, 1961, p. 3; Nov., 1961, p. 1.
- <sup>55</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, Nov. 1961, p. 1.
- <sup>56</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, Aug. 10, 1961.
- <sup>57</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, April 27, 1961.
- <sup>58</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, July 10, 1961.
- <sup>59</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, Jan. 26, 1961.
- <sup>60</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, April 27, 1961.
- <sup>61</sup>President's Report to Trustees, Oct. 29, 1964.
- <sup>62</sup>Furnished by Mrs. Ann Stewart, Registrar, from enrollment records.
- <sup>63</sup>President's Report to the Board of Trustees, June 28, 1960.
- <sup>63</sup>Report of Curriculum Committee, following p. 226 in Minutes of Board of Trustees, July 28, 1960.
- <sup>64</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, May, 1961, p. 2.
- <sup>65</sup>*Baptist & Reflector*, May 2, 1963, p. 8.
- <sup>66</sup>p. 3.
- <sup>67</sup>*Baptist & Reflector*, May 14, 1964, p. 6.
- <sup>68</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, Feb. 1963, p. 2.
- <sup>69</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, Nov. 1962, p. 1.
- <sup>70</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, Aug. 1962, p. 3.
- <sup>71</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, Oct. 29, 1964.
- <sup>72</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Nov. 5, 1964, p. 268.
- <sup>73</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Oct. 25, 1962.
- <sup>74</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, May 1962, p. 2.
- <sup>75</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, Aug. 1962, p. 4.
- <sup>76</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, April 25, 1963.
- <sup>77</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, April 25, 1963.
- <sup>78</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Oct. 31, 1963.
- <sup>79</sup>President's Report to the Trustees, Oct. 31, 1963.
- <sup>80</sup>Interview: W. F. Hall with Charles C. Lemons, July 3, 1979.
- <sup>81</sup>President's Report to the Trustees, Oct. 31, 1963.
- <sup>82</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Oct. 31 & Dec. 16, 1963.
- <sup>83</sup>Minutes of the Board, April 25, 1963.
- <sup>84</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, April 30 & Oct. 29, 1964.
- <sup>85</sup>*Minutes of Tennessee Baptist Convention*, 1964, p. 31.
- <sup>86</sup>*Baptist & Reflector*, Nov. 17, 1964, p. 12; *The Chilhowee Clarion*, December 1964, p. 2.
- <sup>87</sup>*Minutes of Tennessee Baptist Convention*, 1965, p. 32.
- <sup>88</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, Sept. 1964, p. 1.
- <sup>89</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, July, 1965, p. 1.
- <sup>90</sup>*Baptist & Reflector*, Dec. 17, 1964, p. 7.
- <sup>91</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, Sept. 1964, p. 2.
- <sup>92</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, Dec., 1964, p. 4.
- <sup>93</sup>*Baptist & Reflector*, Feb. 15, 1965, pp. 8; Interview: W. F. Hall with Charles C. Lemons, July 3, 1979.
- <sup>94</sup>*Minutes of Tennessee Baptist Convention*, 1965, pp. 115-117.
- <sup>95</sup>*Minutes of Tennessee Baptist Convention*, 1965, pp. 131-136.
- <sup>96</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 136.
- <sup>97</sup>*Minutes of Tennessee Baptist Convention*, 1965, pp. 32-33.  
*Baptist & Reflector*, Nov. 18, 1965, p. 5.
- <sup>98</sup>*Minutes of Tennessee Baptist Convention*, 1959, p. 35.
- <sup>99</sup>*Baptist & Reflector*, Nov. 23, 1967, p. 3.
- <sup>100</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, Oct. 31, 1968.
- <sup>101</sup>*Knoxville Journal*, Dec. 8, 1966.
- <sup>102</sup>*Minutes of Tennessee Baptist Convention*, 1966, p. 119.



- <sup>103</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, Special Summer School Edition, 1966*, p. 3.
- <sup>104</sup>Minutes of Executive Board of Tennessee Baptist Convention, Dec. 10, 1965.
- <sup>105</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, Oct. 20, 1966.
- <sup>106</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, Jan. 28, 1966.
- <sup>107</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, Oct. 20, 1966.
- <sup>108</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, July 26, 1966.
- <sup>109</sup>Minutes of Executive Board of TBC, Dec. 9, 1966.
- <sup>110</sup>*The Sevier County News-Record, May 4, 1967.*
- <sup>111</sup>*Minutes of Tennessee Baptist Convention, 1968*, p. 118.
- <sup>112</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, April 25, 1968.
- <sup>113</sup>*Minutes of Tennessee Baptist Convention, 1968*, p. 118.
- <sup>114</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, April 27, 1968.
- <sup>115</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, Oct. 19, 1967.
- <sup>116</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, Oct. 31, 1968.
- <sup>117</sup>*The Chilhowean, 1967*, pp. 46-62.
- <sup>118</sup>*Tri-County News, Feb. 14, 1967; The Chilhowean, 1968.*
- <sup>119</sup>*Sevier County News-Record, Nov. 23, 1967.*
- <sup>120</sup>From a local paper (name had been cut off) Oct. 1969.
- <sup>121</sup>*Sevier County News-Record, Sept. 1969.*
- <sup>122</sup>*The Sevier County News-Record, Feb. 1968.*
- <sup>123</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, April 24, 1969.
- <sup>124</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>125</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>126</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, June 17, 1969.
- <sup>127</sup>Minutes of Executive Committee of Board of Trustees, Aug. 15, 1969.
- <sup>128</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, Oct. 23, 1969.
- <sup>129</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, Oct. 23, 1969.
- <sup>130</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>131</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, Jan. 29, 1970.
- <sup>132</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, Oct. 23, 1969; Jan. 23, 1970.
- <sup>133</sup>Minutes of the Board, Jan. 29, 1970.
- <sup>134</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, Aug. 5, 1970.
- <sup>135</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, April 30, 1970.
- <sup>136</sup>Interview: William F. Hall with Charles C. Lemons, July 3, 1979.
- <sup>137</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, April 25, 1967.
- <sup>138</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, April 28, 1968.
- <sup>139</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, Oct. 31, 1968.
- <sup>140</sup>The requirement in 1969 was one unit in health and physical education. *Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy Catalog, 1967-1968*, p. 25.
- <sup>141</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, Oct. 1967*, p. 1.
- <sup>142</sup>*The Sevier County News-Record, Sept. 19, 1968.*
- <sup>143</sup>*The Sevier County News-Record, March, 1969.*
- <sup>144</sup>President's Report to Board of Trustees, Oct. 19, 1967.  
Minutes of Board of Trustees, Oct. 19, 1967.
- <sup>145</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, April 25, 1968.
- <sup>146</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, Oct. 31, 1968.
- <sup>147</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, Jan. 1969*, p. 1.
- <sup>148</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, Nov. 1969*, p. 1; Minutes of Board of Trustees, Jan. 30 & April 24, 1969.
- <sup>149</sup>*The Sevier County News-Record.*
- <sup>150</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, June 1970*, p. 4.
- <sup>151</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, April 30, 1970.
- <sup>152</sup>Interview: William F. Hall with Hubert B. Smothers, July 18, 1979.
- <sup>153</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, Oct. 1966*, p. 3.
- <sup>154</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, Special Summer School Edition, 1967*, p. 2.
- <sup>155</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, Oct. 31, 1968.
- <sup>156</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, Jan. 1969*, p. 1.
- <sup>157</sup>*Baptist & Reflector, Oct. 2, 1969*, p. 3.
- <sup>158</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, June 1970*, p. 2.

- <sup>159</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, July, 1969, pp. 1-3.
- <sup>160</sup>Minutes of Executive Committee of Board, July 17, 1969.
- <sup>161</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, April 30, 1970.
- <sup>162</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, April 30, 1970.
- <sup>163</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>164</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, Aug. 5, 1970.
- <sup>165</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>166</sup>*Ibid.*

## CHAPTER XI

- <sup>1</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, August 5, 1970.
- <sup>2</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, August 5, 1970.
- <sup>3</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, November, 1970, p. 2.
- <sup>4</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, May, 1965, p. 1.
- <sup>5</sup>*The Inauguration of Hubert Bon Smothers*, p. 8.
- <sup>6</sup>*The Inauguration of Hubert Bon Smothers As President of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy*, pp. 5-7.
- <sup>7</sup>From copy of Inaugural Address of Hubert Bon Smothers; see also Appendix.
- <sup>8</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, November 19, 1970.
- <sup>9</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>10</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>11</sup>Minutes of Executive Board of Tennessee Baptist Convention, December 6, 1968.
- <sup>12</sup>Warren Weiermann, "A Summary of Results Of Previous Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy Fund Campaigns."
- <sup>13</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>14</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, 1971, pp. 1-2.
- <sup>15</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, January 26, 1971.
- <sup>16</sup>p. 4.
- <sup>17</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, July 27, 1971.
- <sup>18</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, September 1971, p. 5.
- <sup>19</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, October 27, 1971.
- <sup>20</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, December 7, 1971.
- <sup>21</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, January 25, 1972.
- <sup>22</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, April 25, 1972.
- <sup>23</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>24</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>25</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>26</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, April, 1971.
- <sup>27</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, March 16, 1972.
- <sup>28</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, March 16, 28, 1972 and January 30, 1973; *The Chilhowee Clarion*, December, 1972, p. 3.
- <sup>29</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, September, 1971, p. 1.
- <sup>30</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, April 27, 1971.
- <sup>31</sup>See Appendix C.
- <sup>32</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, July 22, 1975; Appendix.
- <sup>33</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, October 28, 1975.
- <sup>34</sup>*The Clarion*, April, 1977, p. 1.
- <sup>35</sup>*The Chilhowean*, 1977, pp. 5-7.
- <sup>36</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, July 26, 1977.
- <sup>37</sup>*The Chilhowean*, 1978, p. 24.
- <sup>38</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, April 26, 1977.
- <sup>39</sup>Minutes of Executive Committee of the Board, November 7, 1977.
- <sup>40</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, May 1, 1978.
- <sup>41</sup>*The Chilhowean*, 1979, p. 11.
- <sup>42</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, August 1974, p. 1.
- <sup>43</sup>Minutes of Executive Committee of the Board, May 3, 1973.
- <sup>44</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, January 28, 1975.
- <sup>45</sup>Minutes of Executive Committee of Board, Mary 8, 1976.

- <sup>46</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, July 26 and October 25, 1977.
- <sup>47</sup>*Minutes of Tennessee Baptist Convention, 1973*, p. 179.
- <sup>48</sup>*Annual of Tennessee Baptist Convention, 1971*, p. 39.
- <sup>49</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, October 24, 1972.
- <sup>50</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, October 6, 1972.
- <sup>51</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>52</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, October 24, 1972.
- <sup>53</sup>*Annual of Tennessee Baptist Convention, 1972*, pp. 67-68.
- <sup>54</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 88.
- <sup>55</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, December, 1972*, p. 1.
- <sup>56</sup>p. 2.
- <sup>57</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, December 13, 1973.
- <sup>58</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, May, 1976*, p. 1.
- <sup>59</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, December, 1972*, pp. 2-3.
- <sup>60</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, Feb., 1972*, pp. 1-2.
- <sup>61</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>62</sup>Minutes of Executive Committee of Board of Trustees, July 9, 1974.
- <sup>63</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, March, 1976*, p. 2.
- <sup>64</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, July 27, 1976.
- <sup>65</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, December, 1976*, p. 2.
- <sup>66</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, April 26, 1977.
- <sup>67</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, July 25, 1978.
- <sup>68</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, May, 1978*, pp. 1, 4.
- <sup>69</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, January 24, 1978.
- <sup>70</sup>Century II Advancement Campaign Plan, p. 2.
- <sup>71</sup>Interview: William F. Hall with Hubert Smothers, September 6, 1979.
- <sup>72</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>73</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, April 25, 1978.
- <sup>74</sup>Information furnished by Mrs. Ann Stewart, Registrar at Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.
- <sup>75</sup>*The Chilhoweean, 1979*, p. 81.
- <sup>76</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, May, 1971*, p. 4.
- <sup>77</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1969*, p. 1.
- <sup>78</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, January 25, 1972.
- <sup>79</sup>Interview: William F. Hall with Roger Henry, September 11, 1979.
- <sup>80</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, May 1, 1979.
- <sup>81</sup>*The Baptist & Reflector, December 26, 1979; The Knoxville Journal, December 22, 1979.*
- <sup>82</sup>*The Clarion, September, 1971*, p. 4.
- <sup>83</sup>Interview: William F. Hall with Hubert B. Smothers, August 23, 1979.
- <sup>84</sup>*The Clarion of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, September, 1971*, p. 4.
- <sup>85</sup>*The Clarion of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, November, 1971*, pp. 1-2.
- <sup>86</sup>Material furnished by Mr. Roger Henry, Principal of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.
- <sup>87</sup>*The Clarion of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, November, 1971 and November, 1972*, p. 7.
- <sup>88</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, August, 1972*, p. 5.
- <sup>89</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>90</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, August, 1972*, p. 1.
- <sup>91</sup>*The Knoxville Journal, June 28, 1972.*
- <sup>92</sup>*Montgomery Advertiser, nd.*
- <sup>93</sup>*The Knoxville Journal, June 28, 1972.*
- <sup>94</sup>Interview: William F. Hall with Hubert Smothers, September 12, 1979.
- <sup>95</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, November 4, 1973*, p. 2.
- <sup>96</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, January 30, 1973.
- <sup>97</sup>Interview: William F. Hall with Hubert B. Smothers, September 12, 1979.
- <sup>98</sup>*The Christian Volunteer, Vol. 25, No. 9, September, 1979*, p. 3.
- <sup>99</sup>*Chattanooga News Free-Press, May 27, 1979.*
- <sup>100</sup>Minutes of Executive Committee of Board of Trustees, July 3, 1973. Interview:



- William F. Hall with Hubert B. Smothers, September 12, 1979.
- <sup>101</sup>Minutes of Executive Committee of Board of Trustees, October 29, 1974.
  - <sup>102</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, January 28, 1975.
  - <sup>103</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, May, 1975, p. 2.
  - <sup>104</sup>Minutes of Executive Committee of Board of Trustees, November 6, 1975.
  - <sup>105</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, January 27, and April 27, 1976.
  - <sup>106</sup>Executive Committee of Board of Trustees, March 8, 1976.
  - <sup>107</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, July 27, 1976.
  - <sup>108</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, July 27, 1976.
  - <sup>109</sup>Minutes of Executive Committee of Board of Trustees, September 13, 1976.
  - <sup>110</sup>Minutes of Executive Committee of Board of Trustees, September 27, 1976.
  - <sup>111</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, October 26, 1976.
  - <sup>112</sup>Minutes of Executive Board of Tennessee Baptist Convention, Sept. 22, 1977.
  - <sup>113</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, October 25, 1977.
  - <sup>114</sup>Minutes of Executive Committee of Board of Trustees, March 6, 1978.
  - <sup>115</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, June 5, 1978.
  - <sup>116</sup>Minutes of Executive Committee of Board of Trustees, July 25, 1978.
  - <sup>117</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, January 30, 1979.
  - <sup>118</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, July 24, 1973.
  - <sup>119</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, December, 1976, p. 2.
  - <sup>120</sup>Material furnished by Mrs. Ann Stewart, Registrar of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, August, 1979.
  - <sup>121</sup>Interview: William F. Hall with Hubert Smothers, August 23, 1979.
  - <sup>122</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, February 8, 1934.
  - <sup>123</sup>From notes of Pauline Anderson Clark.
  - <sup>124</sup>Material furnished by Mrs. Ann Stewart, Registrar at Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.
  - <sup>125</sup>*The Chilhowean*, 1973, pp. 78-181.
  - <sup>126</sup>*The Chilhowean*, 1971, p. 57; *The Clarion*, November, 1971; Interview: William F. Hall with Mrs. Kay Jursik, September 19, 1979.
  - <sup>127</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, March, 1976, p. 1.
  - <sup>128</sup>*The Chilhowean*, 1972, p. 4.
  - <sup>129</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 6.
  - <sup>130</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 10.
  - <sup>131</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, April, 1972, p. 2.
  - <sup>132</sup>*The Chilhowean*, 1975, p. 25.
  - <sup>133</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, February, 1972, p. 3.
  - <sup>134</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, May, 1975, p. 6.
  - <sup>135</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, November, 1974, p. 2.
  - <sup>136</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, August, 1974, p. 2.
  - <sup>137</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, December, 1976, p. 5.
  - <sup>138</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, May, 1978, p. 3.
  - <sup>139</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, May 1, 1979.
  - <sup>140</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, April 23, 1974.
  - <sup>141</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, October 29, 1974.
  - <sup>142</sup>*Student-Parent Handbook, 1979-1980*, pp. 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 19.
  - <sup>143</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, July 23, 1974.
  - <sup>144</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, July 29, 1980.
  - <sup>145</sup>*1979-1980 Student-Parent Handbook*, p. 16.
  - <sup>146</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, October 26, 1971.
  - <sup>147</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, April, 1972, p. 2.
  - <sup>148</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, January 25, 1972.
  - <sup>149</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, January 30, 1973.
  - <sup>150</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion*, August, 1972, p. 1.
  - <sup>151</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, October 23, 1974.
  - <sup>152</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, July 23, 1974.
  - <sup>153</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, January 28, 1975.
  - <sup>154</sup>*Tri-County News*, May 27, 1980.

## CHAPTER XII

<sup>1</sup>*Harrison Seminary, 1888.*

<sup>2</sup>*Minutes of Chilhowee Baptist Association, Aug. 17, 1893, p. 9.*

<sup>3</sup>This portion of the financial history is taken almost verbatim from a report made by Miss Gertrude Atchley in May, 1944, and quoted by Mrs. Pauline A. Clark in her "History of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy," pp. 39-42.

<sup>4</sup>For amounts see minutes of convention for years 1932-1979.

<sup>5</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, April 11, 1939.

<sup>6</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, December 26, 1945, p. 76.

<sup>7</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, October 25, 1949.

<sup>8</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, August 10, 1950.

<sup>9</sup>*Baptist & Reflector, April 24, 1952, p. 15.*

<sup>10</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, January 29, 1952.

<sup>11</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, April 15, 1952.

<sup>12</sup>*Bulletin—Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, No. 1, No. 2, March, 1953, p. 3.*

<sup>13</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>14</sup>*The Clarion, June, 1954, p. 3; The Baptist & Reflector, April 27, 1954.*

<sup>15</sup>*Baptist & Reflector, January 20, 1955, p. 2.*

<sup>16</sup>President's Report to Board of Trustees, April 19, 1955.

<sup>17</sup>President's Report to Board of Trustees, April 17, 1956.

<sup>18</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, Aug. 1954, Aug. 1955, Aug. 1956.

<sup>19</sup>*Minutes of Tennessee Baptist Convention, 1959, pp. 39-40.*

<sup>20</sup>*Minutes of Tennessee Baptist Convention, 1968, p. 118.*

<sup>21</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, May, 1964, p. 3.*

<sup>22</sup>Interview: W. F. Hall with Hubert Smothers, August 23, 1979.

Interview: W. F. Hall with Joe Stacker, August, 1979.

<sup>23</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, June 30, 1972.

<sup>24</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, November 27, 1973.

<sup>25</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, May, 1976, p. 3.*

<sup>26</sup>Interview: William F. Hall with Jack Carpenter, October 13, 1979.

<sup>27</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, July 23, 1974.

<sup>28</sup>Minutes of Executive Committee of Tennessee Baptist Convention, September 20, 1977.

<sup>29</sup>Minutes of Executive Committee of Board of Trustees, Jan. 9, 1978.

<sup>30</sup>Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, Statewide Baptist Church Campaign, p. 2.

<sup>31</sup>*Op. cit., p. 4.*

<sup>32</sup>Material from office of Director of Development.

<sup>33</sup>*Tri-County News, October 18, 1979.*

<sup>34</sup>*Tri-County News, November 15, 1979.*

<sup>35</sup>*The Knoxville News-Sentinel, December 16, 1979.*

<sup>36</sup>*Sevier County News-Record, May 12, 1980.*

<sup>37</sup>*Tidings: Beech River Baptist Association, August, 1980, p. 1.*

## CHAPTER XIII

<sup>1</sup>J. R. Lowry, "A Tribute to His (J. McCallie) Memory", *Daily Journal and Tribune*, July 25, 1904.

<sup>2</sup>J. L. Jeffries, *Chilhowee Echoes, Vol. I, No. 2*, November, 1926.

<sup>3</sup>Gertrude Atchley, "History of Chilhowee Baptist Academy", *Tri-County News*, December, 1949, p. 1.

<sup>4</sup>Information taken from inscription on marble slab in front hall of Anderson Administration Building.

<sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>6</sup>John O. Hood, *Op. cit., p. 84.*

<sup>7</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, May 4, 1906.

<sup>8</sup>*Catalog of Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy, 1889-1890, p. 2.*

<sup>9</sup>*Catalog of Chilhowee Institute, 1901-1902.*

<sup>10</sup>*Catalog of Chilhowee Institute, 1903-1904.*

- <sup>11</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, August 8, 1910, p. 37.
- <sup>12</sup>*Catalog of Chilhowee Institute, 1908-1909*, p. 3.
- <sup>13</sup>*Catalog of Chilhowee Institute, 1923*, p. 3.
- <sup>14</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1929-1930*, p. 2.
- <sup>15</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, February 3, 1934, p. 11.
- <sup>16</sup>*Tennessee Baptist Convention Annual, 1979*, p.
- <sup>17</sup>Hood, *Op. cit.*, pp. 2, 83, 320.
- <sup>18</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1929-1930*.
- <sup>19</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees, April 15, 1952.
- <sup>20</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees for these years.
- <sup>21</sup>Clark, *Op. cit.*, pp. 33-34.
- <sup>22</sup>Clark, *Op. cit.*, p. 34.
- <sup>23</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, April 26, 1962.
- <sup>24</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, October 28, 1979; *Sevier County News-Record*, November 5, 1979, pp. 1-2.
- <sup>25</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, February 3, 1934.
- <sup>26</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, March 23, 1943.
- <sup>27</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, January 25, 1951.
- <sup>28</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, April 26, 1962.
- <sup>29</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, November 19, 1970.
- <sup>30</sup>Interview: William F. Hall with Hubert Smothers, August 23, 1979.
- <sup>31</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, February 3, 1934.
- <sup>32</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, July 22, 1975; Appendix C.
- <sup>33</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, July 22, 1975; Appendix C.
- <sup>34</sup>Catalogs of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.
- <sup>35</sup>*Catalog of Harrison Seminary, 1888*.
- <sup>36</sup>*Catalog of Harrison Seminary, 1889-1890*.
- <sup>37</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1949-1950*, p. 5.
- <sup>38</sup>Interview: William F. Hall with W. Stuart Rule, March 12, 1979.
- <sup>39</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, p. 173 (Following July 27, 1971).

## CHAPTER XIV

- <sup>1</sup>J. L. Jeffries, "History of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute." *The Chilhowee Echoes*, December, 1926, p. 3.
- <sup>2</sup>Letter: Mrs. K. G. M. Johnson to William F. Hall, February 20, 1979.
- <sup>3</sup>J. H. Sharp, "Memories of The Early Nineties," *The Chilhowee Echoes*, Vol. I, No. 9, 1927, p. 3.
- <sup>4</sup>*Harrison Seminary, 1888*.
- <sup>5</sup>*Catalog Harrison-Chilhowee Normal Academy, 1889-1890*, pp. 10-15.
- <sup>6</sup>*Catalog of Harrison and Chilhowee Academy, 1892-1893*, p. 11.
- <sup>7</sup>*Catalog of Harrison and Chilhowee Academy, 1897-1898*, pp. 13-14.
- <sup>8</sup>While the Academy had required Bible for a number of years, the 1908-1909 is the the first catalog that listed Bible as a part of the course of study.
- <sup>9</sup>*Catalog of Chilhowee Institute, 1910-1911*, pp. 6-12.
- <sup>10</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1923-1924*, cover.
- <sup>11</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1929-1930*, p. 14.
- <sup>12</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1939-1940*, pp. 24-25.
- <sup>13</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1960-1961*, p. 21.
- <sup>14</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1979-1980*, pp. 29-35.
- <sup>15</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 41-43.
- <sup>16</sup>*Program of Second Annual Commencement of Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy, 1890*.
- <sup>17</sup>Picture of graduating class in possession of Mrs. John Redwine, Maryville, Tennessee.
- <sup>18</sup>*Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy, Annual Commencement*.
- <sup>19</sup>The Ideal Book (A memory book of Miss Hettie McCallie).
- <sup>20</sup>*H.C.B.A. Program Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy Alumni Association*,



April 22, 1933.

<sup>21</sup>Harrison Chilhowee Institute Graduation Invitation.

<sup>22</sup>*Ninety-Ninth Graduation, Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.*

<sup>23</sup>*The Knoxville Journal, May, 1938.*

<sup>24</sup>*The Knoxville Journal, April 26, 1937.*

<sup>25</sup>*The Knoxville Journal, April, 1941.*

<sup>26</sup>Letter: James A. Wesbecker to William F. Hall, January 31, 1979.

<sup>27</sup>Self Study for The Southern Association of College and Schools, 1979, pp. 357-358.

<sup>28</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>29</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>30</sup>*Sevier County News-Record, July 28, 1978, p. 7.*

## CHAPTER XV

<sup>1</sup>*Catalog of Chilhowee Institute, 1901-1902, p. 4.*

<sup>2</sup>*Catalog of Chilhowee Institute, 1908-1909, p. 16.*

<sup>3</sup>*Catalog of Chilhowee Institute, 1910-1911, p. 20.*

<sup>4</sup>Interview: William F. Hall with Robert Tipton, December 13, 1979.

<sup>5</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1923-1924, pp. 10-11.*

Interview: William F. Hall with Robert Tipton, December 13, 1979.

<sup>6</sup>Pauline Clark, "History of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy," p. 59; *Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1925-1926, pp. 2-3.*

<sup>7</sup>Interview: William F. Hall with Mrs. J. C. Self, December 13, 1979.

<sup>8</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1911-1912, pp. 18-19.*

<sup>9</sup>Clark, *Op. cit.*, p. 59.

<sup>10</sup>Clark, *Op. cit.*, p. 59.

<sup>11</sup>Clark, *Op. cit.*, p. 60.

<sup>12</sup>*Sevier County News-Record.*

<sup>13</sup>Interview: William F. Hall with Coach Lester McCarter, December 5, 1979.

<sup>14</sup>Clark, *Op. cit.*, p. 60.

<sup>15</sup>Clark, *Op. cit.*, p. 61.

<sup>16</sup>*Chilhowean, 1972, pp. 72-77.*

<sup>17</sup>*Chilhowean, 1973, pp. 65-68.*

<sup>18</sup>*Chilhowean, 1974, pp. 42-45.*

<sup>19</sup>*The Chilhowee Echoes, September 1929.*

<sup>20</sup>*The Chilhowee Echoes, November, 1929.*

<sup>21</sup>*Chilhowean, 1942, p. 36.*

<sup>22</sup>*Chilhowean, 1943.*

<sup>23</sup>Interview: William F. Hall with Coach Lester McCarter, December 12, 1979.

<sup>24</sup>*Chilhowean, 1979, p. 68.*

<sup>25</sup>*Chilhowean, 1971, p. 57.*

<sup>26</sup>*Chilhowean, 1968, p. 6.*

<sup>27</sup>Information furnished by Coach Lester D. McCarter.

<sup>28</sup>Clark, *Op. cit.*, p. 62; *The Chilhowean, 1948, p. 72.*

<sup>29</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, February 8, 1934.

<sup>30</sup>Clark, *Op. cit.*, p. 14.

<sup>31</sup>*The Knoxville News-Sentinel, July 5, 1934.*

<sup>32</sup>Clark, *Op. cit.*, p. 15.

<sup>33</sup>Interview: William F. Hall with Coach Lester McCarter, December 12, 1979.

<sup>34</sup>Clark, *Op. cit.*, p. 63.

<sup>35</sup>Interview: William F. Hall with Lester McCarter, December 12, 1979.

<sup>36</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>37</sup>Clark, *Op. cit.*, p. 63.

<sup>38</sup>*The Chilhowee Echoes, April, 1930, p. 2.*

<sup>39</sup>*The Chilhowean, 1940, p. 48.*

<sup>40</sup>*The Chilhowean, 1972, p. 60.*

<sup>41</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1923-1924, p. 9.*

<sup>42</sup>Clark, *Op. cit.*, pp. 62-63; *Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1929-1930, p. 10.*

## CHAPTER XVI

- <sup>1</sup>Letter: Dr. J. M. McCallie to B. C. Ogle, March 10, 1926.  
<sup>2</sup>*Catalog of Harrison Seminary, 1888.*  
<sup>3</sup>*Catalog of Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy, 1889-1890*, p. 16.  
<sup>4</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 17.  
<sup>5</sup>Clark, History of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, p. 37.  
<sup>6</sup>*Catalog of Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy, 1889-1890*, p. 17.  
<sup>7</sup>Minutes of Stellation Literary Society, p. 281.  
<sup>8</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 13.  
<sup>9</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 17.  
<sup>10</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 69.  
<sup>11</sup>*Op. cit.*, pp. 7, 14, 20, 30.  
<sup>12</sup>Minutes of Delta Sigma Literary Society, pp. 6, 7, 10.  
<sup>13</sup>*Catalog of Chilhowee Institute, 1902-1903*, p. 6.  
<sup>14</sup>*Catalog of Chilhowee Institute, 1910-1911*, p. 14.  
<sup>15</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1939-1940*, p. 23.  
<sup>16</sup>*The Chilhowean, 1940*, p. 29.  
<sup>17</sup>*The Chilhowean, 1940*, pp. 29-40.  
<sup>18</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1939-1940*, pp. 16-17.  
<sup>19</sup>Interview: W. F. Hall with Dr. Earl B. Edington, April 28, 1979.  
<sup>20</sup>Minutes of Ministerial Association, 1946 to 1979.  
<sup>21</sup>Interview: W. F. Hall with C. Y. Stewart, November 2, 1979.  
<sup>22</sup>*The Chilhowean, 1950*, p. 48.  
<sup>23</sup>p. 7.  
<sup>24</sup>*Chilhowean, 1979*, pp. 6-11, 76-83.  
<sup>25</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1943-1944*, p. 11.  
*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1957-1958*, p. 12.  
<sup>26</sup>*Catalog of Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy, 1892-1893*, p. 13.  
<sup>27</sup>*Catalog of Chilhowee Institute, 1902-1903*, p. 7.  
<sup>28</sup>*Catalog of Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy, 1892-1893*, p. 13.  
<sup>29</sup>*Catalog of Chilhowee Institute, 1908-1909*, p. 16.  
<sup>30</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1924-1925*, p. 5; Student's Handbook, H.C.B.A., 1943, p. 6.  
<sup>31</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, Ninety-Sixth Year*, p. 20.  
<sup>32</sup>*1979-1980 Student-Parent Handbook*, p. 14.  
<sup>33</sup>Clark, *Op. cit.*, p. 71.  
<sup>34</sup>President's Report to Board of Trustees, February 8, 1934, Minutes of Board of Trustees, February 6, 1934.  
<sup>35</sup>Clark, *Op. cit.*, p. 68; *The Chilhowee Echoes, December, 1929*, p. 1.  
<sup>36</sup>*The Chilhowee Echoes, Vol. 4, No. 4, December, 1929*, p. 1.  
<sup>37</sup>*Ibid.*  
<sup>38</sup>*The Chilhowee Echoes, Vol. I., No. 1, October, 1926*, pp. 1-2.  
<sup>39</sup>Principal's Report to the Board of Trustees, February 7, 1935.  
<sup>40</sup>Clark, *Op. cit.*, p. 69.  
<sup>41</sup>*Bulletin Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, December, 1952*, p. 2.  
<sup>42</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, June, 1953*, p. 2.  
<sup>43</sup>*Ibid.*  
<sup>44</sup>*The Chilhowean, 1940*, pp. 10-11.  
<sup>45</sup>Clark, *Ibid.*  
<sup>46</sup>Interview: William F. Hall with Hubert B. Smothers, 1979.  
<sup>47</sup>Student's Handbook, H.C.B.A., Third Edition, 1943, p. 1.  
<sup>48</sup>*1979-1980 Student-Parent Handbook.*  
<sup>49</sup>Clark, *Op. cit.*, 70; Appendix D.

## CHAPTER XVII

- <sup>1</sup>*Tennessee Historical Markers*, Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville, 1958, p. 69.

- <sup>2</sup>Johnnie H. Ballard, Seymour, Tennessee, p. 5.
- <sup>3</sup>*Alumni of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1955*, nn.
- <sup>4</sup>*Second Annual Commencement of Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy.*
- <sup>5</sup>*The Knoxville Journal, May, 1925.*
- <sup>6</sup>*Commencement Announcement, 1930.*
- <sup>7</sup>*Book of Reports, Tennessee Baptist Convention, 1979*, p. 87.
- <sup>8</sup>*Ninety-Ninth Graduation, Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy.*
- <sup>9</sup>*Catalog of Harrison Seminary, 1888.* (Note written on back of catalog.)
- <sup>10</sup>*Annual of Tennessee Baptist Convention, 1959*, pp. 34-36; *Annual of Tennessee Baptist Convention, 1960*, pp. 128-132.
- <sup>11</sup>*Annual of Tennessee Baptist Convention, 1965*, pp. 32-33.
- <sup>12</sup>*Annual of Tennessee Baptist Convention, 1971*, p. 39.
- <sup>13</sup>*Annual of Tennessee Baptist Convention, 1972*, pp. 67-68.
- <sup>14</sup>Pauline A. Clark, "A History of First Baptist Church of Seymour".
- <sup>15</sup>Quoted by Mrs. Pauline A. Clark from Mr. McDaniels.
- <sup>16</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, February 20, 1945.
- <sup>17</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, January 28, 1966.
- <sup>18</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, September 15, 1972.
- <sup>19</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, April 28, 1960.
- <sup>20</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, August, 1976*, p. 2.
- <sup>21</sup>President's Report to Board of Trustees, March 26, 1946; Minutes of Board of Trustees, March 26, 1976.
- <sup>22</sup>*Private Independent Schools, 1978*, p. 746.
- <sup>23</sup>*Op. cit.*, p. 741.
- <sup>24</sup>*Newport Plain Talk, December 22, 1979.*
- <sup>25</sup>*The Chilhowean, 1957*, p. 57.

## CHAPTER XVIII

- <sup>1</sup>*Catalog of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1960-1961*, p. 7.
- <sup>2</sup>*The Chilhowee Echoes, April, 1930*, p. 6.
- <sup>3</sup>Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy scrapbook.
- <sup>4</sup>*The Chilhowee Echoes, May 1, 1935*, p. 9.
- <sup>5</sup>*The Chilhowean, 1947*, p. 2.
- <sup>6</sup>*The Chilhowee Echoes, November, 1930*, p. 3.
- <sup>7</sup>*The Chilhowee Echoes, October, 1930*, p. 2.
- <sup>8</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, October, 1966*, p. 3.
- <sup>9</sup>*The Chilhowee Echoes, April 1930*, p. 2.
- <sup>10</sup>*The Chilhowee Echoes, May 1, 1935*, p. 12.
- <sup>11</sup>*The Chilhowee Chatter, May 1, 1953*, p. 11.
- <sup>12</sup>*The Chilhowean, 1942*, p. 34.
- <sup>13</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, June 27, 1935.

## CHAPTER XIX

- <sup>1</sup>Letter: Katherine McCallie Brubeck to William F. Hall, Nov. 13, 1978.
- <sup>2</sup>J. L. Jeffries, "School History," *The Chilhowee Echoes, Dec. 1926*, p. 3.
- <sup>3</sup>"Death Ends a Useful Life," *Knoxville Daily Journal, June 25, 1904.*
- <sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>6</sup>"Time Turns Backward," *Knoxville Daily Journal, May 21, 1901.*
- <sup>7</sup>J. R. Lowry, "Tribute to his Memory," *Knoxville Daily Journal, June 25, 1904.*
- <sup>8</sup>*The Knoxville Daily Journal, July 25, 1904.*
- <sup>9</sup>*Catalog of Harrison Seminary, 1888.*
- <sup>10</sup>Sharp Family Bible.
- <sup>11</sup>Interview: W. F. Hall with Tom B. Sharp, April 4, 1980.
- <sup>12</sup>*Catalog of Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy, 1897-1898*, p. 4.
- <sup>13</sup>Interview: W. F. Hall with Tom B. Sharp, April 4, 1980.



- <sup>14</sup>*Minutes of Sevier County Baptist Association, 1979, p. 56.*
- <sup>15</sup>Hood, *Op. cit.*, pp. 239-240.
- <sup>16</sup>Isaac N. Carr, *History of Carson-Newman College*, pp. 1, 10, 16, 17.
- <sup>17</sup>J. J. Burnett, *Sketches of Tennessee's Pioneer Baptist Preachers*, pp. 78-80.
- <sup>18</sup>A Claremore, Oklahoma, newspaper, 1953.
- <sup>19</sup>*Catalog of Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy, 1897-1898*, p. 15.
- <sup>20</sup>Hood, *History of Chilhowee Baptist Association*, pp. 173-174.
- <sup>21</sup>Hood, *Op. cit.*, p. 158; *Minutes of Chilhowee Baptist Association, 1892*, p. 20.
- <sup>22</sup>Hood, *Op. cit.*, p. 239.
- <sup>23</sup>A. W. McDaniel, "History of Chilhowee Church".
- <sup>24</sup>Clark, "History of First Baptist Church of Seymour".
- <sup>25</sup>*The Knoxville Journal, February 25, 1954.*
- <sup>26</sup>*World's Own Service, Claremore, 1953.*
- <sup>27</sup>*Ibid.*
- <sup>28</sup>*The Knoxville Journal, February 25, 1954.*
- <sup>29</sup>James L. Jeffries, "Notes by a Former Principal".
- <sup>30</sup>Interview: William F. Hall with Mrs. Ella Clark, August 1, 1978.
- <sup>31</sup>James L. Jeffries, "Notes by a Former Principal".
- <sup>32</sup>Letter from E. Bruce Barton to William F. Hall, Nov. 3, 1978.
- <sup>33</sup>Letters from E. Bruce Barton to William F. Hall, Nov. 3, 1978, and Jan. 19, 1979.
- <sup>34</sup>Letter from Clarence Y. Barton to William F. Hall, Oct. 18, 1978.
- <sup>35</sup>Interview: William F. Hall with Mrs. A. B. Harris, Dec. 27, 1978.
- <sup>36</sup>Letter from E. Bruce Barton to William F. Hall, Nov. 3, 1978.
- <sup>37</sup>*Who's Who in Tennessee*, pp. 125-126.
- <sup>38</sup>*The Chilhowee Echoes, December, 1926*, p. 1.
- <sup>39</sup>*Who's Who in Tennessee*, pp. 125-126.
- <sup>40</sup>Letter from Mrs. Oscar King, Jr., to William F. Hall, Jan. 24, 1980.
- <sup>41</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, September, 1956*, p. 3.
- <sup>42</sup>Harriet Jeffries Reagan, "Notes on Life of J. L. Jeffries"; *The Maryville Times, April 12, 1937.*
- <sup>43</sup>*Catalog of Chilhowee Institute, 1908-1909*, p. 4.
- <sup>44</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, March, 1956*, p. 1.
- <sup>45</sup>Harriet Jeffries, *Ibid.*
- <sup>46</sup>Harriet Jeffries Reagan, "Notes"; *The Maryville Times, April 12, 1937.*
- <sup>47</sup>Letter: Glenn Toomey to Hubert B. Smothers, July 2, 1979.
- <sup>48</sup>Deed: J. H. & Mary Ellis to Trustees of Harrison Chilhowee Normal School, July 3, 1888, Deed Book R, Page 539.
- <sup>49</sup>Letter, S. B. Boring (Tellico Plains) To Whom, nd.
- <sup>50</sup>Lester McCarter, "Plowman to President: Saga of a Great Life," *The Chilhowee Clarion, December 1958*, p. 3.
- <sup>51</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, May 7, 1929.
- <sup>52</sup>Pauline Anderson Clark, "History of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, pp. 23-24.
- <sup>53</sup>*The Knoxville Journal, May 24, 1942.*
- <sup>54</sup>O. E. Turner, "And Roy Anderson.....", *The Baptist & Reflector, 1944.*
- <sup>55</sup>Clark, *Op. cit.*, pp. 14, 56.
- <sup>56</sup>*The Knoxville Journal, Calvacade Section, February 3, 1952.*
- <sup>57</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, July 24, 1951.
- <sup>58</sup>*The Baptist & Reflector, July 7, 1951.*
- <sup>59</sup>*The Knoxville Journal, 1941; April 17, 1952.*
- <sup>60</sup>*The Chilhowee Clarion, November, 1961*, p. 1.
- <sup>61</sup>William F. Hall, "The Most Unforgettable Person I Have Ever Known."
- <sup>62</sup>Miss Mary Sue Ruly, "Notes of Life of Mr. Stuart Rule".
- <sup>63</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, 1952-1960.
- <sup>64</sup>Miss Mary Sue Rule, "Notes on Life of W. Stuart Rule".
- <sup>65</sup>Citation from S.B.T.S.
- <sup>66</sup>Letter from Dr. Duke K. McCall to W. Stuart Rule, February 22, 1974.
- <sup>67</sup>Nancy Lemons, "Notes on the Life of Charles Lemons".
- <sup>68</sup>President's Report to Board of Trustees, June 28, 1960.

<sup>69</sup>President's Report to Board of Trustees, October 29, 1964.

<sup>70</sup>Gail Smothers, "Notes on the Life of Hubert B. Smothers".

<sup>71</sup>Minutes of Board of Trustees, August 5, 1970.

<sup>72</sup>The Knoxville Journal, December 22, 1979.

## CHAPTER XX

<sup>1</sup>*Tri-County News*, May 27, 1980, p. 1.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

### Primary Sources

#### I. Document and Other Primary Materials

*A Booklet Published to Promote the \$75,000 Campaign Alumni of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1889-1933*

Boling, J. S. Store Book

*Book of Reports, Tennessee Baptist Convention, 1979*

*Bulletin Concerning J. R. Dykes, 1947*

*Bulletin of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, December 1952, March, 1953*

*Catalogs of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1888-1980*

*Harrison Seminary, 1888*

*Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy, 1889-1893*

*Chilhowee Institute, 1900-1911*

*Harrison-Chilhowee Institute, 1911-1931*

*Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1932-1980*

Century II Campaign Plan, 1979

Charter of Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy, 1887

Charter of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1932

Charter of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy

Amended, 1950

Corporation Record Book P-35, 1951

Secretary of State, Nashville, Tennessee

Citation (W. Stuart Rule) from Southern Baptist Theological Seminary

*Commencement Announcement, 1930*

Corporate Record Book, P-35, Sevier County, Tennessee

Diploma issued to Nathan P. Suttles

In Registrar's Office, Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy

Seymour, Tennessee

*Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy* (Brochure published in 1933)

*Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy News Bulletin, December 31, 1933*

*Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy Program of the Harrison-Chilhowee*

*Baptist Academy Alumni Association, April 22, 1933*

*Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy Self-Study for the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, 1979*

*Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy; Statewide Baptist Church Campaign.*

*Harrison-Chilhowee Institute Graduation Invitation, 1913*

McTeer, William A.

*Autobiography of Major William A. McTeer*

Edited by Marion R. Mangrum

Maryville

Maryville Enterprise

1967

Minutes, Board of Trustees, Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy

Seymour, Tennessee

*Minutes of Chilhowee Baptist Association 1892, 1893, 1901-1905, 1912-1926, 1976*

Minutes of Delta Sigma Literary Society

Minutes of Executive Board of Tennessee Baptist Convention

Minutes of Executive Committee of Board of Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy

Minutes of First Chilhowee Baptist Church

Seymour, Tennessee

Minutes of Ministerial Association, Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1946-1979

Seymour, Tennessee

*Minutes of Sevier County Baptist Association, 1977, 1979*

Minutes of Special Committee of Board of Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, April 20, 1947

Minutes of Stellanian Literary Society



*Ninety-Ninth Graduation, Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1979*  
 President's Reports to Board of Trustees  
 Principal's Reports to Board of Trustees  
*Program of Inaugural Service for President W. Stuart Rule, Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy*  
 Report of Curriculum Committee in Report of Board of Trustees, July 28, 1960  
*Second Annual Commencement of Harrison and Chilhowee Normal Academy*  
 Sevier County Deed Books  
 Sharp Family Bible  
*Southern Baptist Convention Annual, 1928, 1929*  
*Student's Handbook, Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1943*  
*Student-Parent Handbook, 1979-1980*  
*Tennessee Baptist Convention Annual, 1930-1973*  
*Tennessee Senate Journal, 1851-1852*  
 The Ideal Book (A book of remembrances of Miss Hettie McCall)  
*The Inaugural Address of Hubert Bon Smothers as President of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy*  
*The Inaugural Program of Hubert Bon Smothers as President of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy*

## II. Other Primary Sources

Atchley, Gertrude, "A Brief Financial History of Harrison-Chilhowee"  
 Genealogical Chart of the McCallie Family  
 (In possession of Francis McCallie Phillips, Mt. Juliet, Tn.)  
 Hall, William F., "A Great Man Has Fallen"  
 Lemons, Nancy, "Notes on the Life of Charles C. Lemons"  
 Reagan, Mrs. Harriet Jeffries, "Notes on the Life of James L. Jeffries"  
 "Report of Forty-Fourth Commencement"  
 Rule, Mary Sue, "Notes on the Life of W. Stuart Rule"  
 Scrapbook—Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy: Earliest Times to 1952  
 Scrapbook—Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1852-1970  
 (in possession of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, Seymour)  
 Scrapbook on Academy Sports, Five Volumes (private material of Lester D. McCarter, Seymour, Tennessee)  
 Scrapbook—Programs and Banquets (in possession of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, Seymour, Tennessee)  
 Smothers, Gail "Notes on the Life of Hubert B. Smothers"  
 Weiermann, Warren, "A Summary of Results of Previous Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy Campaigns"

## III. Newspaper, Student and Other Publications

*Appalachian Journal, Vol. 23, No. 9, September, 1930*  
*Knoxville Daily Journal and Tribune, July 25, 1904*  
*Montgomery Vindicator, June 26, 1944*  
*The Baptist & Reflector, 1935-1979*  
*The Chattanooga News Free-Press, May 27, 1979*  
*The Chilhowean, 1940-1979*  
*The Chilhowee Chatter, 1935-1952*  
*The Chilhowee Clarion, 1953-1978*  
*The Chilhowee Echoes, 1926-1935*  
*The Clarion, June, 1954*  
*The Clarion of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, 1971-1972*  
*The Christian Volunteer, Vol. 25, No. 9, September, 1979*  
*The Knoxville Daily Journal, May 21, 1901*  
*The Knoxville Journal, May, 1925; 1930; February 3, 1932; April 26, 1937; May, 1938; April, 1941; May 24, 1942; March 29, 1944; February 3, 1952; April 17, 1952; May 2, 1952; July 25, 1954; December 8, 1966; June 28, 1972; December 22, 1979*  
*The Knoxville News-Sentinel, July 31, 1932; July 5, 1934; June 21, 1935; March 25, 1937; February 2, 1941; April 17, 1952; July 13, 1959*

*The Lion's Roar* (In possession of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy, Seymour, Tennessee)

*The Lion's Tale*

*The Maryville Times*, May 2, 1929; April 12, 1937

*The Newport Plain Talk*, December 22, 1979

*The Sevier County News-Record*, May 4, 1967; November 23, 1967; February, 1968; September 19, 1968; March 7, 1969; September, 1979; July 28, 1978; nd.

*The Tri-County News*, February 14, 1967

*Trenton (N.J.) Times*, June, 1912

*World's Own Service* (Claremore, Okla.), 1953

#### IV. Interviews.

J. C. Self, May 11, 1978

Harold King, May 11, 1978

George Temple, May 1, 1978

Vola McCroskey Tipton, June 7, 1978

Della Tittsworth & Mrs. Betty King, June 7, 1978

Mrs. Charles Smith, June 10, 1978

Mrs. Elizabeth Cowan, December 10, 1979

Lou Irwin, June 18, 1978

Newell Irwin, Sr., July 18, 1978

Mrs. Ella Clark, August 1, 1978

Misses Bess and Gertrude Atchley, August 23, 1978

Mrs. A. B. Harris, December 23, 1978

Robert Marshall, March 3, 1979

Sarah DeLozier, June, 1979

Mrs. W. L. Beaty, January 18, 1979

C. Y. Stewart, March 27, 1979

W. Stuart Rule, March 12, 1979

Charles C. Lemons, July 3, 1979

Hubert B. Smothers, September 6, 1979

Mrs. Anne Stewart, September 11, 1979

Roger Henry, September 11, 1979

Mrs. Kay Jursik, September 19, 1979

Joe Stacker, August, 1979

Jack Carpenter, October 13, 1979

Robert Tipton, December 13, 1979

Mrs. J. C. Self, September 13, 1979

Mrs. J. E. Lingerfelt, December 13, 1979

Lester D. McCarter, December 5, 12, 1979

Earl B. Edington, April 28, 1979

Tom B. Sharp, April 4, 1980

#### V. Letters

Roy Anderson to C. W. Pope, December 27, 1945

E. Bruce Barton to William F. Hall, November 3, 1978; June 19, 1979

Miss Ollie Barton To William F. Hall, November 13, 1979, June 23, 1979

S. B. Boring to To Whom, nd.

Katherine McCallie Brubeck to William F. Hall, November 13, 1978

Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy to Sevier County Board of Education

Duke K. McCall to W. Stuart Rule, February 22, 1974

Mrs. K. C. M. Johnson to William F. Hall, February 20, 1979

Mrs. Oscar King to William F. Hall, January 24, 1980

Miss Anne McCallie to William F. Hall, October 5, 1978

Dr. J. M. McCallie to B. C. Ogle, March 10, 1926

Francis McCallie Phillips to Hubert B. Smothers, August 25, 1978

Miss Katherine Sewell to Primitive Delgado, March 6, 1936

Miss Katherine Sewell to William F. Hall, November 11, 1936

Glenn Toomey to Hubert Smothers, July 2, 1979  
Mrs. James A. Wesbecker to William F. Hall, January 31, 1979

## Secondary Sources

### I. Unpublished Manuscripts

- Ballard, Johnnie, "Seymour, Tennessee: Interracial Relationship of Community and School." An unpublished Master's Project.  
Brabson, Estalena Rogers, "A History of Boyd's Creek." *Sevier County News-Record*, Sevierville, Tennessee.  
Clark, Pauline Anderson, "History of First Baptist Church of Seymour"  
Clark, Pauline Anderson, "History of Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy".  
Unpublished Master's Thesis, 1955  
Hall, William F. Hall, "History of Carson-Newman College". Unpublished Master's Thesis, 1936  
Jeffries, J. L. "History of Chilhowee Institute". *Chilhowee Echoes*, 1926, 1927  
Jeffries, James L, "Notes of a Former Principal", Edited by John O. Hood  
A. W. McDaniels, "History of Chilhowee Church" (Manuscript in possession of First Baptist Church of Seymour, Tenn.)  
"Sevier County Schools, Historical Collection", November 27, 1974  
Ward, Harold E. "Academy Education in Tennessee Prior to 1861". Unpublished Master's Thesis, 1926

### II. General

- Alexander, J. E.  
*A Brief History of the Synod of Tennessee, 1817-1887*  
Philadelphia, McCalla & Co. 1890  
Allison, John  
*Drop Stitches in Tennessee History*  
Nashville, Marshall & Bruce, 1897  
Anderson, Pat  
*The Overmountain Men*  
Johnson City, The Overmountain Men Press, 1970  
Frank A. Bass  
*Who's Who in Tennessee*  
Hopkinsville, Historical Records Association, 1961  
Burnett, J. J.  
*Sketches of Tennessee Pioneer Baptist Preachers*  
Nashville, Marshall & Bruce, 1919  
Carr, Howard E.  
*Washington College*  
Knoxville, S. B. Newman Co., 1935  
Carr, Isaac N.  
*History of Carson-Newman College*  
Jefferson City, Carson-Newman College, 1959  
Cathcartt, William  
*The Baptist Encyclopedia, Vol. II*  
Philadelphia, Louis H. Evarts, 1881  
Freeman, John D.  
*The Challenge of State Missions*  
Nashville, Executive Board of Tennessee Baptist Convention, 1941  
Frey, L. G.  
*In the Highways and Hedges with Christ After the Lost*  
Nashville, Executive Board of Tennessee Baptist Convention, nd.  
Goodspeed  
*Goodspeed's History of Tennessee*  
Nashville, Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1887



Hood, John O.  
*History of the Chilhowee Baptist Association*  
 Nashville, Curley Printing Company, 1970

Johnson, Charles D.  
*Higher Education of Southern Baptists*  
 Waco (Tx.), The Baylor University Press, 1955

Mangrum, Marion R.  
*Interment of the White Caps*  
 Maryville, Brazos Printing Co., Inc., 1963

McGhee, G. R.  
*A History of Tennessee*  
 New York, American Book Company, 1899

Morris, Eastin  
*Tennessee Gazeteer*  
 Nashville, W. Hassell Hunt Co., 1834

Pope, Charles W.  
*Bulwarks of Tennessee Baptists*  
 Nashville, Executive Board of Tennessee Baptist Convention, 1946

*Private Independent Schools*  
 Wallingford (Conn.), Hunting & Lyons, Inc., 1978

Ramsey, J. G. M.  
*Annals of Tennessee History*  
 Kingsport, Walker & James, Charleston, N.C., 1853

Smith, J. Gray  
*Review of East Tennessee*  
 London (England), J. Leath, 1842

Taylor, O. W.  
*Early Tennessee Baptists*  
 Nashville, Executive Board of Tennessee Baptist Convention, 1957

*Tennessee Historical Markers*  
 Nashville, Tennessee Historical Society, 1958

White, Robert H.  
*Development of the Tennessee Educational Organization*  
 Kingsport, Southern Publishing Company, 1929

White, Robert H.  
*Tennessee: Its Growth and Progress*  
 Nashville, Robert H. White Publishing Co., 1936

Williams, Samuel C.  
*Down the Tennessee Valley*  
 Johnson City, Watauga Press, 1937

Williams, Samuel C.  
*The Lost State of Franklin*  
 Johnson City, Watauga Press, 1924















